



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

A 449345

THE
ALPHEUS FELCH HISTORICAL LIBRARY

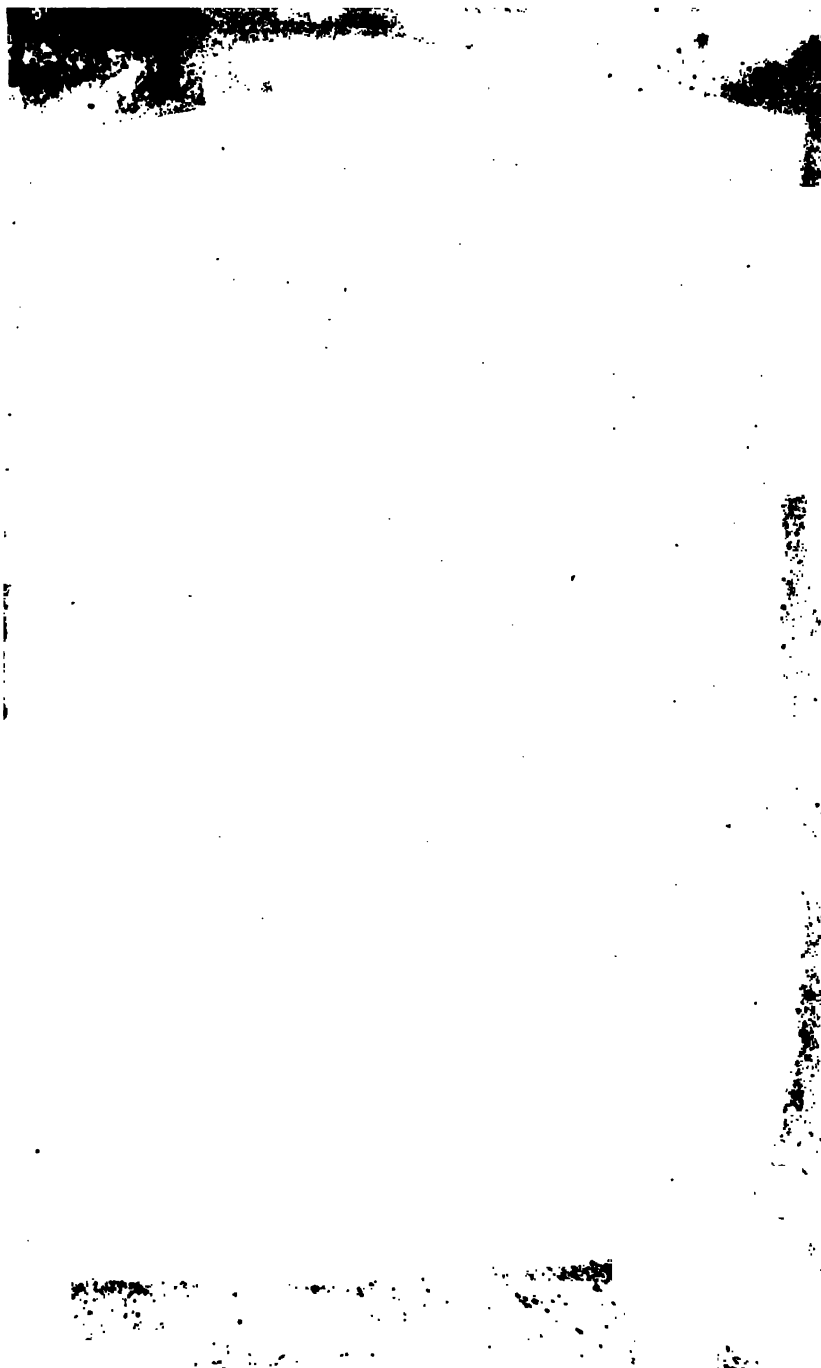
—
BEQUEATHED
TO THE
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

BY THE
HON. ALPHEUS FELCH.

1896.

J
301
1592
1742





THE
HISTORY and PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
House of Commons
FROM THE
RESTORATION
TO THE *5-965-5*
PRESENT TIME.

CONTAINING

The most remarkable MOTIONS, SPEECHES, RESOLVES, REPORTS and CONFERENCES to be met with in that Interval:

AS ALSO

The most exact ESTIMATES of the Charge of Government; State of the PUBLIC REVENUE; the Rise and Growth of the NATIONAL DEBT, Expence of the WAR, Proceedings on WAYS and MEANS, SPEECHES and MESSAGES from the Throne, ADDRESSES, and REMONSTRANCES, also the Numbers *Pro* and *Con* upon every Division, &c.

Many of which Curious Particulars were never before printed.

Collected from the BEST AUTHORITIES,

Compared with the JOURNALS of the House;

And Illustrated with a great Variety of HISTORICAL and EXPLANATORY NOTES.

Together with a large APPENDIX,

CONTAINING

Exact LISTS of every PARLIAMENT, the Names of the SPEAKERS, their several Posts under the Government, and other valuable, Supplemental Pieces.

VOL. V.

LONDON;

Printed for RICHARD CHANDLER, and sold at the *Ship* without *Temple-Bar*, and at *York* and *Scarborough*. 1742.

Prep-

JN
673
C46

THE CONTENTS of TOME V.

[The ASTERISKS signify the Omissions in
TORBUCK'S Edition, as before.]

Continuation of the Third Session of the Third Parliament of Great Britain.

* **E**STIMATES and Accounts presented, Page 1. * Resolutions on the Supply, *ibid.* * Bill to restrain the Press, 2. * Farther Resolutions on the Supply, *ibid.* * Debate on the Report of the Commissioners of Public Accounts, *ibid.* * Ways and Means, *ibid.* * Resolutions against Petitions for compounding Bonds, 3. * Half Pay voted, *ibid.* * Proceedings on the Bill for taking the public Accounts, *ibid.* * And on a free Trade to Africa, 4. Bill to secure the Freedom of Parliament, *ibid.* * Proceedings on a Bill to suspend the Duties of 25 *l.* per Ton on French Wines for Two Months, *ibid.* * Bill in Favour of Officers and Soldiers, *ibid.* * The new Barrier-Treaty called for, 6. * Accounts of the unaccounted Part of 35 Millions, *ibid.* * Farther Proceedings on the French Wine Bill, *ibid.* * Reports of the Commissioners of the public Accounts, consider'd, 7. William Churchill, Esq; censur'd, *ibid.* * Votes on the Supply, 8. * Petition of the African Company, *ibid.* * Queen's Message, on communicating the Treaties of Peace and Commerce, *ibid.* * Ways and Means, &c. 9. * Council heard for the African Company, 10. * Reports of the Commissioners in Spain and Portugal call'd for, *ibid.* * Resolutions on the Supply, *ibid.* * Papers relating to Trade, 11. * Debates on the 8th and 9th Articles of the Treaty of Commerce, *ibid.* Motion to tack the Place-Bill and the Malt-Bill, rejected, 12. * Petition against the French-Wine-Bill, *ibid.* * Censure pass'd on the Earl of Wharton, *ibid.* * Debate on the Malt Bill, 13. More Petitions against the French-Wine-Bill, 14. * The Malt-Tax Bill pass'd, *ibid.* * Resolutions on the Supply, 15. * Clothiers Petition, *ibid.* * Several Papers laid before the House, 16. * Case of the Silk-Weavers, *ib.*

* Petition of the said Weavers, 17. * Acts to be revived and continued, 18. * Petition of the Canterbury Weavers, 19. * Proceedings on the Bill to make effectual the Treaty of Commerce, 20. * Bill for settling the African Trade, 21. * Resolutions on the Supply, *ibid.* * Addresses about the Equivalent for Dunkirk, and the Trade to Flanders, *ibid.* * Account of Exports and Imports, 22. * Thirteen Petitions against the French Trade, *ibid.* * The Proposal of the Bank accepted, *ibid.* * A Vote in Favour of the East India Company, to prevent their petitioning against the French Trade, 23. * Bill to prevent the Exportation of Wooll, *ibid.* * Ways and Means, *ibid.* * The Case of St. Giles's Parish, with Relation to the French Commerce Bill, 25. * Proceedings on the said Bill, 33. * A Mistake of the Speaker's, 34. * Acts pass'd by Commission, *ibid.* * Farther Proceedings on the French Commerce, 35. * A standing Order about Petitions for Sums relating to public Service, 36. * Other Petitions against the Treaty of Commerce, *ibid.* * A farther Account of 35 Millions, &c. * Resolutions about the Supply, 37. * Bill to prevent Duels dropp'd, 38. * Papers relating to Trade, *ibid.* * Ways and Means, 39. * Address for disbanding Six Regiments of Marines, *ibid.* Warm and long Debates on the Treaty of Commerce, *ibid.* Sir Thomas Hanmer's Speech, 40. A List of those who spoke for and against the Bill, 41. Queen's Answer about the Equivalent for Dunkirk, *ibid.* Address not to evacuate the Towns held by the British Troops in the Netherlands, till the Trade to those Parts be regulated, *ibid.* Sir Thomas Hanmer's Motion for an Address of Thanks, &c. 42. The Address, *ibid.* Queen's Answer, 43. * Accounts of extraordinary Charges incurred, *ibid.* * Resolutions on the Supply, 44. Queen's Message about the Civil List Debts, *ibid.* A Motion thereon over-ruled, 45. * Address for improving the Fishery, *ibid.* Vote to empower the Queen to raise 500,000 *l.* to pay her Debts, *ibid.* * Weavers Petition, 46. * Debt of the Marines referred to the Commissioners Accounts, *ibid.* Civil-List-Debt-Act and Exchequer-Bill-Act consolidated, 47. General Stanhope's Motion for an Address for removing the Pretender, *ibid.* The Address, 48. Queen's Answer, 49. * Bill to prevent double Returns, *ibid.* * Resolutions on the Supply, *ibid.* * Answer to the Address relating to the Towns in Flanders, 50. * Queen's Message, inviting the House to attend her to St. Paul's on the Thanksgiving-Day, *ibid.* * A second Message, excusing herself for not going in Person on account of Indisposition, *ibid.* * Acts passed by Commission, 53. * Resolutions in Mr.

Paterfon's

Paterfon's Cafe, *ibid.* * The Bill to encourage the Tobacco Trade rejected by the Lords; and likewise the Bill to prevent too frequent Excommunications, 54. * Address for a Proclamation to prevent the Exportation of Wool, 55. * Acts pass'd, *ibid.* Queen's Speech, 56. Character of the Third British Parliament, 57.

Fourth Parliament of Great Britain.

Mr. Steele's Speech on the Nomination of Sir Thomas Hanmer to be Speaker, 58. Queen's Speech to both Houses, *ibid.* Commons Address, 60. Queen's Answer, 61. * Resolutions about the qualifying of Members, 62. * Accounts and Estimates ordered to be laid before the House, 63. Complaint against Mr. Steele, 64. Accounts, &c. called for, *ibid.* * One Mr. Quin committed for offering Money to the Speaker, *ibid.* Mr. Steele allowed four Days to prepare for his Defence, 65. His Motion relating to Dunkirk, *ibid.* * Resolutions for a Bill to prevent the Running of Wooll, *ibid.* * Papers relating to the Removal of the Pretender called for, 66. * 40,000 Seamen voted, 67. Mr. Steele's Cafe, *ibid.* The Speeches of Mr. Foley and Mr. Walpole, 68. Mr. Hor. Walpole and Lord Finch, 71. Mr. Steele expell'd, 71. Discoveries made by two Scottish Members, *ibid.* * 3 *d.* per Pound deducted from the Drawback on Tobacco exported to Ireland, 72. * Bill to prevent the Running of Wooll, 73. Letter from the Duke of Lorrain to the Queen, on the Removal of the Pretender, *ibid.* * Supply voted, 74. Three Addresses order'd, 75. * Bill for Relief of the Tobacco Merchants, 76. Account of the Monies paid to the Highland Clans call'd for, *ibid.* * Resolutions on the Supply, *ibid.* * Report of the Commissioners of public Accounts, 78. * Total Expence of the War, 100. Account of the State of the several Treaties, supposed to be written by Lord Bolingbroke, 107. Debate on the State of the Nation, 124. The Sentiments of Sir Edward Knatchbull, Mr. Secretary Bromley, Mr. Walpole, Lord Hinchinbrooke, *ibid.* Sir Thomas Hanmer and Mr. Walpole, 125. Debate thereon, *ibid.* Debate on the Lords Address, *ibid.* Papers call'd for, 126. * Queen's Answer to the Address relating to the Pretender, *ibid.* * Commission to treat of Trade with France, voted to be no new Commission, 127. * Bill to lessen the Drawback on Tobacco dropt, *ibid.* * Ways and Means, *ibid.* Address of both Houses upon the safe, honourable, and advantageous Peace, *ibid.* Queen's Answer, 128. * Resolutions

tions on the Supply, *ibid.* * Bill for a Drawback on Salt, *ibid.* * Address for a Proclamation to prevent the Running of Wool, 129. * Ways and Means, *ibid.* * Acts passed, *ibid.* Schism-Bill brought in, 130. Address intended against the Hanover Troops, *ibid.* * Bill for taking away Mortuaries in certain Diocesses, *ibid.* * Amendment to the Malt-Bill, 131. Bill for enclosing Commons, *ibid.* Bill for resuming Episcopal Lands in Scotland, 132. * Bill for settling the Scottish Militia, *ibid.* * Bill for the better Maintenance of Curates, *ibid.* * Resolutions on the Supply, *ibid.* * Bill to take away a Duty of 30 per Cent. on foreign Books, 133. * Acts passed by Commission, *ibid.* * Papers relating to Portsmouth, &c. called for, *ibid.* * Riotous Petition of the Shoemakers, 134. Debate on the Schism-Bill, 135. The Sentiments of Mr. Stanhope, Mr. Bromley, Mr. Walpole, Mr. Hungerford, Mr. Collier, *ibid.* and Mr. Lechmere, 136. The Bill itself, *ibid.* * Order against tumultuous Assemblies, 141. * Bill for Commissioners of public Accounts, *ibid.* * Resolutions on the Supply, *ibid.* * Sentiments of Mr. Auditor Harley and Mr. Foley, on the Behaviour of the Hanover Troops, 142. Acts passed, *ibid.* Bill for Commissioners to enquire into the Value of Bishops Lands in Scotland, 143. Three Addresses, *ibid.* Petition of Whiston and Ditton, relating to the Longitude, 144. * Bill ordered in thereon, 145. * Resolutions on Ways and Means, *ibid.* * New Commissioners of public Accounts to be chose by Ballot, *ibid.* * Account of public Debts, &c. called for, 146. Notice taken of Arthur Moore's Affair, relating to the Assiento Trade, *ibid.* * Bill to reduce the Rate of Interest, 147. * Resolutions on Ways and Means, *ibid.* Bill for a Lottery, 148. Queen's Answers to several Addresses, *ibid.* * Address of Thanks on the Encouragement given to Trade, 149. Proclamation for apprehending the Pretender, *ibid.* Address of Thanks on that Occasion, 150. Queen's Answer, *ibid.* * Royal Assent given to several Acts, 151. Queen's last Speech, 153. * Earl of Oxford's Recapitulation of public Affairs during his Ministry, in a Letter to her Majesty, *ibid.* The Queen's Death, 160.

C O N T E N T S
O F T H E
A P P E N D I X.

A LIST of the Convention Parliament, <i>April 25,</i> 1660.	Page 1
A List of the House of Commons, in the Long, or Pen- sioner, Parliament, <i>May 8, 1661.</i>	8
A seasonable Argument to persuade all the Grand Juries in England to petition for a new Parliament.	15
A List of the House of Commons in King Charles II's third Parliament, <i>March 6, 1678.</i>	31
A List of the House of Commons, in King Charles II's fourth Parliament, <i>October 21, 1680.</i>	38
A List of the House of Commons, in King Charles II's fifth Parliament, which met at Oxford, <i>March 21, 1680.</i>	45
A List of the House of Commons, in King James II's only Parliament, which met <i>May 19, 1685.</i>	53
A List of the House of Commons, in the Convention Par- liament, <i>Jan. 22, 1688.</i>	60
A List of the House of Commons, in the second Parliament of King William, which met, <i>March 20, 1689.</i>	67
A Supplemental Article concerning the Establishment of the Bank.	74
A List of the House of Commons in the third Parliament of King William, which met <i>November 22, 1695.</i>	75
A List of the House of Commons, in the fourth Parlia- ment of King William, which met <i>Dec. 6, 1698.</i>	82
A List of the House of Commons, in the fifth Parliament of King William, which met <i>Feb. 6, 1700.</i>	89
A List of the House of Commons, in the sixth Parliament of King William, <i>December 20, 1701.</i>	96
A List of the House of Commons, in the first Parliament summon'd by Queen Ann, which met <i>Oct. 20, 1702.</i>	103
	Certain

Certain Supplemental Passages relating to the grand Question concerning the Hanover-Succession, which was carry'd but by one Vote, in 1702, &c. 110

A remarkable Speech on a Motion to recruit her Majesty's Forces, by obliging the several Parishes or Corporations to furnish a certain Number of Men. 120

Proceedings on Mr. Bromley's (by a Mistake of the Press, there called Powley) Motion, to tack the Land-Tax and Occasional Conformity Bills together. 203

A List of those who were for and against the said Tack. 128

A List of the House of Commons in the second Parliament of Queen Ann, 135

A List of the House of Commons, in the first Parliament of Great Britain, which met *Novem.* 6, 1707. 142

A List of the House of Commons, in the second Parliament of Great Britain, which met *Novem.* 16, 1708. 149

A List of the House of Commons, in the third Parliament of Great Britain, which met *Novem.* 25, 1710. 156

Mr. Arthur Maynwarding's State of the Charge and Discharge of the 35 Millions said to be unaccompted for under Lord Godolphin's Ministry. 163

A State of the Navy Accompt, 1711. 165

A List of the House of Commons, in the fourth Parliament of Great Britain. 167





SPEECHES, DEBATES, &c.

IN THE
House of Commons,
FROM THE
RESTORATION.

ON the 17th of April, Mr. Aislaby, from the Commissioners of the Admiralty, presented to the House, pursuant to their Address, the Ordinary of the Navy for the Year 1712, and the other Accompts and Estimates, relating to the Navy. After which, Mr Lowndes laid before the House an Estimate of the Provision to be made for the South-Sea Company for the Year 1713, and a Person from the Queen's Remembrancer's Office in Scotland, presented also to the House, Copies of the several Establishments that were made of the Forces in Scotland, during the last Peace: All which Papers were referred to the grand Committee of the Supply. Then the House went into the said Committee, and resolved, ' That the Sum of 540,321 l. 12 s. half-penny, be granted to her Majesty, to make good (for the Services of the Navy) the like Sum, granted in the Year commencing from Christmas 1712, to be paid by the Treasurer of the said Navy, by quarterly Payments, to the South-Sea Company, pursuant to the Act of Parliament in that behalf; which Payment so to be made by the Treasurer of the Navy, (with the estimated Value of Money arisen,

Anno 12 Ann.
1713.

Estimates and
Accompts pre-
sented.

Resolutions
about the
Supply.

540,321 l.
granted for the
South Sea Com-
pany.

Anno 12 Ann.
1713.

Bill against se-
ditionous and scan-
dalous Books
and Libels.

Resolutions
about the Sup-
ply.

30,000 Seamen
voted for six
Months.

Debate about
the Reports of
the Commis-
sioners of public
Accompts.

Ways and
Means.

and to arise out of certain Duties on Salt for this purpose) are to complete the Sum of 576,279 l. 10 s. for the Fund of the said Company for the Year aforesaid. This Resolution being the next Day reported, was agreed to by the House, after which a Bill was ordered to be brought in *to prevent the Printing, and Publishing blasphemous, treasonable, seditious, and scandalous Books and Libels, and for the better regulating the Press.* Mr. Lowndes presented to the House two Accompts relating to the Supplies; as Sir William Wyndham did two Accompts relating to the Land-Forces: All which were ordered to lie on the Table, and, That it be an Instruction to the Committee of the Supply, that they do consider of that Part of her Majesty's Speech, which recommends ' the ' Care of those brave Men who have served well by Sea or ' Land this War, and cannot be employ'd in time of Peace.'

The 20th, the House in a grand Committee, considered further of the Supply, in relation to the Navy; and though it was suggested, that they ought to know the Contents of the Treaties of Peace and Commerce, before they could determine what Number of Sea-Forces was necessary for the Trade and Security of the Nation, yet it was resolved, ' 1. That 30,000 Seamen be allowed for the first six Months of the Year 1712. 2. That 4 l. per Month be allowed for maintaining the said 30,000 Men, including the Ordnance for the Sea-Service: ' Which Resolutions were the next day reported, and agreed to by the House. The same Day the Commons took into Consideration the Reports from the Commissioners of the public Accompts, particularly that Part of the first Report that relates to the Lord Wharton, which having occasioned a warm Debate, the same was put off to the next Thursday. That Day likewise, and the next, the Commons received and read several Petitions relating to the Trade of Africa, which were referred to the Committee of the whole House, who were to consider of that Trade. On the 22d, in a grand Committee on Ways on Means, it was resolved, ' That two Shillings in the Pound, and no more, be raised in the Year 1713, upon all Lands, Tenements, Hereditaments, Pensions, Offices, and personal Estates, in that Part of Great-Britain called England, Wales, and the Town of Berwick upon Tweed: And that a proportionable Cess, according to the 9th Article for the Union, confirmed by Acts of Parliament, be laid upon that Part of Great-Britain called Scotland. Which Resolution was the 23d reported, and unanimously agreed to, and a Bill was ordered to be brought in thereupon. On the 23d, the Commons received several Petitions relating to the Trade to Africa; and upon a Petition of Dean Cook of London, Merchant, praying, ' That leave be given to bring in a Bill to compound with

the

the Treasury for the Bonds entered into by him as Surety for Robert Wife, and others, (who had fail'd) for Customs for Tobacco, without discharging their Bonds: To which Petition, some Exceptions being taken, the same was by leave of the House withdrawn; and it was resolved, ' That this House will not receive any Petition for compounding any Sum of Money owing to the Crown upon any Branch of the Revenue, without a Certificate from the proper Officer or Officers annexed to the said Petition, stating the Debt, what Prosecutions have been made for the Recovery of such Debt, and setting forth how much the Petitioner and his Security are able to satisfy thereof.' Then the House took into Consideration such Parts of the first Report of the Commissioners of public Accounts as related to the Transport Service, and Sick and Wounded; and William Churchill Esq; a Member of the House, late one of the said Commissioners, was heard in his Place, as to what concerned him in the said Report, and desired farther time to make his Defence. Upon which the House ordered, ' That the said Report be taken into farther Consideration that Day Fortnight, and that the Commission, appointing Commissioners for sick and wounded Sea-men, (wherein Mr. Churchill was appointed a Commissioner) and Instructions to the said Commissioners, be laid before the House.' The 24th Day the Land-Tax Bill was read the first time, and a Bill was ordered to be brought in for the Ease of Sheriffs in the Execution of their Offices, and in passing their Accounts: After which in a grand Committee on the Supply, it was resolved, ' That a Supply be granted to her Majesty for allowing Half-Pay for one Year to the several Officers, who have served well by Sea or Land in the last War, and shall not be employed in time of Peace.' This Resolution was on the 25th reported and agreed to by the House; and resolved, ' That an Address be presented to her Majesty, that her Majesty's Directions relating to the Establishment for the Half-Pay to the disbanded Officers, be laid before the House.'

The 27th, the House in a grand Committee, went through the Bill to revive and continue the Act for taking the public Accounts, &c. and made some Progress in the Land-Tax-Bill. The next Day, they went through the Bill, and made several Amendments to it, which being on the 29th reported and agreed to by the House, the Bill was ordered to be engross'd; as was also the Bill relating to the public Accounts. The same Day, after the House had, in a grand Committee, consider'd farther of the Supply, it was ordered, ' That a select Committee be appointed to examine and consider the Estimate for the Ordinary of the Navy, for the Year 1713, and report their Opinion thereupon to the House: Which

Anno 12 Ann.
1713.

Resolutions
against Petitions
for Compounding
Bonds without a Certificate, &c.

Report of the
Commissioners
of the public
Accounts, considered,

Land-Tax Bill.

Bill for the
Ease of Sheriffs.
Resolutions for
half Pay, to be
given to Sea or
Land Officers.

Anno 12 Ann.
1713.

Bill for the
Compounding
of Fines in
Wales.

Resolution
that the Trade
to Africa ought
to be free and
open.

Bill to secure
the Freedom of
Parliament.

Estimates
call'd for.

Dr. Sacheverel
desired to
preach before
the Commons.

Estimate of the
Clearings of the
Troops in
Spain and Por-
tugal

Bill to make
effectual the
8th and 9th
Articles of the
Treaty of Com-

Committee was accordingly appointed. On the last Day of April, upon reading of several Petitions of the High-Sheriffs, Grand-Jury, &c. of the Counties of Brecon, Glamorgan, and Radnor, a Bill was ordered to be brought in, *for the more easy Compounding of Fines and Post-Fines to be levied of Lands within the Principality of Wales*: After which, Sir William Wyndham presented to the House, a Copy of the Queen's Orders and Rules, to be observed in the Establishment of Half-pay. Then the Commons, in a Committee of the whole House took into Consideration, the Trade to Africa, and read several Petitions relating to that Matter, and resolv'd, 'That it is the Opinion of this Committee, that the Trade to Africa ought to be free and open to all her Majesty's Subjects of Great-Britain and the Plantations under such proper Regulations, as shall subject the Trade to Duties for Maintaining the Forts and Settlements on the Coast of Africa: The Report of which Resolutions was put off to the Saturday following.

On the first of May, a Bill was ordered to be brought in, *for securing the Freedom of Parliament, by limiting the Number of Officers in the House of Commons*; after which, the Land-Tax Bill was read a third Time, pass'd, and sent up to the Lords. The next Day, the Commons resolv'd to present two Addresses to the Queen, that she would be pleas'd to give Order to the proper Officer to lay before the House, 1. An Estimate of the Charge of the Land-Forces in her Majesty's Pay, for the six Months for the Year 1713. 2. An Estimate of the Office of Ordnance for Land Service, for the Year 1713. This done it was order'd, 'That the Reverend Dr. Henry Sacheverel be desir'd to preach before this House, at St. Margaret's Westminster, the 29th Instant (being the Day on which the Nation commemorates the Restoration of the Royal Family:)' Which Vote occasion'd various Speculations and Reflections.

The same day Mr. Brydges presented to the House an Estimate of what was due for the Clearings and Neat Off-Reckonings of her Majesty's Troops upon the Establishments of Spain and Portugal, and the Low-Countries, from the respective Times to which they were last paid, to the 25th of March 1713. The House being mov'd, That the third Section of the Act 7 and 8 *Gulielmi*, entituled, *An Act for granting to his Majesty an additional Duty upon all French Goods and Merchandizes*, might be read, the same was read accordingly; and the previous Question having been carried in the Affirmative, the main Question was put, and resolv'd, 'That a Bill being brought in, to suspend for two Months the Duties of 25 l. per Ton, on French Wines imported :

And

And that Sir Robert Davers, Mr. Moor, and Mr. Manly do prepare and bring in the same.' It was confidently reported, that the Motion for bringing in this Bill was made chiefly upon the Solicitation of three Merchants who had bought great Quantities of French Wines, that lay on board the Ships in the River; but as the importing of such Wines Half Custom-free, would have been very prejudicial to other Merchants, who had by them French Wines, for which they had paid the full Duties, so the said Bill met with great Opposition; and even before the Motion for bringing it in was made, a Petition of several Merchants trading in Wines was presented to the House, and read, praying, That they might be reliev'd against paying Interest upon the Bonds given by them for her Majesty's Customs. The same Day the engrossed Bill, to revive and continue *An Act for Taking, Examining, and Stating the Public Accounts of the Kingdom, &c.* was read the third time, pass'd, and sent up to the Lords; after which a Bill was ordered to be brought in, to enable such Officers and Soldiers as have been in her Majesty's Service during this War to exercise their Trade, and for Officers to account with their Soldiers. Mr. Wortley presented to the House the Bill for securing the Freedom of Parliaments, &c. which was read a first Time, and ordered a second reading; and then Mr. Farrer reported the Resolution taken, on the last Day of April, about the Trade to Africa: Which after a Debate was agreed to by the House, and a Bill order'd to be brought in thereupon.

The 4th, a Bill was ordered to be brought in for regulating the Elections of Members to serve in Parliament, for that Part of Great-Britain call'd Scotland; and then Sir William Wyndham presented to the House, an Estimate of all her Majesty's Land-Forces, with the Charge thereof, for six Months, from the 22d of December 1712, to the 23d Day of June 1713, both inclusive, according to their present Establishment. After this a Bill was order'd to be brought in, for the more effectual preventing and punishing Robberies that shall be committed in Houses. And a Petition of the Proprietors of the two Million Adventure for the Year 1711, being presented to the House, and read, praying, 'That so much as was wanting to make up the Sum of 186,670 l. for the Year 1712, may be supplied and made good.' The Consideration of the said Petition was referr'd to a Committee. The same Day, upon a Message from the Queen by the Usher of the Black Rod, the Commons with their Speaker attended her Majesty in the House of Peers, where the Speaker presented to her Majesty the Bill entituled, *An*

Anno 12 Ann.
1713.

Meets with
great Opposi-
on.

Bill in favour
of Officers and
Soldiers.

Bill to regulate
Elections in
Scotland.

Bill against
Robberies in
Houses.

Petition of the
Proprietors of
the two Mil-
lions Adventure
in 1711.

Act

Anno 12 Ann. *Act for Granting an Aid to her Majesty to be raised by a Land Tax in Great-Britain, for the Service of the Year 1713*; which her Majesty was pleased to accept, and to give the Royal Assent to it.

Land-Tax
pass'd.

The New Bar-
rier Treaty
call'd for.

Account of the
unaccounted
Part of 35
Millions call'd
for.

The Bill to les-
sen the Duties
on French
Wines com-
mitted.

Petition against
it.

Treaty with
Portugal call'd
for.

The 5th, the House resolv'd to address the Queen, 'That the new Treaty made between her Majesty and the States-General of the United Provinces, concerning the Succession of the Crown of Great-Britain, and the Barrier of the States-General; and also the Instructions and Orders given to her Majesty's Plenipotentiaries for transacting the said Treaty, might be laid before the House.' On the 6th of May the Commons resolv'd to present another Address to her Majesty, that the proper Officers should be directed to lay before the House, 'An Account how much of the 35,302,107 l. 18 s. 9 d. of the Money granted by Parliament, and issued for the public Service to Christmas 1710, which was humbly presented to her Majesty by this House in the first Session of this Parliament, to remain unaccounted for, by whom, and when, and what Obstructions had arisen in accounting for the same; and also the like Account of the Supplies since granted by Parliament.

The same Day, after the second reading of the Bill to suspend for two Months the Duty of 25 l. per Ton on French Wines, a Debate arose, whether the said Bill should be committed? Sir Thomas Hanmer and some other Members represented how prejudicial this Bill might prove to a great many Wine-Merchants and Vintners; but a Motion being made, and the Question put, that the Debate be adjourn'd, it pass'd in the Negative; and then it was resolv'd, that the Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House. After this a Petition of the subscribed Merchants in the City of London, on behalf of themselves and others, trading to Spain and Portugal, was presented to the House and read, praying, 'That if any Alteration should be made in the Duties on French Wines, the Wines from Spain and Portugal might not exceed two Thirds of such Duties, and that the Petitioners might be heard by their Counsel, and have such reasonable time to dispose of the Wines in their Possession, and now coming home, as should be thought meet.' Whereupon it was ordered, That the said Petition be refer'd to the Consideration of the said Committee; and that the Petitioners be heard before the Committee by their Counsel, if they thought fit. This Petition being grounded on the Treaty made in the Year 1713, between Great-Britain and Portugal, the Commons resolv'd the next Day to address her Majesty

Majesty, That she would be pleas'd to give Directions, That the * Treaty made with Portugal for taking off the Prohibition of the Woollen Manufactures of this Kingdom, might be laid before the House.

The 7th, the House took into consideration the Reports from the Commissioners of the public Accompts, and Mr. Shippen, from the said Commissioners, presented to the House the Deposition of Mr. Robert Mitchel, proving, that William Churchill Esq; when one of the Commissioners for sick and wounded Seamen, reserved half the Profit arising on the Contracts made between the said Commissioners and the Deponent; and the Deposition of Mr. John Pearce, proving William Churchill Esq; when one of the Commissioners for sick and wounded Seamen, to be a Sharer in the Profit arising on the Contracts between the Commissioners and the Deponent: As also a Letter from Mr. John Pearce to the Commissioners, relating to his Deposition dated February 18, 1712, and brought in by Mr. John Pearce, March 7, 1712. These Papers being read, Mr. Mitchel was call'd in and examined at the Bar, and afterwards withdrew; Dr. Plumtree was also called in, and examined, and afterwards withdrew; Mr. Churchill was heard in his Place, and being withdrawn, it was Resolv'd, *Nemine contradicente*, 'That for any Commissioner, or other Person entrusted by her Majesty in making Contracts for public Services, to be a Partner in such Contract, or to reserve a Share for any other Person, is a high Breach of Trust, and a notorious Corruption. The House being mov'd, that one of the Exceptions in the Act of the 7th Year of her Majesty's Reign, entitled, *An Act for the Queen's most gracious, general and free Pardon*, relating to the public Money, might be read, the same was read accordingly. Then a Motion was made, and the Question put, that the House do now adjourn; which pass'd in the Negative; and then it was resolv'd, *Nemine contradicente*, 'That the Fact with which William Churchill Esq; stands charg'd in the Report of the Commissioners for taking, examining and stating the public Accompts of the Kingdom, being committed before the late *Act for the Queen's most gracious, general and*

Anno 12 Ann.
1713.

Treaty with
Portugal call'd
for.

Proceedings on
the Reports re-
lating to the
public Ac-
compts.

William
Churchil Esq;
censured.

* It is observable that Monsieur de Bruciade, the Portuguese Envoy Extraordinary at the British Court, did about this time, present a Memorial importing, 'That, in Case any Breach should be made here in the said Treaty, the King his Master would renew the Prohibition of the Woollen Manufactures of Great Britain. Which alarm'd not only the London Merchants, trading to Portugal, but also all Persons concerned in the Woollen Manufacture, and all Well-wishers to their Country; it being most certain that that Branch of our Trade, had of late, been the most beneficial; since, by a modest Computation, we gain'd by it, upon a Balance 600,000 l. yearly.

Anno 12 Ann. 1733. *and free Pardon*, this House will proceed no farther in that Matter.

Resolution on
the Supply.

On the 8th, the House, in a grand Committee on the Supply, came to this Resolution, *viz.* ' That the Sum of 636,888 l. 14 s. 10 d. be granted to her Majesty for Defraying the Charge of the Land-Forces in her Majesty's Service, for six Months, from the 22d of December 1712, to the 23d Day of June 1713, both inclusive, according to their present Establishment, and for reducing their Numbers: ' Which Resolution was the next day reported and agreed to by the House. After this a Petition of the Royal African Company of England (who by the Encouragement of an Act passed the last Session of Parliament) were now united with all their Creditors, was presented to the House and read, praying, that they might be heard by their Council at the Bar of this House, against the Bill for *establishing the Trade to Africa free and open to all her Majesty's Subjects of Great-Britain and the Plantations*, before the second Reading thereof: Which Petition was ordered to lie upon the Table. After this, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer acquainted the House, That he had a Message from her Majesty, signed by her; and he presented the same to the House; and the same was read by Mr. Speaker as followeth:

' ANNE R.

The Queen's
Message to the
Commons about
the Treaties of
Peace and
Commerce.

' As it is the undoubted Prerogative of the Crown to make Peace and War, I have ratified the Treaties of Peace and Commerce with France, which had been signed by my Order, and have concluded a Treaty with Spain, which will be signed at Utrecht, as soon as the Spanish Ministers are arrived there.

' I determined, from the first, on this extraordinary Occasion, to communicate these Treaties to my Parliament, and have therefore now ordered them to be laid before this House.'

Which are
communicated
to them.

And Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer presented to the House (pursuant to the said Message, by her Majesty's Command) several Treaties, with a List of them, *viz.* Copy of a Treaty of Peace and Friendship between Great-Britain and France; Copy of a Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Great-Britain and France; Copy of an Act declaring the Particulars referr'd by the 9th Article of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Great-Britain and France, to the Discussion of Commissioners; Copy of an Act explaining the general Terms of the 9th Article of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Great-Britain and France, relating to the four Species excepted out of the Tariff of 1664; Copy of a Treaty of Peace and Friendship between Great-Britain and Spain; and Translations of
the

the several Treaties and Acts above-mentioned: Which Translations having been read, it was resolved, that on Thursday the 14th of May the House should resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, to take into Consideration the eighth and ninth Articles of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, between Great-Britain and France. Then it was ordered, ' That the Commissioners of the Customs do lay before this House, an Account of the Quantities of Wines and Brandies that have been imported annually, from the Year 1674 to this Time; distinguishing the French Wines and Brandy, and those of other Countries. 2. That the Lords-Commissioners of Trade and Plantations do lay before this House, the Representations made to that Board, from the Merchants, and several Corporations of Great-Britain, in relation to Trade, while the Gertruydenberg Treaty was depending, and afterwards. And also, The Petitions and Memorials that have been lately laid before the said Commissioners relating to the Trade of this Kingdom, and what Directions and Commands they have received from her Majesty thereupon. The Orders of the Day being read, it was ordered, That the Bill *for establishing the Trade to Africa free and open to all her Majesty's Subjects of Great-Britain and the Plantations*; be read a second Time upon Tuesday Morning next; and that the African Company be then heard upon their Petition, by their Council if they thought fit: and that the Company do then lay their Charter before the House.'

The 11th of May, Sir Thomas Hanmer, from the select Committee appointed to consider the Estimate for the Ordinary of the Navy, for the Year 1713, reported the Matter as it appeared to them: Which Report was referred to the Committee of the Supply. After this a Petition of the Merchants of London trading to Italy, and other Parts of the Mediterranean, and a Petition of the Bay-Makers, Perpetuana-Makers, and other Inhabitants of the Borough of Colchester, were presented to the House, and read, against the Bill to suspend for two Months the Duties of 25 l. per Ton on French Wines, and referred to the Committee of the whole House. Then the House, having resolved itself into a grand Committee on Ways and Means to raise the Supply, came to this Resolution, *viz.* That towards raising the Supply, the Duties on Malt, Mum, Cyder and Perry, be farther continued, and charged upon all Malt, Mum, Cyder and Perry, within the Kingdom of Great-Britain, from the 23d of June 1713, to the 24th of June 1714. Which Resolution was the next day reported, and agreed to by the House; and a Bill was ordered to be brought in thereupon. The same day, three Petitions were presented to the Commons, and read against the Bill for suspending the Duties on French Wines; and Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer pre-

Anno 12. Ann.

1713.

Proceedings
thereon.Report about
the Ordinary of
the Navy.Petition against
the Bill to
suspend the Du-
ties on French
Wines.Resolution on
Ways and
Means.The Malt-Tax
continued.

Anno 72 Ann.

1713.

The Council of
the African
Company
heard.

Report of the
Commissioners
in Spain and
Portugal called
for.

Resolutions on
the Supply.

sented to the House the Treaty with Portugal, of the 27th of December 1713, and a Translation of it, which was read; after which the Treaty was ordered to lie on the Table, and the Consideration of the Bill to suspend for two Months the Duties on French Wines, was put off to that day se'night. The Deputy-Governor of the Royal African-Company, having the same day presented their Charter to the House, the Council of the said Company were afterwards called in to be heard, upon the Bill for *establishing the Trade to Africa, free and open to all her Majesty's Subjects of Great-Britain, and the Plantations.* The Bill being read a second Time, as also the Petition of the Royal African-Company, the Council for them were heard thereupon; and they praying, that the Charter, granting to the Company the Territories and Lands in Africa, and Trade thither, might be read; the Council of the other side admitted such Charter. Then the Council for the Company, producing the Deed of Union of the Company and their Creditors, pursuant to the Act of Parliament of the last Session, dated the 22d of July 1712, and praying the same might be read, which the Council of the other side opposing, the Council on both sides were heard touching the same, and being withdrawn, the House ordered, That the said Deed of Union be read, which was done accordingly. Then other Evidence was given, and the Council on both sides were farther heard, and being withdrawn, Mr. Speaker opened the Bill; after which it was resolved, that the same be committed to a Committee of the whole House.

The 13th, the Commons resolved to address her Majesty ' That she would be pleased to direct the Commissioners appointed by her Majesty, to enquire into the Number and Quality of the Forces in her Majesty's Pay in Spain and Portugal, and to examine the State of the Payments and Accompts relating to the said Forces and Garrisons, and Fortifications of Gibraltar and Port-Mahon; and also the Accompts of the Agent, Victuallers, and Commissioners of Stores in those Parts, to lay before the House an Account of their Proceedings. The Malt-Bill having been presented to the House, read the first time, and ordered a 2d Reading, the House, in a grand Committee on the Supply, resolved. 1. That 10,000 Men be allowed for the Sea-Service, for the last seven Months of the Year 1713. 2. That the Sum of four Pounds a Man *per* Month be allowed for maintaining the said 10,000 Men, for the said seven Months, including the Ordnance for Sea Service. 3. That 200,000*l.* be allowed for the Ordinary of the Navy for the Year 1713. Which Resolutions were the next day reported, and agreed to by the House. The same day the Commons resolved to address her Majesty, That an Estimate of the Half-Pay of the Officers and Chaplains that

that had served well by Sea in this War, and should not be employed in time of Peace, be laid before the House. After this Mr. Monkton from the Lords Commissioners of Trade and Plantations, presented to the House (according to Order) the Representations made to that Board from the Merchants, and several Corporations of Great-Britain, in relation to Trade, while the Gertruydenberg Treaty was depending, and afterwards; And also the Petitions and Memorials, that had been lately laid before the said Commissioners relating to the Trade of this Kingdom, and what Directions and Commands they had received from her Majesty thereupon; with a List of the said Papers; and also the Commissioners Answer to the said Order referring to the several Representations, Petitions and Memorials, Directions and Commands, and to the several Papers mentioned therein. Then the said Answer was read: And a Motion being made, and the Question put, That the Representations, Petitions, Memorials, and other Papers, be now read; it passed in the Negative, by a Majority of 303 Voices against 111. After this it was ordered, That the said Answer, Representations, Petitions, Memorials, and other Papers, be referred to the Consideration of the Committee of the whole House, to whom it was referred to take into Consideration the eighth and ninth Articles of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Great-Britain and France. Then the House resolved itself into a Committee, and a Motion was made, that the Committee, move the House, That leave be given to bring in a Bill to make effectual the 8th and 9th Articles of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Great-Britain and France. Which Motion occasioned a warm Debate, that lasted till about ten in the Evening. Arthur Moore Esq; one of the Commissioners of Trade, opened the Debate, and endeavoured to shew the Advantages that would accrue to the Nation from a Trade with France; and Sir James Bateman, Sir Thomas Hanmer, Sir William Wyndham, Mr. Benson, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Sheppard, and some others, spoke on the same side. Mr. Lechmere, General Stanhope, John Smith Esq; Mr. Gould, an eminent Merchant, formerly Governor of the Bank of England, Sir Peter King, Sir Joseph Jekyl, Mr. Worley Monntague, the Lord Castlecomer, Mr. Heysham, and some others, endeavoured, on the contrary, to prove, That the Trade with France would be very prejudicial to our Woollen and Silk-Manufactories, and Commerce with Portugal: But at last, the Motion beforementioned being framed into a Question, the same was carried in the Affirmative by a Majority of 252 Voices against 130. Mr. Speaker having resumed the Chair, Sir Gilbert Dolben, made his Report from the Committee, and after farther Debate, a Bill was ordered to be brought in to make effectual the 8th and 9th Articles of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Great-Britain and France.

Anno 12 Ann.
1713.

Papers relating
to Trade, &c.

Debate in the
House of Com-
mons about the
8th and 9th Ar-
ticles of the
Treaty of Com-
merce.

Bill to make
effectual the
8th and 9th
Articles of the
Treaty of
Commerce.

Anno 12 Ann.

1713.

Motion to tack
the Officers Bill
to the Malt-Bill
rejected.

Bill against
Duels.

Bill to ascer-
tain Freeholds
of 40 s. per Ann.

Petition of
Leeds about
the Duties on
French, Spanish,
and Portugal
Wines.

Censure past on
the Earl of
Wharton.

On the 15th, the Bill for securing the Freedom of Parliaments, by limiting the Number of Officers in the House of Commons was read a second time and committed; and it having been observed, that the like Bill had several times been lost in the House of Peers, some Members designed to have tacked it to a Money Bill. But a Motion being made and the Question put, that the said Bill be committed to the Committee of the whole House, to whom the Malt-Bill was committed, it passed in the Negative by a Majority of 165 Voices against 111; several Members who were for the Bill, being at the same time against the Tacking. The next Day, Mr. Hungerford presented to the House *A Bill to abolish Trials by single Combat, and prevent the impious Practice of Duelling*, which was read the first time, and ordered a second Reading. After this Mr. Cholmondley presented also *A Bill to explain a Clause in the Act of the last Session of Parliament for the more effectual preventing fraudulent Conveyances, in order to multiply Votes for the electing Knights of the Shires to serve in Parliament, as far as the same relates to the ascertaining the Value of Freeholds of forty Shillings per Ann.* Which was read the first time, and ordered a second reading. Then a Petition of the Merchants and others concerned in the Woollen Manufactures, in and about the Corporations of Leeds, was presented to the House and read, recommending to the Consideration of the House, That the Duties on Spanish and Portugal Wines be abated and lowered in such Proportions to those on Wines from France, as might set that Trade upon an equal Foot. The Order of the Day being read, for the House to proceed upon that Part of the Commissioners for taking, examining and stating the public Accompts of the Kingdom, which relates to Thomas Earl of Wharton; Mr. Campion, from the said Commissioners, presented to the House the Depositions of Mr. George Hutchinson, proving the Earl of Wharton received one thousand Pounds for obtaining the Office of Register of Seizures for the Deponent: And the same were read; after which that Part of the said Report which relates to the Earl of Wharton, being again read, it was resolved, 'That the giving or taking Money for procuring Offices relating to the Management of the public Revenue, is a scandalous Corruption, and highly detrimental to the Public; Secondly, That the giving one thousand Pounds by Mr. George Hutchinson to Thomas Earl of Wharton, and his receiving the same, for procuring the said Mr. Hutchinson the Office of Register of Seizures in her Majesty's Customs, as represented in the Report of the Commissioners for taking, examining and stating the public Accompts of the Kingdom, having been before the Act of her Majesty's most gracious, general, and free Pardon, this House will proceed no farther in that Matter'

The

The 18th, the Commons ordered the Commissioners of the Customs to lay before the House, an Account of the Exportation of the Woollen Manufactures for the four Years before the Year 1703, (when the Treaty with Portugal was made) distinguishing the Species and the Quantities of the several Years. A Petition of the Justices of Peace, and principal Inhabitants of the County of Worcester that have Fruit Trees planted for making Verjuice, Cyder and Perry for Distillation was presented and read, praying, ' That the Duty on French and other foreign Brandy might be continued; and the running of it to the Prejudice of her Majesty's Revenue prevented, and the Home-Distilling encouraged, in such manner as should be thought fit.' Another Petition of the Merchants, Sugar-Bakers, and Distillers of the City of Bristol was also presented and read, praying, ' That if any of the Duties be taken off of foreign Brandies, the Duties on home-made Brandies might be proportionably abated, and the running of foreign Brandies prevented.' Both which Petitions were ordered to lie on the Table. Then a Petition of Major-General Henry de Cort Baron de Walef was presented to the House and read, praying, ' That his Services might be taken into Consideration, and that the Arrears due to him as Brigadier and Major-General might be paid him, the Duke of Ormond and Lord Strafford having promised they should be made good to him.' Which Petition was referred to a Committee. After this the House ordered several Clauses to be inserted in the Malt-Bill, and having resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House upon the said Bill, made several Amendments to it. In this Committee, the Scots Members represented, ' That the Tax of six Pence *per* Bushel of Malt would be an insupportable Burden to their Country-men, by reason of the vast Disproportion between the English and Scots Malt, both in Goodness and Price; almost double the Quantity of Scots Malt, going to the making Drink of equal Strength with that made of English Malt; and the Bushel of Malt which in London was sold for two Shillings and three Pence, not bearing above the third Part of that Price in Scotland.' Upon this and other Considerations, the Committee were induced to reduce the Malt-Tax in Scotland to three Pence *per* Bushel; But when this Amendment was the next Day, together with the other Amendments, reported to the House, the Members of the Northern Counties of England, and the Principality of Wales, having for the same Reasons alledg'd by the Scots, insisted on the like Abatement of the Duty on Malt, it was ordered, that the Amendment, and the subsequent Amendments be recommitted.

The 19th Day, a Petition of the Clothiers in Whirney and other Places in the County of Oxford; another of the Clothiers

Anno 12 Ann.

1713.

Account of the Exports of the Woollen Manufactures called for.

Petitions about the home Distilling, and foreign Brandies.

Petition of Baron de Walef.

Amendments made to the Malt-Bill.

Reasons of the Scots against paying that Tax.

The Amendment to reduce the said Tax recommitted.

Anno 12 Ann.
1713.

Three Petitions
against suspend-
ing the Duties
on French Wines.

Petition of Mr.
Paterfon.

The Tax on
Malt laid equal
in all Great-
Britain.

Account of
Brandies and
Wines imported,
and Woollen
Manufactures
exported.

Petition of those
concern'd in the
Linnen Manu-
factures.

Clothiers of Westbury, Hytesbury, Frome, Warminster, and Parts adjacent; and a third of the Trade of Worsted-weaving in the City of Norwich and County of Norfolk, against the Bill to suspend for two Months the Duties of 25 l. per Ton on French Wines, were read, and order'd to lie on the Table. After this, Mr. Medlycot presented *A Bill for the more effectual preventing and punishing Robberies that shall be committed in Houses*: Which was read the first time, and order'd to be read a second time. A Petition of William Paterfon Esq. setting forth, ' That he had been at great Pains and Expence, and had sustain'd very considerable Losses on account of the African and Indian Company of Scotland, for which the said Company was to have made him satisfaction out of their Stock and Profits, and praying, that this House would take his Case into Consideration, and give him Relief therein, was read, and refer'd to a Committee.

The next day, the Commons in a grand Committee, considered farther of the Malt-Bill, made several Amendments to it; and, notwithstanding all the Opposition the Scots and their Friends could make, it was carried by one single Vote only, that the Tax on Malt should be laid equally in all Parts of Great-Britain. On the 21st of May those Amendments were reported to the House, and it was again proposed that the Scots Malt should pay but half the Duty, but it was again carried by a Majority of 139 Voices against 104 that the Bill, with the Amendments be engross'd. The same day the Commissioners of Customs presented to the Commons their several Returns to the Orders of the House of the 9th, 18th, and 20th, with Accounts of the Quantities of Brandies and Wines imported from France and other Countries, from Michalmas 1674 to Michaelmas 1696, and from 1696 to 1712, as also an Account of Woollen Manufactures exported for four Years before the Year 1703, the Species and Quantities of the several Years being distinguish'd.

The 22d, the engross'd Bill for granting to her Majesty Duties upon Malt, was read the third time, and the Question being put that the Bill do pass, it was carried in the Affirmative, by a Majority of 197 Voices against 52, to the great Disappointment of the Scots: After this, the House adjourned to the 25th, when a Petition of divers Merchants, principal Traders, and others concerned in the Linnen Manufacture, within the Towns of Preston and Walton, &c. in the County Palatine of Lancaster was presented to the Commons and read, praying, ' That such Duties be laid and continued on foreign Linnen Cloth to be imported into this Kingdom, as might give due Encouragement to the British Linnen Manufactures, and place them, at least, upon an equal Ballance, that so the Petitioners, and many Thousands of poor Persons, whose entire Dependance was upon the said Trade,

Trade, might be encouraged by their Industry to subsist themselves and their Families: Which Petition was order'd to lie on the Table. Then in a Committee of the whole House on the Supply, it was resolv'd, ' To grant first, the Sum of 17000 l. for allowing Half-Pay for the Year 1713, to such Officers who had serv'd well by Sea during the late War, and shall be out of Employment by Sea or Land, in time of Peace; Secondly, the Sum of 6000 l. to defray the Salaries and incident Charges of the seven Commissioners of public Accompts, and the Sum of 4500 l. to defray the Salaries and incident Charges of the same Commissioners for stating and determining the Debts to the Army. Thirdly, that the Number of Men to be allow'd for Guards and Garrisons in Great-Britain, and for Guernsey and Jersey, for the last six Months of the Year 1713, be 8000 Men, Commission and Non-commission Officers included: The Report of which Resolutions was put off to the 27th, and then they were agreed to by the House. On the 25th likewise, the Commons resolv'd to present two Addresses to the Queen, that she would be pleased to direct, ' That an Estimate of the Forces in the Plantations, the Island of Minorca, Gibraltar, and Dunkirk, for the last six Months of this Year; Secondly an Estimation of the Charge of the Out-Pensioners of Chelsea-Hospital for the Year 1713, might be laid before the House. Which Addresses, as well as the former of the like Nature were readily complied with.

Anno 12 Ann.

1713.

Resolutions on the Supply.

And about Guards and Garrisons.

Estimates call'd for.

The 26th, a Petition of the Mayor, Aldermen and Burgeses, together with the Serge-makers, Fullers, and other Inhabitants of the Borough and Town of Taunton, was presented to the House and read, praying, ' That such reasonable Encouragement might be given to the Trade of Great-Britain, with the Kingdom of Portugal, as should be thought most expedient; which Petition was ordered to lie upon the Table. After this, a Petition of the Clothiers, &c. in the County of Gloucester, was presented to the House and read, representing, ' That if, by any Alteration of the Laws of this Nation, which have been made from time to time for the Advancement of the Woollen Manufactures, and under which they have now flourished for many Years, any Stop or Interruption, should be given to their Exportation to foreign Markets, a great Addition to the Riches and Revenues of this Kingdom would be immediately lost, many Thousands of the Poor, for want of Employment, become a Burden to their Parishes, and the Value of all the Lands of England must of Necessity sink to a very great Degree, and praying, That the same might be taken into Consideration, that the ill Consequences of it might be prevented.' This Petition was order'd to lie upon the Table; and then the Orders of Day being read, the House resolv'd itself into a Committee

Petitions of the Clothiers.

Bill to settle the Trade to Africa gone through of

Anno 12 Ann.
1713.

Several Papers
laid before the
House.

of the whole House, upon the Bill for establishing the Trade to Africa free and open to all her Majesty's Subjects of Great-Britain and the Plantations; And after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resum'd the Chair, and Mr. Ferrier reported from the Committee, that they had gone through the Bill, and made several Amendments thereunto, which they had directed him to report when the House would please to receive the same; Whereupon it was order'd, 'That the Report be received upon the Thursday following in a full House. After this Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer presented to the House (pursuant to their Address to her Majesty) the Report made to her Majesty, by the Commissioners appointed to enquire into the Number and Quality of the Forces in her Majesty's Pay in Spain and Portugal, and to examine the State of the Payments and Accounts relating to the said Forces, and to the Garrisons and Fortifications of Gibraltar, and Port-Mahon; and also the Accounts of the Agent-Vicaguallers, and Commissioners of Stores in those Parts; and several Papers belonging thereunto. As also a Copy of the New Barrier-Treaty between her Majesty and the States-General, and Treaty for the Succession, with Instructions and Observations relating thereto, with a List of them. And the Title of the said Report being read, it was order'd, That the said Report and Papers belonging thereunto do lie upon the Table to be perus'd by the Members of the House. The List of the Treaties, Instructions and Observations, and of the other Papers relating thereto, being read, they were likewise order'd to lie upon the Table.

The 27th Day the humble Representation and * Petition
of

* *At the same Time the Silk-Weavers caused the following Paper to be printed and dispers'd.*

The Case of the Silk-Weavers, humbly offer'd to the Consideration of both Houses of Parliament.

'That the Silk Manufacture of this Kingdom, by the Encouragement it hath receiv'd from the Crown, and divers Acts of Parliament, is above twenty-times as great as it was in the Year 1664, and all sorts of as good Black and Colour'd Silks, Gold and Silver Stuffs and Ribbons, are now made here as in France, or any other foreign Country.

'That the Manufacture of Black Silks for Hoods and Scarves not known in England above Twenty-five Years ago, is now so increas'd, that above 300,000 l. worth of that Commodity alone hath been yearly, for several Years last, made here, which before were us'd to be bought with our ready Money from France.

'That as the Silk Manufacture hath increas'd here, the Exportation of our Cloth Serges, and other our Woollen Manufactures to Turkey and Italy have also increas'd, and the Returns from those Parts have been, and are made in Raw and Thrown Silk for the Employment of our Manufactures, and the vast Numbers depending on them.

That

petition of the Bailiffs, Wardens, Assistants, &c. of the Weavers of London, was presented to the House and read, praying, That the said Trade might be so consider'd, that the Silk and Woollen Manufactures of this Kingdom might not lie under too great Discouragements, by Reason of the Commerce with France: Which was ordered to lie on the Table.

On the 28th, Mr. Shakerly reported to the House the

That by the eight and ninth Articles of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Great-Britain and France, it is agreed, That the Commodities from France may be imported here, paying as other Countries do, that are most favour'd, for the like Commodities.

The Italian Wrought Silk are most favour'd and pay 10 s. 6 d. the pound weight Custom.

That French Silks, notwithstanding they should be obliged to pay that Duty, will come to our Markets 20 d in the pound weight cheaper than our own (as appears by a modest Calculation herein after mentioned) occasioned partly from the small Duty paid for the Silk imported from Italy into France, and the small Charge of Carriage by being so near; but chiefly from the Cheapness of manufacturing, principally occasioned from their Money being raised.

The Costs of one pound weight of Italian Thrown Silk manufactured in Colour'd Plain Silk, being reduced to eleven Ounces.

	In France.			In England,		
	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
For Custom	0	00	8	0	03	4
Freight and Insurance	0	01	0	0	01	6
Dying	0	00	6	0	01	0
Winding and warping	0	01	0	0	02	0
Weaving	0	04	0	0	08	0
The Italian Duty as above to be laid on the French at 10 s. 6 d. a lb. for 11 Oun.	0	07	0	0	00	0
	0	14	2	0	15	10
The French cheaper than the English by	0	01	8			
	0	15	10			

Besides which, French Silks, in the Opinion of most of our Nation, having a preference to our own (tho' better than theirs) the Fashions are, or likely to be taken from France: So that our English cannot make Provisions for a Spring-Trade, for fear a New Fashion should come from France and render ours despicable: And in case we should imitate them, we must come at the latter End of the Market, and by that Time another Fashion comes in from France; whereby France will always have the first of the Market, and the English the Bag-end, which is above 15 l. per Cent. in the Sale of those Goods.

N. B. That a Rich Flower'd Silk is made with Two Thirds of Silk of the Growth of France, which will cost 4 or 5 s. a pound cheaper to them than the Turkey Silk we use for the same.

Anno 12 Ann.
1713.

Acts to be re-
vived or con-
tinued.

the Resolutions taken in the Committee to whom it was referred to consider what Laws were expired or near expiring, and which of them were fit to be revived, and continued; which Resolutions, with Amendments to some of them, were agreed to as follows, viz.

I. That the Act made in the 13th and 14th Year of the Reign of the late King Charles the Second, intituled, *An Act for the better Relief of the Poor of this Kingdom*, which, except what related to the Corporation therein mention'd, and thereby constituted, was enacted to have continuance until the 29th of May 1665, and from thence to the End of the first Session of the next Parliament; which Act, (except as aforesaid) hath been by several subsequent Acts continued to several limited Times, and is near expiring, and being found to be a very useful and necessary Law, be made perpetual. II. That the Act made in the sixth Year of her present Majesty's Reign, intituled, *An Act for Importation of Cocchineal from any Ports in Spain, during the present War, and six Months longer*, be made perpetual. III. That the Act made in the 13th and 14th Year of the Reign of the late King Charles II. intituled, *An Act for preventing of Theft and Rapine upon the Northern Borders of England*; and the several subsequent Acts for continuing the same, having been found very useful and necessary, and being near expiring, be continued. IV. That an Act made in the 3d and 4th Years of the Reign of her present Majesty, intituled, *An Act for encouraging the Importation of Naval Stores from her Majesty's Plantations in America*, which is near expiring, be continued. V. That an Act be made in the Seventh and Eight Years of the Reign of the late King William the Third, intituled, *An Act that the solemn Affirmation and Declaration of the People called Quakers, shall be accepted, instead of an Oath in the usual Form*, which was enacted to have continuance for the space of seven Years, and from thence to the End of the next Session of Parliament; and was, by an Act made in the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Years of the Reign of the said late King William continued to be in force, for, and during the Term of Eleven Years after the Determination of the said recited Act, and from thence to the End of the next Session of Parliament, which said Act is near expiring, be continued. VI. That a Clause in an Act made in the 9th and 10th Years of the Reign of the late King William, intituled, *An Act to settle the Trade to Africa*, in the Words following viz. And whereas, by an Act of Parliament made in the Fifth and Sixth Years of the Reign of his present Majesty, and the late Queen Mary, amongst other Things it was enacted, That no other Copper than what is made of English Ore only, should be exported, which proving very prejudicial to the Trade of England, by enabling

enabling Foreigners to export Copper much cheaper than it can be carried from England; be it enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful, to, and for any of his Majesty's Subjects to export from England all such Copper-Bars as hath or shall be imported into England from foreign Parts, and upon Exportation, shall draw back all Duties, or vacate the Securities, saving the one half of the Old Subsidy, as is usual in other Commodities, being expir'd, be revived: After which it was ordered, That a Bill or Bills be brought in upon the said Resolutions. A Motion being made, and the Question being put, That it be an Instruction to the Members who are appointed to bring in the said Bill, or Bills, That they do provide, that the Solemn Affirmation and Declaration of the People called Quakers, shall not extend to the Election of Members to serve in Parliament; it pass'd in the Negative. Then it was order'd, That it be an Instruction to the Members appointed to bring in the said Bill or Bills, That they do provide that an Encouragement be given for the Importation of Naval Stores from North-Britain, as well as from her Majesty's Plantations in America. And upon a Motion made by Mr. Moore, the House resolv'd to resolve itself that Day se'night into a Committee, to consider of that Part of her Majesty's Speech which relates to the improving and encouraging the Fishery.

Anno 12 Ann.

1710.

The 29th, a Petition of the Master, Wardens, and Assistants of the Corporation of Silk-Weavers in the City of Canterbury, was presented to the House, and read, representing, ' That the advantageous settling the Commerce to and from France, in relation to Silk and Woollen Manufactures, is of the utmost Importance to the Well-being of the Petitioners, and Preservation of the said Manufactures; and praying, That a Trade, so useful and beneficial to this Kingdom in general, and to the said City, and the Petitioners in particular, might receive all due Encouragement, and be no Ways prejudic'd by the Importation of wrought Silks from France, by such effectual Provisions as should be thought meet.' Which Petition was ordered to lie on the Table. A Petition of the Makers of English Brandy and Vinegar from malted Corn; and also of the Makers of Brandy from Sugar and Molasses, the Produce of her Majesty's Plantations, in and about the Cities of London and Westminster, was presented to the House, and read, praying, ' That proper Methods might be taken into Consideration for preventing the Running of foreign Brandies, and lessening the Duties of our own Materials answerable to the Duty on such foreign Brandies: As also a third Petition of the Mayor, Capital Burghesses and Assistants, together with the Gentlemen Freeholders, Clothiers, Sergemakers, Fullers, and other Labourers

Petition of the
Canterbury
Weavers.Three other Pe-
titions against
the Trade with
France.

Anno 12. Ann.
1713.

Bill to make
the Treaty of
Commerce ef-
fectual, read
the first Time.

Motion to print
it rejected.

Petition of the
Turkey Com-
pany gainst it.

Contract of the
Assiento called
for.

Estimate of the
Guards and
Garrisons.

Petitions of the
Surgeons of the
Navy not read.

bourers in the Woollen Manufactures of the Borough of Tiverton in the County of Devon, was presented to the House, and read, praying, 'That such Encouragement might be given to the Trade of Great-Britain with the Kingdom of Portugal, as should be thought fitting and convenient.' Then Mr. Lowndes presented to the House, according to Order, *A Bill to make effectual the VIIIth and IXth Articles of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Great-Britain and France*, which was received; and a Motion for putting off the Reading of it to the Tuesday following having pass'd in the Negative, the said Bill was read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time, on Tuesday the 4th of June. After this a Motion being made, and the Question put, That the Bill to make effectual the eighth and ninth Articles of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Great-Britain and France, be printed; it pass'd in the Negative. Then a Petition of the Governour and Company of Merchants of England trading to the Levant Seas was presented to the House, and read, praying, 'That the Silk Manufactures of this Kingdom might receive such Encouragement, as might enable the Petitioners to support the Trade to Turkey, in Opposition to the French, who are become great Rivals in the Woollen Manufactures; and that the Privileges which were formerly enjoy'd by those who imported Turkey Goods into France should be again restored upon paying no higher Duties than according to the Tariff of 1664.' Whereupon it was ordered, That the said Petition do lie upon the Table, till the Bill to make effectual the eighth and ninth Articles of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Great-Britain and France, be read a second time.

On the 1st of June, there was a great Debate about some Amendments made to the Bill for *establishing the Trade to Africa free and open*, &c. After which, upon a Motion made by Mr. Annesly, the House resolved to address her Majesty, that the Contract of the Assiento made and concluded at Madrid the 26th of March last past, be laid before the House. Sir William Wyndham having presented an Estimate of the Guards and Garrisons in Great-Britain, with the Charge thereof for the last six Months of the Year 1713, to the 24th of November both inclusive; the said Estimate was referred to the grand Committee of the Supply. The next Day a Petition of the Surgeons of her Majesty's Royal Navy, during the late War, was offered in relation to their having Half-pay allowed; and the Question being put, That the Petition be brought up, it pass'd in the Negative. After this a Bill was ordered to be brought in, for *raising the Militia for the Year 1713*; and then the House resumed the adjourn'd Debate upon the Clause offered the Day before to

the

the Bill for establishing the Trade to Africa free and open; and the Clause being read a second Time, and agreed to be made Part of the Bill; another Amendment was made to the said Bill, which was ordered to be engrossed. Then a Motion being made, and the Question proposed, 'That the exclusive Right of Trading to Africa mentioned and intended to be granted by the Letters-Patent of King Charles II. to the Royal African Company, is an Invasion of the Freedom of Trade, and of dangerous Consequence to the Commerce of this Kingdom.' The previous Question was put, That the Question be now put, and pass'd in the Negative. After this, upon a Motion made by Sir Robert Davers, it was resolved, to take into Consideration the Charter of the Royal African Company upon that day se'night. Then the House having resolved itself into a grand Committee to consider further of the Supply, came to the following Resolutions:

1. That the Sum of 183,281 l. 1 s. 6 d. be granted for the Charge of the Guards and Garrisons in Great-Britain, from the 24th of June 1713, to the 24th of December following, including General-Officers and Contingencies. 2. That the Sum of 29,093 l. 9 s. 4 d. be granted for the Charge of the Forces in the Island of Minorca, from the 24th of June 1713, to the 24th of December following. 3. That the Sum of 18,731 l. 4 s. be granted to her Majesty for the Charge of her Forces in Gibraltar, from the 24th of June 1713, to the 24th of December following. 4. That the Sum of 38,967 l. 16 s. be granted to her Majesty for the Charge of her Forces at Dunkirk for five Months, from the 24th of June 1713. 5. That the Sum of 9300 l. 12 s. 6 d. be granted to her Majesty to defray her Part of the Charge of the Pay of Saxe-Gotha Troops from the 22d of December 1712, to the Time of their Dismission, with one Month's Pay from that Time, according to the Treaty in that Behalf. Mr. Speaker having resumed the Chair, it was resolved to address her Majesty, That an Estimate of the Debt to the Marine Regiments to Lady-Day last, might be laid before the House.

The 3d, Mr. Conyers reported to the House, the preceding Day's Resolutions about the Supply, which were agreed to; after which it was resolved to address her Majesty, 1. That an Account be laid before this House, what Equivalent was to be given to the most Christian King for the Demolition of Dunkirk; And what was stipulated relating to Dunkirk, in case the Equivalent should not be comply'd with. 2. That an Account be laid before this House, what her Majesty had stipulated for the Trade of Great-Britain in Flanders, and how the same was secured. Whether the Ministry were puzzled how to answer these Addresses, or no, 'tis certain that they lay dormant for some time,

Anno 12 Ann.
1713.

Bill for settling
the Trade to
Africa ordered
to be engrossed.

Resolutions on
the Supply.

Estimate of the
Debt to the
Marines called
for.

Addresses about
the Equivalent
for Dunkirk,
and the Trade
in Flanders.

Anno 12 Ann.
1713.

Accounts of the
Exports and
Imports be-
tween France
and England,
and of the
Woollen Manu-
factures ex-
ported to Portu-
gal, called for.

Thirteen Peti-
tions presented
against the Trade
with France.

Accounts of
Exports and
Imports laid be-
fore the House.

Mr. Gould.

The Bill to
make effectual
the Treaty of
Commerce
committed.

Estimate of the
Half-pay of
Land-Officers
called for.

Resolution on
Ways and
Means.

The Proposal
of the Bank ac-
cepted.

time. The same day the House ordered the Commissioners of the Customs, to lay before them, 1. An Account of the Exports from the Port of London to France, between Michaelmas 1668, and Michaelmas 1669; also the Imports from France to the Port of London, for the same time, according to the Entries in the Custom-House Books. 2dly, An Account of the Woollen Manufactures exported to Portugal for four Years before the Year 1703, distinguishing the Species and Quantities in several Years. 3dly, An Account of the Exports from England to France, for the Years 1686, 1687, 1688, and of the Imports from France, during the same Time, distinguishing the Species and Quantities in the several Years. After which, the Commons, in a Committee of the whole House, considered further of Ways and Means to raise the Supply.

The 4th, no less than thirteen Petitions were presented against the Trade with France, which were severally ordered to lie on the Table until the said Bill be read a second Time. Then the Commissioners of the Customs, presented to the House several Accounts of the Exports to, and Imports from France, which were also ordered to lie on the Table; After which the Bill before mentioned was read a second Time, and (notwithstanding the Opposition made by Mr. Gould, formerly Governor of the Bank of England, who, in a fine Speech, endeavoured to shew how prejudicial a Trade with France would be to our Woollen and Silk-Manufactures) committed to a Committee of the whole House. At the same time it was ordered, That the several Petitions presented to the House, relating to the said Bill, be referred to the Consideration of the said Committee; and that the Petitioners be heard before the Committee, if they thought fit; and that no more than two Persons be heard upon any Petition. After which it was resolved to address her Majesty, That an Estimate be laid before the House, of the Half-Pay to be given to the Officers, who had served well by Land during the War.

The 5th, the House ordered the Bill for the better regulating the Elections of Members to serve in Parliament for Scotland, with the Amendments made to it, both by the Committee of the whole House, and by the House, to be engrossed. After, which, in a Committee of the whole House, on Ways and Means, it was resolved, that, towards raising the Supply, the Proposition of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England for raising the Sum of one million two hundred thousand Pounds, upon such Terms and Conditions as were therein mentioned, be accepted, which Resolution being reported, and agreed to the next Day, a Bill was ordered to be brought in thereupon: The same Day, a Petition of the Dyers, Clothworkers, Packers, Calenders, Setters, and others, concerned in the Woollen Manufactures, in behalf of themselves and

and many others, living in and about the City of London; as also a Petition of the Stuff-makers and Clothiers, within the City of Bristol, being severally presented to the House and read, relating to the Bill to make effectual the VIIth and IXth Articles of the Treaty of Commerce, were referred to the Consideration of the Committee of the whole House; and the Petitioners were ordered to be heard thereupon before the said Committee, if they thought fit.

And here it is to be observed, That two Days before the East-India Company, held a general Court, where, after a warm Debate, notwithstanding the Opposition of some Tory Members, it was carried by a great Majority, That they should Petition the House of Commons, against the IXth Article of the Treaty of Commerce, by which the East-India Goods belonging to the Subjects of Great-Britain seemed tacitly to be excluded. To prevent the presenting of this Petition, which, coming from so considerable a Body, would undoubtedly have very much increased the present Clamour, against the Treaty of Commerce, the Commons, on the sixth, ordered, That it be an Instruction to the Committee of the whole House, to whom the Bill to make effectual the eighth and ninth Articles of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Great-Britain and France, was committed, to receive a Clause, declaring, That the Goods and Merchandizes of Great-Britain, mentioned in the ninth Article of the said Treaty, are and shall be intended to extend, as well to the Goods and Merchandizes of the Growth, Product, and Manufacture of any other Country whatsoever, imported into France by the Subjects of Great-Britain, as to the Goods, and Merchandizes of the Growth, Product, and Manufactures of Great-Britain. And appointed a Committee to enquire into the Proceedings in the Year 1674, in relation to the Treaty of Commerce then depending between England and France, and to report the same to the House; and that they be directed to search the Journals of both Houses of Parliament; and that they have Power to send for Persons, Papers, and Records, and to sit *de die in diem*; and have leave to sit in a Morning. After this, it was ordered, That Leave be given to bring in a Bill to make the Laws more effectual for preventing the Exportation of Wool from Great-Britain and Ireland to foreign Parts. And then a Motion being made, and the Question proposed, That an Address be presented to her Majesty, that she would be pleased to direct an Account to be laid before the House, of the Rule mentioned in the 9th Article of the Treaty of Commerce between Great-Britain and France, for the paying of Duties in the Provinces not contain'd in the Tariff of 1664: The previous Question being put, That that Question be now put; it passed in the Negative.

The 8th, a Petition of the Clothiers of New-Sarum, against the

Anno 12 Ann.

1713.

Petitions of the Woolen Manufactures in London, and Bristol, against the Treaty of Commerce.

The East-India Company resolves to Petition the Commons against the Treaty of Commerce.

A Vote in their favour to prevent their Petition.

Bill to prevent the Exportation

Anno 12 Ann.
1713.

A Petition against the Treaty of Commerce.

The Bill for an open Trade to Africa read the 3d time and pass'd.

Resolutions on Ways and Means.

the Treaty of Commerce, was read, and referred to the Committee of the whole House. After which the *engross'd Bill* for establishing the Trade to Africa free and open, &c. was read the third Time, and the Petition of the Planters who have Sugar Plantations in her Majesty's Colonies in America, being read, and their Counsel heard, the Bill was opened by Mr. Speaker; pass'd by a Majority of 136 Votes against 102, and sent to the Lords. Then, in a Committee of the whole House, the Commons, considered of Ways and Means to raise the Supply, and came to the following Resolutions: *viz.* 'That, towards making the Duties for Goods and Merchandizes brought from France; equal to the Duties payable for Goods and Merchandizes of the like Nature, imported from any other Country in Europe, such, and the like additional Impositions upon several sorts of Goods and Merchandizes, which were granted by an Act of Parliament, in the fourth Year of the Reign of their late Majesties King William and Queen Mary (of blessed Memory) and are continued by several Acts of Parliament, since made for the Uses and Purposes therein expressed (other than a particular Rate of five and twenty Pounds *per Cent.* on French Goods, and the particular Duty on every Ton of French Wines thereby imposed) be charged and chargeable for the like Uses and Purposes upon all such of the said Goods and Merchandizes which shall be brought from France to Great-Britain, as by the said Acts they are charged or chargeable upon Goods and Merchandizes of the like Nature, imported from other Countries in Europe. II. That the said Rate of twenty five Pounds *per Cent.* imposed by the said Acts on French Goods be taken off, and be no longer payable. III. That four Pounds *per Ton* (Part of the Duty of eight Pound *per Ton*, chargeable by the said Acts on French Wines) be abated, and that four Pounds *per Ton* Remainder of the said Duty of eight Pounds *per Ton*, be continued for the Uses and Purposes expressed in the said Acts, or such of them as are now in Force, IV. That in all Cases, where, by general Words in any Act or Acts of Parliament, made or passed during the Prohibitions of Trade and Commerce with France in the time of the late Wars, or any of them, any Duties of Customs or Excise, or any other Duties whatsoever, were imposed upon any Foreign Goods or Merchandizes imported into Great-Britain, for any Uses or Purposes whatsoever, the like Duties shall be understood to be due and payable, and shall be charged, and chargeable for the same Uses and Purposes upon Goods and Merchandizes of the like Nature, which shall be brought from France into Great-Britain, as fully as the said Goods and Merchandizes from France would have been charged, and chargeable with those Duties by the General Words of the said Acts, if there had been no such Prohibition of Trade or Commerce with France. These

These Resolutions being the next Day reported, were agreed to by the House, and order'd, that they be referr'd to the Committee of the whole House, to whom the Bill to make Effectual the Eighth and Ninth Articles of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Great-Britain and France is committed, and that they do receive Clauses pursuant to the said Resolutions. The same Day several Petitions, viz. of the Linnen Weavers, Spinners, Drefers, and others concerned in the Linnen Manufactures within the several Towns, Parishes and Precincts of Yeovil, Wincaunton, Milbourn-Port, South-Petherton, Queen-Camel, Cadbury, Gallington, Castle-Cary, Brewton, Harsington, Temple-Comb, Maperton and several other Places within the County of Somerset; and also of Shafton, Gallingham, Motcombe, Boorton, Stower, Marnhull, and several other Places in the County of Dorset; and also of Meer and Deverels, and several other Places in the County of Wilts; and also of Fording-Bridge and Ring-Wood, and several other Places in the County of Southampton, in behalf of themselves, and several other Persons belonging to the said Linnen Trade. 2. Of the Inhabitants of the Town and Borough of Cirencester in the County of Gloucester, concerned in the Woollen Manufactory, on behalf of themselves, and many Thousand others in the Parts adjacent. 3. And of the Merchants Trading to the Plantations, and to Spain, and Portugal, and of the Masters and Owners of Ships employ'd in the said Trades, in and about Whitehaven. 4. Of the Merchants and Traders of the City of Bristol. And 5. Of several Merchants, principal Traders, Masters, and great Number of Workmen, belonging to the Trade and Manufacture of Stocking Frame-work Knitting, in Behalf of themselves, and several Thousands in the Town of Nottingham, and Places adjacent, were severally presented to the House and read, relating to the Bill to make Effectual the Eighth and Ninth Articles of the Treaty of Commerce between Great-Britain and France; and were referr'd to the Consideration of the Committee of the whole House, to whom the said Bill was committed. Then another * Petition of the Minister, Church-Wardens, Overseers

* At the same time the Case of the Parish of St. Giles's Cripplegate, was printed and dispers'd as follows:

There are in the said Parish, Eighty Five Sheds }
for the Spinning Gilt and Silver Thread, in which } 181
are 255 Pair of Wheels: The Masters, with their
Families, amount to _____

These employ poor Boys and Girls to the Number of } 1275

There are 118 Master Wire-Drawers, who with } 826
their Wives and Apprentices, make _____

of the Poor, and Vestry Men of the Parish of St. Giles's Cripplegate, with several of the Freeholders, on Behalf of themselves and others, was presented to the House and read, praying the Consideration of the House of the Duties laid upon the Gold and Silver Manufacture, (by which many of the said Parish were impoverished) and that Encouragement might be given to the said Manufacture: Which Petition was ordered to lie on the Table.

* Master Weavers of Gold and Silver Fringes, ———	106
* Their Wives, Children, Apprentices, and Journey- Men, amount to ———	2120
* Silver and Gold Bone-Lace Makers, and Silver and Gold Button-Makers, with their Families ———	1000
* Windsters, Flinters of Gold and Silver, Engine Spinners, with their Families ———	300

Total 6208

* The Poor's Rate of the Parish, amounts to near Four Thousand Pounds per Annum, and the Parish did Assess 36 Quarters the last Year.

* The Parish had taken up at Interest in Five Years last past, Twelve Hundred Pounds.

* At this present are Indebted One Thousand Six Hundred and Fifty Pounds.

* Persons are Daily Removing out of the Parish, by reason of this heavy Burthen; empty Houses increasing, and the Poor must necessarily be increased.

Sign'd,

Samuel Burge, Curate,

Samuel Carr,

Robert Gascoyn,

Thomas Boucher,

Charles Robinson,

Church-
Wardens.

Thomas Horton,

John Crakeford,

William Lawrence,

Benjamin Parker,

John Cash.

Over-
seers.

* To the preceding Case of the Minister, Church-Wardens, Overseers, Vestry-Men, and other the Inhabitants of the said Parish of St. Giles's Cripplegate, we do crave leave humbly to represent to the Honourable House of Commons,

* That there are 3913 Houses in the said Parish; that there are 2620 Houses that pay nothing to the Poor's Rate, the Inhabitants being, by reason of their Poverty, excused.

* That this last Year, since the Duty hath been laid on Gilt and Silver-Wire, they have been forced to assess 40 Quarters, which is 4 Quarters more than they did assess in the preceding Year, and the Debt of the Parish is increased to 1800 l. and upwards.

* That should Liberty be given for the Importation of Foreign Gold, and Silver-Lace, Thread, and other Manufactures made thereof, which are now prohibited by an Act passed the last Sessions of Parliament, it would inevitably be the Ruin of this Great (and sometime since Populous) Parish, unless this Honourable House commiserate and relieve them in this their lamentable State and Condition.

The same Day Mr. Medlicot reported from the Committee appointed to enquire into the Proceedings in the Year 1674, in relation to the Treaty of Commerce then depending between England and France, and empowered to search the Journals of both Houses of Parliament, that they having examined into the Journals of this House, did find, that on the 24th of February, 1674, the Parliament was prorogued to the 10th Day of November 1674; and from the said 10th of November 1674, the Parliament was farther prorogued until the 13th Day of April 1675, so that there was no Proceedings in the Year 1674: and he delivered the Report in at the Table, where the same was read. Then a Motion being made, and the Question put, That the Report be recommended, it passed in the Negative. After this, the Order being read for the House to resolve into a Committee of the whole House, on the Bill to make effectual the VIIIth and IXth Articles of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Great-Britain and France: it was *Ordered*, That the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Great-Britain and France, be referred to the said Committee, with the Act explaining the general Terms of the Ninth Article of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Great-Britain and France, relating to the four Species excepted out of the Tariff of 1664; and the Act declaring the Particulars referred to by the Ninth Article of Commerce and Navigation between Great-Britain and France, to the Discussion of Commissioners. Secondly, That the Representations from the Merchants, and several Corporations of Great-Britain, in relation to Trade, made to the Lords Commissioners of Trade and Plantations, while the Gertruydenbergh Treaty was depending, and afterwards: And also the Petitions and Memorials that had been lately laid before the said Commission, relating to the Trade of this Kingdom, and what Directions and Commands they had received from her Majesty thereupon: and Thirdly, the Accounts from the Commissioners of the Customs, of Wines and Brandies imported, and Woollen Manufactures exported, be referred to the Consideration of the said Committee.

Then the House resolved itself into a Committee upon the said Bill, Sir Robert Davers being in the Chair; and heard Mr. Cook, Merchant, who, in behalf of the Levant Company, made a long Speech, wherein, with great Solidity of Reason and Argument, he shewed how detrimental the opening a Trade with France, on the Foot of the late Treaty of Commerce, would be to the British Woollen and Silk Manufactures, and to all the Branches of our Trade. The Merchants, being withdrawn, the Commons took their Allegations into Consideration; and among the rest, General Stanhope, to corroborate what Mr. Cook had said, quoted the Preamble of

Anno 12 Annæ,

1713.

The Turkey Company heard before the Grand Committee of the Commons against the Commerce with France,

General Stanhope,

Anno 12 Annæ,
1713.

Act passed 13
Car. II. quoted
by General Stan-
hope.

A Mistake of the
Speaker.

The Assiento
Contract laid be-
fore the House.

Estimate of the
Half-Pay to
Land Officers.

Acts passed by
Commission.

an Act of Parliament made in the thirteenth Year of King Charles the Second's Reign, that runs thus: ' Forasmuch as it has been by long Experience found, that the importing of French Wines, Brandy, Linnen, Silks, Salt, and Paper, and other Commodities of the Growth, Product, or Manufactures of the Territories and Dominions of the French King, has much exhausted the Treasure of this Nation, lessened the Value of the native Commodities, and Manufactures thereof, and caused great Detriment to this Kingdom in general: Be it enacted, &c.' Hereupon, the Speaker supposing that Mr. Stanhope had made a Mistake, said, *There was no such thing in that Act*: But Mr. Stanhope insisted, that the Clerk of the House should read the said Act, and his Quotation appearing to be right, he and some other Members animadverted with some Vehemence on the Speaker's Mistake. At last, the Debate cool'd, and was put off to the next Day; and resolved, that the Petitioners, who had not yet been heard, be then heard; after which, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer presented to the House the Translation of the Assiento Contract, which was ordered to lie on the Table.

The 10th, Sir William Wyndham presented to the Commons, an Estimate of the Half-pay in the Year 1713, to the Officers who had served well by Land during the late War; which was referred to the Grand Committee of the Supply. After this, according to the Desire of the Lords authorized by her Majesty's Commission, Mr. Speaker, with the House, went up to the House of Peers, and heard the Commission read, which was for declaring and notifying in her Majesty's Absence, the Royal Assent to several public and private Bills; and the Royal Assent was accordingly declared and notified by the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Ormond, and Lord Steward of her Majesty's Household, to the public Bills following, viz.

1. *An Act for granting to her Majesty Duties upon Malt, Mum, Cyder and Perry, for the Service of the Year 1713; and for making forth Duplicates of Lottery Tickets, lost, burnt or destroyed; and for enlarging the Time for adjusting Claims in several Lottery Acts; and to punish the counterfeiting or forging of Lottery Orders; and for explaining a late Act, in relation to Stamp Duties on Customary Estates, which pass by Deed and Copy.*

2. *An Act to revive and continue the Act for taking, examining, and stating the public Accounts of the Kingdom; and also to continue the Act for appointing the Commissioners to take, examine, and determine the Debts due to the Army, Transport-Service, and Sick and Wounded.*

3. *An Act for making certain Inclosures.*

4. *An*

4. *An Act for repairing certain Highways.*
And to eight private Bills.

Anno 12 Annæ,
1713.

The Commons being returned to their House, ordered a Bill to be brought in *for the better regulating the Forces, and of their Quarters.* And then a Petition of the Mayor and Burgesses of the Borough of Wilton, relating to the Bill to make effectual the Eighth and Ninth Articles of the Treaty of Commerce, was presented, and read, and referred to the Grand Committee. After this, the House resolved itself into that Committee, Sir Robert Davers being in the Chair, and heard the Spanish, Italian, and Portugal Merchants, and the Weavers of London, upon their Petitions. Mr. Torriano, who spoke in behalf of the two first, having, in the Heat of his Discourse, reflected on the late Measures, suggesting, *That France had over-reached us in the Treaty of Commerce; and asking, Is this your boasted Peace?* some Court-Members were offended at it, and required that the Commons would set some Mark of their Displeasure upon him. General Stanhope, Mr. Lechmere, and others, excused what he had said, on account of his Zeal for the Good of the Nation; adding, That unless they give the Merchants full Liberty of Speech, the House would never be able to form a right Judgment of that important Affair; as likewise, That no Man should be reprimanded for standing up for the Trade of the Nation. Mr. Torriano was then permitted to make an end of his Discourse; after which, Mr. Milner was heard in behalf of the Portugal Merchants, and Mr. ——— for the London Weavers. The Merchants being withdrawn, the Speaker resumed the Chair, and it was resolved, That the Grand Committee should the next Day consider farther of the Bill to make the Eighth and Ninth Articles effectual; and that the Petitioners who had not been heard, be then heard. It was also ordered, First, That the Minutes of the Levant-Company, of a Court held the 28th of May 1713, relating to their Petition to this House, be laid before this House. 2. That the Memorial of Robert Meeres, presented to the Lords Commissioners of Trade and Plantations, be laid before this House. 3. That all Memorials, Petitions, Representations, Schemes of Trade, and Papers relating thereto, that are before the Lords Commissioners of Trade and Plantations, concerning the Trade of England and France, between the Year 1664, and 1676: and also the Representation presented to the late King by the Lords Commissioners, in the Year 1697, in relation to the Commerce with France, be laid before this House. 4. That the Commissioners of the Customs do lay before this House the Scheme of Trade between England and France, as entered in the Custom House Books, in

Bill for the better regulating the Forces.

The Italian, Spanish and Portugal Merchants, and the Weavers of London, heard against the Bill for making effectual the Treaty of Commerce.

Mr. Jennings,
Gen. Stanhope,
Mr. Lechmere.

Anno. 12 Anuz.
1713.

the Year 1674. And in the 5th place, that the Commissioners of the Customs do lay before this House the Schemes and Computations they have in their Office of the Trade between England and France, from Michaelmas 1668, to Michaelmas 1669.

A standing Order about Petitions for Sums relating to public Service.

Several Traders heard about the Treaty of Commerce.

A farther Account of 35 Millions, &c. ordered to lie on the Table.

Petitions of Plymouth against the Treaty of Commerce.

Petition of Sir J. Lambert, and Mr. Shephard,

The 11th Mr. Oglethorp delivered his Report, from the Committee to whom the Petition of Major-General Henry de Gort, Baron de Walef, was referred, which was read, and ordered to lie on the Table: and the Resolution of the 11th of December, in the fifth Year of the Queen, being read, viz. ' That this House will receive no Petition for any Sum of Money relating to public Service, but what is recommended from the Crown; ' it was ordered, ' That the said Resolution be declared to be a standing Order of the House. ' Then the Commons, in a Committee of the whole House, considered farther of the Bill to make effectual the Eighth and Ninth Articles of the Treaty of Commerce; and heard the Makers of English Brandy and Vinegar, in and about the Cities of London and Westminster, and the Companies of Silk-Throwers, and Gold and Silver Wire-Drawers of London, upon their Petitions; and no other Petitioners appearing, or attending to be heard, the Committee read all the other Petitions referred to the Committee; and the Accounts of Wines and Brandies imported, and of the Woollen Manufactures exported. The Speaker having resumed the Chair, and Sir Robert Davers made his Report from the Committee, the farther Consideration of that Bill was put off to the Saturday following. The same Day Mr. Auditor Harley presented to the House, *An Account, shewing how much of the thirty-five Millions three hundred and two thousand one hundred and seventy Pounds, eighteen Shillings, and nine Pence, granted for the public Service to Christmas 1710; as likewise, of the Supplies granted since Christmas 1710, had been accounted for; as also, The Auditor's Report touching the Earl of Ranelagh's Debt.* Which Accounts were ordered to lie on the Table.

The next Day, the Secretary of the Levant Company presented to the House, Minutes of a General Court of that Company, the 28th of May 1713. After which, a Petition of the Mayor and Commonalty of the Borough of Plymouth, in the County of Devon, and of the Clothiers, Weavers, and others, concerned in the working up the Woollen Manufactures, living in that Town, and Places adjacent, relating to the Bill to make effectual the Eighth and Ninth Articles of the Treaty of Commerce, was presented to the House, read, and referred to the Grand Committee. Then a Petition of Sir John Lambert, Bart. Samuel Shephard, and the Executors of the late John James David, was also presented to the House and read, praying, That they might be admitted to import as many

many French Wines Custom-free, as would amount to the ^{Anno 12 Annæ,} Duties of such as were by them bought, which were taken in ^{1713.} the Year 1708, by the Success, (a Privateer of Guernsey) and were shipped in the New Topsham, retaken by the French off Beachy-Head: the Consideration of which Petition was referred to a Committee. Then the House having resolved itself into a Grand Committee to consider farther of the Supply, came to the following Resolutions. 1. That 3428 l. 6 s. be granted for the Pay of the Officers of the Train in Flanders, from the 16th of April to the 23d of June 1713, and for the Charge of bringing home the Stores. 2. That 28273 l. 13 s. 9 d. be granted for the Charge of the Ordinary of the Office of Ordnance for the Year 1713. 3. That 9000 l. be granted for purchasing two hundred Tons of Salt-Petre, for Supply of the Stores. 4. That 228 l. 5 s. be granted for the Charge of an Engineer and Store-keeper at Jamaica, from the 1st of April to the 30th of September 1713. 5. That 182 l. 10 s. for the Charge of an Engineer at New-York for the Year 1713. 6. That 5220 l. 1 s. 6 d. for the Charge of the Officers of the Train in Spain, from the 1st of April to the 30th of September 1713. 7. 4544 l. 5 s. for the Charge of the Office of Ordnance at Port-Mahon for one Year. 8. 3631 l. 15 s. be granted to her Majesty for the Charge of the Office of Ordnance at Gibraltar for one Year. 9. 2162 l. 12 s. 6 d. for the Charge of the Office of Ordnance at Annapolis-Royal for one Year. 10. 5473 l. 10 s. 11 d. for the Charge of Stores sent to Placentia. 11. 1076 l. 15 s. for the Charge of an Engineer, Store keeper, and Gunners for Placentia for one Year. 12. 1475 l. 18 s. 9 d. for the Charge of the Officers belonging to the Artillery in North Britain for one Year. 13. 62000 l. for making good the Deficiency of the Fund granted for the Payment of Principal and Interest of the Class Lottery in 1711, for the Year ending at Michaelmas 1712. It was also resolved, That such Merchants who have paid, or before the first of September next shall pay, the Principal Monies due upon Bonds, entered into by them and their Sureties, for Customs or Duties upon Wines and Tobacco, shall thereupon be discharged of the Interest due for such Principal Money.

Resolutions about
the Supply.

The 13th the House read a Petition of the Mayor, Aldermen, Merchants, Sugar-Bakers, Distillers, and other Tradesmen of the City of Chester, relating to the Treaty of Commerce, which was referred to the Committee of the whole House, to whom the Bill to make the Eighth and Ninth Articles of that Treaty effectual, was committed. After this, it was ordered, ' That it be an Instruction to the said Committee, that they do receive a Clause, declaring, That the Privileges, Liberties and Immunities, as to all Duties, Impositions,

Petition of Chester
against the
Treaty of Commerce.

Anno 12 Annæ,

1713.

Clause order'd to
be inserted in the
Bill to make ef-
fectual the Trea-
ty of Commerce.

The Bill to pre-
vent Duelling
dropt.

Petition of the
Hamburg and
Bremen Mer-
chants against
the Treaty of
Commerce,

Papers relating
to Trade laid
before the Com-
mons.

or Customs that relate to Commerce, or any other Right whatsoever, that have been, or may be granted by France, with respect to the Subjects, Goods or Merchandizes of any Foreign Nation, are, and shall be intended and understood to extend as well to the four Species of Goods excepted in the IXth Article from the Tariff of 1664, as to all other Goods and Merchandizes whatsoever imported into France by the Subjects of Great Britain.' Then the House resolv'd itself into that Committee, and made a further Progress in it. The same Day the Commons read a second time, the *Bill to abolish Tryals by single Combat, and to prevent the impious Practice of Duelling*: And committed the same to a Committee of the whole House; but that Bill was afterwards dropt.

The 15th the Commissioners of the Customs laid before the Commons, their Returns to the Orders of the 10th of the same Month, and the Answer of their Secretary about the Accounts from 1668 to 1669: Which were refer'd to the Consideration of the Grand Committee, to whom the *Bill to make effectual the Treaty of Commerce* was committed: After which Mr. Conyers reported the Resolutions taken the Friday before, about the Supply, which were read and agreed to by the House. Then the Commons in a Committee of the whole House, went thro' the *Bill to make effectual the VIIIth and IXth Articles of the Treaty of Commerce*, and made several Amendments thereto, the Report of which was put off to the Thursday following.

The next Day the House took into Consideration the Report from the Committee to whom the Bill for the Ease of Sheriffs, was committed, made an Amendment to it, and order'd the Bill, with the Amendments, to be engros'd: After which, a Petition of the Merchants of London, Exporters of the Woollen Manufactures to Hamburg and Bremen, and Importers of Linnen from thence, relating to the VIIIth and IXth Articles of the Treaty of Commerce, was read, and order'd to lie on the Table. On the 17th, the Commons resolv'd to address her Majesty, for *An Estimate of Half Pay for Military Officers and Chaplains that had serv'd well in the Trains of Artillery in Flanders, Spain, and on several Expeditions, &c.* After which, Mr. Foley, from the Lords Commissioners of Trade and Plantations, presented to the House their Answer to the Order of the 10th of the same Month, relating to Robert Meere's Memorial; and the Memorials, Petitions, Representations, Schemes of Trade, and Papers relating thereto, and the Representation to his late Majesty in 1697: Which Papers were order'd to lie on the Table. Then the House in a grand Committee, consider'd of Ways and Means to raise the Supply; and of the Report from the Committee to whom the Petition of the Merchants in London and Bristol trading in Tobacco, in behalf of them-

selves,

selves, and the Planters of Virginia and Maryland; and came to several Resolutions, which being reported on the 19th, were (with an Amendment to one of them) agreed to by the House, as follows: 1. That a farther Duty be laid upon Canvas imported, to be made use of for making of Sails for navigating Ships and Vessels, 2. That the said farther Duty on such Canvas imported, be two Pence per Ell. 3. That the said farther Duty be granted to her Majesty for the Term of seven Years, and from thence to the End of the then next Session of Parliament. 4. That one Penny per Ell be allow'd upon the Exportation of British Sail Cloth out of the said Duty of two pence per Ell on Canvas imported. 5. That the said Draw-back upon Exportation be allow'd for seven Years, and from thence to the End of the next Session of Parliament. 6. That there be the same Allowance on Tobacco for Waste and Shrinkage in the Cellars on all the other Duties, as by the Act of the 7th and 8th of King William the Third, is to be allow'd on the Imposit Duty. 7. That all the Bondable Duties payable for Tobacco hereafter to be imported, be made payable at the End of 18 Months, to commence from 30 Days after the Master's Report of the Ship, or from the Merchant's Entry of the Goods within the said 30 Days, which shall first happen; and as to all Tobacco already imported and not enter'd, to commence from the 24th of June, 1713; and that all the said Duties be put into one Bond for that Purpose. And a Bill was order'd to be brought in upon the said Resolutions.

Sir Roger Mollyn having, on the 17th, presented to the House, pursuant to their Address to the Queen, an Estimate of the Arrears due to clear the Six Marine Regiments to the 25th of March 1713. The same was refer'd to the Grand House of the Supply; and resolv'd to address her Majesty, That she would be pleas'd to direct the Marine Regiments to be disbanded, and that what was due to the Non-Commission Officers and Soldiers might be paid to the Persons that were actually in Service, or to their Assigns.

The next Day a Petition of the Clothiers, Combers, Weavers, and many Thousands concern'd in the Woollen Manufactures in and about the Town of Tavistock in the County of Devon, praying, That Consideration might be had of the great Grievance of exporting Wooll from this Kingdom and Ireland into France, was presented to the House, read, and order'd to lie on the Table. Mr. Robert Meeres having, at the Bar, been examin'd, touching the Memorial, which the House had been acquainted he had presented to the Lords Commissioners of Trade and Plantations, Sir Robert Davers reported from the Committee of the whole House, the Amendments they had made to the Bill to make effectual the VIIIth and IXth Articles of the Treaty of Commerce, which, with Amendments to

Anno 12 Annæ,
1713.

Resolutions on
Ways and Means.

Address for the
disbanding the
Six Marine Re-
giments.

Petition against
the Exportation
of Wooll.
Mr. Meeres exam-
in'd.

Warm and long
Debate in the
House of Com-
mons, about the
Bill to make the
Treaty of Com-
merce effectual.

some

Anno 12. Anne.
1713.

Sir Thomas Han-
mer's Speech.

some of them, were agreed to by the House. Then a Motion being made, that the Bill with the Amendments be engross'd, the same occasion'd a warm Debate, that lasted from Three a Clock in the Afternoon, till near Eleven at Night. General Stanhope, Sir Peter King, Mr. Gould, Mr. Hampden, and some others, made fine Speeches, wherein they shew'd the Disadvantages of an open Trade with France, particularly upon the Foot of the VIIIth and IXth Articles of the Treaty of Commerce. The Member who spoke most in favour of the Bill, was the same who was said to have been the Person chiefly employ'd in that Treaty, viz. Mr. Arthur Moore, one of the Commissioners of Trade: But some of his Arguments being thought strain'd and precarious by many of his own Party, the Majority adher'd to the Opinion of Sir Thomas Hanmer. This Gentleman made a long and fine Speech, wherein, among other Things, he said, ' That before he had examin'd the Affair in Question to the Bottom, he had given his Vote for the bringing in the Bill to make the VIIIth and IXth Articles of the Treaty of Commerce effectual; but, that having afterwards maturely weigh'd and consider'd the Allegations of the Merchants, Traders, and Manufacturers, in their several Petitions and Representations, he was convinc'd, that the passing of this Bill would be of great Prejudice to the Woollen and Silk Manufacturers of this Kingdom; consequently encrease the Number of the Poor, and so, in the End, affect the Land. That, while he had the Honour to sit in that House, he would never be blindly led by any Ministry; neither, on the other Hand, was he byas'd by what might weigh with some Men, viz. the fear of losing their Elections: But that the Principles upon which he acted, were the Interest of his Country, and the Conviction of his Judgment, and upon those two Considerations alone, he was against the Bill.' This Speech made a great Impression on many of the Members; and Mr. Aislaby, one of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and Mr. Francis Annesley, one of the Commissioners of the Public Accounts, having spoke also against the Bill, the Question whether it should be engross'd, was at last, carried in the Negative * by a Majority of 194 Voices against 185.

A

* It was observ'd, That of the four Members for the City of London, one only, Sir William Wintlers, voted for the Bill; and that Sir Richard Hoare, the Lord Mayor, Sir George Newland, and Sir John Cast voted against it; as did also the two Members for Westminster, Mr. Medlicot, and Mr. Thomas Cross, the last of whom was since Knighted. On the other Hand it was confidently given out, that the Lord Treasurer, foreseeing the ill Effects of passing such a Bill at this Juncture, wrote, the Night before, a Letter to the Speaker of the House of Commons, desiring him to use his Interest to make it drop; which Step he might probably be induc'd to take from the Opposition the said Bill was like to meet with in the House of Lords.

A List of the Persons who spoke for and against the Bill was Anno 75 Anne,
handed about as follows : 1713.

For the Bill.	6 Sir Joseph Martyn.	12 Mr. Ed. Harley.
1 Sir Robert Vyvan.	7 Sir W. Whitlocke	12 Mr. Ja. Murray.
2 Mr. Champion.	8 Mr. Gore.	14 Sir Alex. Cuming.
3 Sir Richard How.	9 Mr. Baldwin.	15 Col. Byerley.
4 Mr. Eversfield.	10 Mr. Tho. Foley.	16 Mr. Ar. Moore.
5 Mr. Adleworth.	11 Mr. Manley.	17 Mr. Cesar.

Against the Bill.	7 Mr. Pulteney.	14 Mr. Tho. Smyth
1 Mr. Rob. Heilham.	8 Sir Peter King.	of Glasgow.
2 Mr. Cholmondley.	9 Mr. Hampden:	15 Sir Tho. Hanmer.
3 Gen. Stanhope.	10 Mr. Baily.	16 Mr. Aislabe.
4 Mr. Docminique.	11 Mr. Lawfon.	17 Mr. Wortley.
5 Sir Arthur Key.	12 Mr. Smith.	18 Mr. Francis An-
6 Mr. Gould.	13 Sir D. Dalrymple.	nesley.

The next Day, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer acquainted the House, That their Address having been presented to the Queen for an Account to be laid before the House, what Equivalent was given to the most Christian King for the Demolition of Dunkirk, and in Case the Equivalent was not complied with, what was stipulated relating to Dunkirk: Her Majesty had been pleased to command him to acquaint this House, That, in Pursuance of the Treaties, as well between her Majesty and the most Christian King, as between that King and the States General, the Equivalent which was to be given for the Demolition of Dunkirk, was already in the Hands of his most Christian Majesty.

The Queen's
Answer about
the Equivalent
for Dunkirk.

The 22d the House resolv'd to address her Majesty, ' That she would be pleased to Direct the Commissioners of her Navy to make Tryals of Pitch and Tar made of Roch and Roof-stone, that they might be able to report the Nature and Usefulness of them.' After this, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer acquainted them, That pursuant to their Address for an Account, ' What her Majesty had stipulated for the Trade of Great Britain in Flanders, and how the same was to be secured, her Majesty had commanded the Report of her Commissioners of Trade, about that matter, to be laid before this House.' And he presented the same accordingly; which being read, it was resolv'd to address her Majesty, ' That she would be pleased to take care, That the Towns in Flanders in her Majesty's Possession, be not evacuated till those who are to have the Sovereignty of the Spanish Netherlands, agree to such Articles for regulating of Trade, as may put the Subjects of Great Britain upon an equal Foot with those of any other Na-

Address relating
to the Towns
held by the
Dutch Troops
in Flanders.

Anno 12 Anne,
1713.

An unexpected
Motion of Sir
T. Hanmer's,
for an Address of
Thanks, &c.

tion. To which Address the Queen made a very gracious Answer, agreeable to the Desire of the House.

The 23d, Sir Thomas Hanmer made a Motion, ' That an Address be presented to her Majesty, returning her Majesty the humble Thanks of this House, for the great Care she has taken of the Security and Honour of her Kingdoms in the Treaty of Peace; and also for what she has done in the Treaty of Commerce with France, by laying so good a Foundation for the Interests of her People in Trade; and humbly to desire her Majesty, that she would be pleased to appoint Commissioners to treat with Commissioners on the Part of France, for adjusting such Matters as shall be necessary to be settled in the Treaty of Commerce between her Majesty and France, that the Treaty may be so explained and perfected, that an entire Scheme of Trade may be settled, for the making effectual her Majesty's gracious Intentions for the Good and Welfare of her People.' The House being very thin, and many of the Members who voted against the Bill abovemention'd, and who, did not expect such a Motion, being absent, the Question was carried in the Affirmative by a Majority of 156 Voices against 72. After a Committee for drawing up the Address had been appointed, General Stanhope made a Motion, and the Question was put, ' That it be an Instruction to the said Committee, that they do represent in the said Address, the Sense of this House, That her Majesty's Commissioners, who are to treat of the Commerce between Great Britain and France, shall insist, That Liberty be given to her Majesty's Subjects to trade to all the Ports in the French King's Dominions: But the previous Question being put, that that Question be now put, it pass'd in the Negative. Then the Commons, in a Grand Committee, consider'd further of the Supply. The next Day Sir Thomas Hanmer reported the Address of Thanks, which was agreed to, and resolved, That the said Address be presented to her Majesty by the whole House. Accordingly on Friday, the 20th of June, about six o' Clock in the Afternoon, the Commons, with their Speaker, did, by her Majesty's Appointment, attend her at her Palace at Kensington with the following Address.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

The Address.

' We Your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Commons of Great Britain in Parliament assembled, having, at the opening this Session, congratulated your Majesty upon the Conclusion of a Peace, find ourselves now under equal Obligations of Duty, to express our Thankfulness to your Majesty, since we have been acquainted with the Conditions and Terms of it; which by your great Wisdom have been procured, and by your gracious Condescension have been

commu-

communicated to us ; your Majesty's extensive Care hath not only provided for the Security, but the Honour of your Kingdoms ; and we should be wanting in Concern for both, if we should omit our just Acknowledgments for the particular Regards which your Majesty in this, as well as in other Instances, hath shewn to them.

Anno 12 Annæ

1713.

The good Foundation your Majesty hath laid for the Interest of your People in Trade, by what you have done in the Treaty of Navigation and Commerce with France, gives us Hopes of seeing it yet further improved to the Advantage of your Kingdoms ; and we make it our humble Request to your Majesty, that you will be pleased to appoint Commissioners to treat with those of France, for the adjusting such Matters as are still necessary to be settled ; and that you will give such Orders for the perfecting the said Treaty, and explaining the several Parts of it, that an entire Scheme of Trade may be framed between Great Britain and France, which may fully answer, and make effectual your Majesty's gracious Intentions for the Good and Welfare of your People.

To which the Queen was pleased to give this Answer.

'Gentlemen,

' I thank you most heartily for this Address, which so fully expresses your Approbation of the Treaties of Peace and Commerce with France.

Queen's Answer.

' It was with no small Difficulty that so great Advantages in Trade were obtain'd for my Subjects, and I will readily comply with your Desires, in continuing my utmost Care to secure the Benefits I have stipulated for my People.

This Answer surpriz'd many of the Members, such especially who readily went into the Address with no other Intention, than to shew their Approbation of the Treaty of Peace, abstracted from the Treaty of Commerce. However, the Speaker having early the next Day reported the said Answer to a very thin House, it was resolv'd, *Nemine Contradicente*, That the humble Thanks of the House be return'd to her Majesty, for her Majesty's most gracious Answer to the Address of this House.

On the 24th Sir William Wyndham presented to the House, by her Majesty's Command, Two Accounts of some extraordinary Charges which attended the late War in the several Parts of the Service, and for which no Provision had been made by Parliament, mark'd Numb. 1. and Numb. 2. the first of which was referr'd to the Grand Committee of the Supply, and the other order'd to lie upon the Table. Then the House resolv'd itself into that Committee, and came to these Resolutions ; 1. That Ninety-nine thousand twenty-

Accounts of
some extraor-
dinary Charges
laid before the
Commons.

Anno 12 Annæ,
1713.

Resolutions on
the Supply.

Estimate of
Half Pay for
the Marine
Officers call'd
for,
Bill to encour-
age the To-
bacco Trade,

The Queen's
Message about
the Debts of
Civil List.

eight Pounds six Shillings and eleven Pence, be granted for defraying the Charge of Half Pay to the Land Officers disbanded, or to be disbanded, to the 25th of December, 1713. 2. Sixty-one thousand four hundred sixty-four Pounds five Shillings and seven Pence, for the Charge of the Out Pensioners of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea, to the 24th of December, 1713. 3. Twenty-one thousand three hundred forty-five Pounds thirteen Shillings and four Pence, to defray the Charge of the Forces in the Plantations for six Months, from the 24th of June, 1713, to the 24th of December following: Which Resolutions being the next Day reported, were agreed to by the House. On the 24th likewise General Hill presented to the House, pursuant to their Address, an Account of Half Pay for Military Officers and Chaplains that had serv'd in the Trains of Artillery of Flanders, Spain, and on several Expeditions, &c. which was referr'd to the Grand Committee of the Supply; after which it was resolv'd to address her Majesty for an Estimate of Half Pay for the Officers in the Marine Regiments that should be disbanded.

The 25th, Mr. Lowndes presented to the House, A Bill for encouraging the Tobacco Trade, and for Ease of the Merchants upon Payment of the Duties upon Wine Bonds, and Tobacco Bonds: Which was read the first time, and order'd a second Reading. After Mr. Conyers had made the Report of the Resolutions of the Supply, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer presented to the House the following Message from her Majesty.

' Her Majesty thinks fit to acquaint her Loyal House of Commons with the Difficulties, which in a particular Manner she lies under by the Debts contracted in her Civil Government, occasion'd by several extraordinary Expences formerly incurr'd; so that her Majesty thinks herself oblig'd in Justice to many Creditors, to order an Estimate to be laid before this House of what was owing on the Civil List in the Year 1710.

' Her Majesty hath used unexampled Parsimony to remove, if possible, this Burden from herself; but the granting away, and lessening some Part of her Revenne by Parliament has made that impracticable; therefore her Majesty hopes that this House of Commons, which on all Occasions have shewn themselves so well affected to her, will not be unwilling to empower her to raise such a Sum of Money on the Civil List Funds, as may enable her to discharge the Debts, and settle the Expence, to be regularly paid for the future.

Kennington, June
the 25th, 1713.

This

This Message having been read by the Speaker, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer presented to the House an Estimate of the Debts which were owing to the several Heads of Expence for her Majesty's Civil Government at or about Midsummer, 1710, which being read, it was resolv'd to consider of the said Message the next Day, in a Committee of the whole House, and order'd that the said Message and Estimate be referr'd to the said Committee. An eminent Member, Mr. J. Smith, formerly Speaker of the House, and one of the Tellers of the Exchequer, having rais'd some Objections against that Estimate, saying, in Vindication of the late Ministry, That, to his certain Knowledge, the Debts of the Civil List in the Month of August, 1710, did not amount to above 150000 l. for the Payment of Part of which Sum there were some Moneys standing out, besides great Quantities of Tin, whereas, by the Estimate now laid before the Commons, the said Debts, to Midsummer, 1710, that is, about two Months before, were made to amount to 400000 l. A Motion was thereupon made, and the Question put, That an humble Address be presented to her Majesty, that she would please to direct an Account to be laid before this House of the Arrears of the Civil List Funds standing out at Midsummer, 1710, And also an Account of the Debts of the Civil List as they are at this Time, and of the Arrears of the Civil List Funds to pay the same; but the same pass'd in the Negative, to the great Surprise of many. After this the Commons, in a Committee of the whole House, consider'd of that Part of her Majesty's Speech to both Houses at the opening this Session of Parliament, which relates to the Improving and Encouraging the Fishery; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resum'd the Chair, and Mr. Conyers reported from the Committee, that they had directed him to move, That an humble Address be presented to her Majesty, that she will be pleas'd to direct the Commissioners of Trade to enquire how, and in what manner the Fishery of Great Britain may be improv'd and carry'd on for the best Profit and Advantage to the Nation; whereupon it was resolv'd, that the said Address be presented to her Majesty.

The next Day the Commons, in a Committee of the whole House, consider'd of the Message from her Majesty the Day before, and after some Debate, came to this Resolution, That her Majesty be impower'd by Letters Patents under the Great Seal of Great Britain, to set apart and appropriate a Sum not exceeding 35000 l. per Annum, for any Term not exceeding thirty-two Years, to be made a Fund or Security to raise, by such Means and Methods, and in such Manner and Form as her Majesty by such Letters Patents shall appoint, any Sum not exceeding Five hundred thousand Pounds, to discharge

Anno 12 Anne,
1713.

Exceptions to
the Estimate
of the Debts
of the Civil
List.

Mr. Smith's
Motion for an
Account of
those Debts
rejected,

Address about
the Improving
of the Fishery,

Vote to im-
power the
Queen to raise
500,000 l. to
pay the Civil
List.

Anno 12 Annæ,
1713.

Petition of
the Weavers.

Petitions of
the Booksellers
Importers of
Books.

Debt of the
Marines, &c.
referr'd to the
Commissioners
of Accounts.

charge Arrears and Debts owing to her Servants and others, payable out of the Branches settled for defraying the Expence of her Civil Government, and that the said yearly Sum be charged upon all the said Branches, whether they be hereditary or temporary, and be issued and paid at the Exchequer, out of the Moneys from time to time arising by those Branches, with Preference to all other Payments to be hereafter charged thereupon at the said Receipt. Which Resolution was the next Day reported, and agreed to by the House; and a Bill was order'd to be brought in thereupon. On Monday the 29th of June, Mr. Conyers presented to the House the said Bill, which was read the first Time, and order'd a second Reading. After which a Petition of the Bailiffs, Wardens, Assistants, and Commonalty of the Trade, Art and Mystery of Weavers, London, on behalf of themselves and Trade, was presented to the House and read, praying, that Leave might be given to bring in a Bill, or Clause, to supply the Defects of several Acts of Parliament relating to the sealing and marking of Silks: Whereupon it was order'd, That the Committee of the whole House, to whom the Bill for encouraging the Tobacco Trade, and Ease of the Merchants upon Payment of the Duties upon Wine Bonds, and Tobacco Bonds, was committed, have Power to receive a Clause for repealing the Clauses in the several Acts of Parliament of the 6th and 8th Years of the Reign of his late Majesty King William, which relate to sealing and marking Alamodes, Lustrings, and Renforces, made in Great Britain by the Royal Lustring Company. Then the Order of the Day being read for the House to resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, to consider farther of the Supply granted to her Majesty: A Petition of Henry Mortlock, John Churchill, Timothy Childe, Robert Knaplock, William Innis, Henry Clemens, and others, in behalf of themselves, and all Importers of Books, was presented to the House and read, praying, That the Duty of Thirty per Cent. ad Valorem, upon Books, Prints, and Maps, imported from Foreign Parts, might be altered to twelve Shillings per Hundred Weight: This Petition was referr'd to the Consideration of the said Committee, into which the House resolv'd itself immediately, and came to several Resolutions, the Report of which was put off to the 1st of July. The same Day (the twenty-ninth) it was order'd, That the Estimate of the Arrears due to clear the six Marine Regiments to the 25th of March, 1713. And also the Account of some extraordinary Charges which attended the late War, in the several Parts of the Service, and for which no Provision had been yet made by Parliament, Numb. 2. be referred to the Commissioners for Examining, Stating, and Determining the Debts due to the Army, and that they do examine the same, and report their Opinion thereupon.

On the last Day of June, a Bill for enabling her Majesty to raise a Sum not exceeding 500,000 l. on the Revenues appointed for Uses of her Civil Government, to be applied for, or towards Payment of such Debts and Arrears owing to her Servants, Tradesmen, and others, was read a second Time, and committed to the Committee of the whole House, to whom the Bill to raise 1200,000 l. for her Majesty's Supply, by circulating a farther Sum in Exchequer Bills, was committed; and, notwithstanding the Opposition made by some Members, it was order'd, That it be an Instruction to the said Committee, that they do alter the said Bills, and make them into one. After this, the Motion some Days before made and laid aside, being again propos'd with better Success, it was resolv'd to address her Majesty, first, For an Account of the Debts on the Civil List to Midsummer, 1713. And secondly, For a yearly Account of the neat Produce of the Civil List Funds, since her Majesty's Accession to the Throne. This last Address was made upon a Suggestion, that the Civil List Funds, which at first were given only for about 700,000 l. per Annum, yielded now above 850,000 l. But whether there were any Ground for that Report or no, 'tis certain that no Answer was return'd to that Address.

July 1. General Stanhope made a Motion for an Address for the Queen to use her most pressing Instances with the Duke of Lorrain to remove the Pretender out of Lorrain. Which was seconded by Mr. Lechmere. The only Objection raised against it, was started by Sir William Whitlocke, who said, *He remembered, that the like Address was formerly made to the Protector, for having Charles Stuart removed out of France: Notwithstanding which that Prince was, some time after, restored to his Father's Throne; but nevertheless those few Members who might have any Affection for the present Royal Exile, being shy to shew it on so critical a Juncture, when the Parliament being so near expiring, a new Election was coming on, it was, according to Mr. Stanhope's Motion, Resolved, Nemine Contradicente, That an humble Address be presented to her Majesty, acknowledging the great Care her Majesty has always taken, particularly in the late Treaties of Peace and Guaranty, to prevent the Pretender to her Throne being in a Condition to disturb these Realms; and to beseech her Majesty, that she will use the most speedy and pressing Instances with the Duke of Lorrain, and with all other Princes and States in Amity or Correspondence with her Majesty, that they will not, under any Pretext whatsoever, receive or suffer to continue within any of their Dominions the Person, who, in Defiance of her Majesty's most undoubted Title to the Crown, and the Settlement thereof in the illustrious House of Hanover, has assumed the Title of King of these Realms;*

And

Anno 12 Annæ,
1713.

The Bills to
raise 500,000 l.
for the Civil
List, and
1200,000 l. by
Exchequer
Bills consolidated
or tack'd.

Accounts of
the Debts on
the Civil List,
and of the Pro-
duce of the Ci-
vil List Funds
call'd for.

Address for re-
moving the Pre-
tender.

Unanimous Re-
solution for it.

Anno 12 Annæ,

1713.

and to assure her Majesty, that the Commons of Great Britain will, on all Occasions, to the utmost of their Power, support her Majesty in such Steps, as shall be necessary towards rendering those Instances effectual. After this a Committee was appointed to draw up the said Address, which Mr. Stanhope, Chairman of the Committee, reported to the House on the 3d of July; and the same being unanimously approved, was five Days after presented, by the Speaker with the whole House, to her Majesty, as follows.

Address on that
Occasion.

Most Gracious Sovereign;

‘ We your Majesty’s most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of Great Britain in Parliament assembled, having nothing so justly at our Hearts as the Honour and Safety of your most sacred Person and Government, and the Security of the Protestant Succession, do crave Leave most thankfully to acknowledge the great Care which your Majesty, in Tenderneſs to your People, hath always taken to prevent the Pretender to your Crown from being in a Condition to disturb these Realms; and particularly by the late Treaty of Guaranty with the States General, and the Treaty of Peace between your Majesty and the French King; wherein, amongst other just and necessary Provisions for the Security of the Protestant Succession, it is stipulated, that the Pretender to your Majesty’s Crown shall not be suffered to reside in any of that King’s Dominions. Your Majesty wisely insisted upon his Removal from that neighbouring Kingdom, and your faithful Commons are so fully convinced of the Necessity there is to remove him so far as possible, that they cannot but express to your Majesty their Apprehensions of the many Dangers which may accrue to your Majesty, and to your Kingdoms, from his residing in the Territories of the Duke of Lorrain.

‘ We do therefore, out of the highest Duty and Concern for the Preservation of your Royal Person, and the Quiet of your People, most humbly beseech your Majesty, that you will be pleased to use the most speedy and pressing Instances with the Duke of Lorrain, and with all other Princes and States in Amity, or Correspondence with your Majesty, that they will not, under any Pretext whatsoever, receive, or suffer to continue within any of their Dominions, that Person, who, in Defiance of your Majesty’s most undoubted Title to the Crown, and the Settlement thereof on the Illustrious House of Hanover, has assumed the Title of King of these Realms. And we further beg Leave to assure your Majesty, that the Commons of Great-Britain will, on all Occasions, to the utmost of their Power, support your Majesty in such Steps as shall
be

be necessary towards rendering those Instances ineffectual, and your Majesty safe and easy upon your Throne.

Anno 12 Annæ,
1713.

To this Address her Majesty was pleased to answer :

Gentlemen,

‘ I thank you heartily for your Address, and I will give Directions according as you Desire.

Queen's Answer.

This Answer being the next Day reported to the House by the Speaker, it was unanimously resolved to return her Majesty the Thanks of the House for the same.

Two Days, before Mr. Shackerly presented to the House a Bill for continuing an Act made in the seventh Year of the late King William, entitled, *An Act to prevent, false and double Returns of Members to serve in Parliament*, which was read the first time, and order'd a second Reading. After some other Business of less Importance, Mr. Conyers reported to the House the Resolutions taken two Days before, in a grand Committee on the Supply, which were as follows.

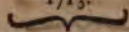
Bill to continue the Act to prevent double Returns of Members.

1. That a Sum not exceeding Four thousand eight hundred seventy nine Pounds six Shillings be granted to her Majesty, for defraying the Charge of Half Pay to the Officers of the four Marine Regiments to be disbanded, from the first of July, 1713, to the 24th of December following. 2. Two thousand seventy three Pounds, for the extraordinary Allowance of one Penny *per Diem* to each Dragoon in North Britain, in lieu of green and dry Forage, between the 23d of December, 1711, and the 31st of May, 1713. 3. Two thousand one hundred sixty-one Pounds, six Shillings and seven Pence, for the Pay of the Commission Officers of seven Companies of Invalids form'd out of the Out-Pensioners of Chelsea Hospital, from the Dates of their Commissions to the Times of their Discontinuance. 4. Two thousand two hundred sixty-nine Pounds, nine Shillings, for the Bounty Money allow'd to the Men disbanded out of the Horse, Foot and Dragoons in Britain in the Year 1712. 5. Three hundred eighty-eight Pounds, six Shillings, for the Pay of an additional Major to the Coldstream Regiment of Foot-Guards, from the 25th of April, 1711, to the 21st of December, 1713. 6. Two thousand one hundred eighty Pounds, six Shillings, for the Pay of the Garrison of Anapolis Royal, from the 25th of August, 1712, to the 21st of December following, according to the Establishment. 7. One thousand nine hundred forty Pounds, for ninety seven Horses of the Regiment, late Lieutenant-General Palms's, which were killed and taken by the Enemy near Doway, in the Campaign 1711. 8. Eight thousand eight hundred fifty one Pounds, eight Shillings and six Pence three Farthings, for Forage Money for five Battalions of Foot that serv'd in the Low Countries in the Year 1712, over and above the forty thousand

Resolutions on the Supply.

Anno 12 Annæ,

1713.



thousand Men; and for extraordinary Charge of Forage for sixteen Squadrons of Dragoons in their Winter Quarters in Bruges, 1712-13. and for Waggon Money for the said five Battalions. 9. Eight thousand three hundred Pounds, for the Pay and Forage Money of the General Officers, their Aids de Camp, and Majors of Brigade, who serv'd in Flanders in the Year 1712, over and above what is born upon the Establishment for that Year. 10. Nine hundred Pounds to make good the Loss of a Quantity of Cloathing of Colonel Edward Jones's Regiment, which was cast away, with part of the Regiment, in their Passage from Ireland towards Portugal. 11. One thousand four hundred sixty-three Pounds, sixteen Shillings, to supply the Subsistence Money of the Regiments of Major-General Elliot and Sir Robert Rich in Gibraltar, which was taken by the Enemy on board one of her Majesty's Ships. 12. Two thousand seven hundred forty-nine Pounds, thirteen Shillings, for the Allowances to the Commissioners appointed to examine the Affairs of the Army and War in Spain and Portugal, and to their Secretary, and for Contingencies, from the 21st of December, 1712, to the 10th of April following. 13. Two thousand one hundred thirty-six Pounds, for the Pay of the Officers of the Garrison of Dunkirk from the 27th of June, 1712, to the 21st of December following, according to the Establishment. 14. Two thousand six hundred ninety-eight Pounds, fourteen Shillings and five Pence, for the Pay of the Garrisons of Gibraltar and Port Mahon, for three Quarters of the Year 1712, according to their old Establishment. 15. Two thousand Pounds, to defray the Charge of covering the Fortifications already begun in North Britain.

These Resolutions being severally read a second Time, the 5th, 8th, and 9th, were disagreed to, some Members having suggested, that there was no Reason to pay any Extraordinaries for Generals who had done nothing; but the other Resolutions were agreed to by the House. After this Mr. Lowndes presented to the House (pursuant to their Address to her Majesty) an Estimate of Civil List Debts on the 24th of June, 1713, and acquainted the House, that the Account of neat Produce of the Civil List Funds since her Majesty's Accession to the Throne was preparing, and would be ready in a Day or two; Hereupon the said Estimate was order'd to lie upon the Table. Then Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer acquainted the House, that their Address having been presented to her Majesty, relating to the evacuating the Towns in Flanders, her Majesty had been pleas'd to command him to acquaint this House, ' That she would take Care that the Towns in Flanders in her Majesty's Possession, be not evacuated till those who were to have the Possession of the Spanish Netherlands agreed to such Articles for regulating Trade, as might put the Subjects of ' Great-

The Queen's
Answer about
the Towns in
Flanders.

' Great Britain upon an equal Foot with those of any other Nation.' Upon which it was resolv'd to address her Majesty, that an Estimate be laid before this House of the Number of Troops necessary in the said Towns in Flanders, till such time as the Trade there be so settled, as might put the Subjects of Great-Britain upon an equal Foot with those of any other Nation; and also an Account of the Charge for maintaining the same. After this it was order'd, that the Officers of the Ordnance do lay before the House an Account of the Effects in their Office for purchasing Lands for erecting Fortifications for Security of the Docks at Portsmouth, Chatham, and Harwich, and of the Proceedings that had been in relation thereunto: And then the House adjourn'd to the Friday following, by reason of the Speaker's Indisposition.

When the House met again, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, by her Majesty's Commands, acquainted the House, ' That her Majesty has appointed Tuesday the seventh of this Instant July, to be observ'd as a Day of Public Thanksgiving ' to Almighty God, on Occasion of the safe and honourable ' Peace concluded lately at Utrecht; and for the greater Solemnity of that Day, her Majesty will be pleas'd to go ' to St. Paul's Church, as has been accustomed in former ' Times in this Kingdom, to return Thanks to Almighty ' God for the Blessings of Peace, in which not only her ' Majesty, but all her Subjects, are so highly concern'd. ' And that her Majesty hath been pleas'd to give necessary Orders for providing convenient Places in the said ' Cathedral for the Members of this House.' Whereupon it was Resolv'd, First, That the humble Thanks of this House be returned to her Majesty, for her gracious Favour in communicating to this House her Intention of going to St. Paul's Church upon the Day of Thanksgiving appointed by her Majesty, and for having been pleas'd to give Orders for providing convenient Places in the said Cathedral for the Members of this House. Secondly, That this House will attend her Majesty as an House to St. Paul's Church, upon the Day appointed for a Public Thanksgiving. Upon the Reading of the Order of the Day for the House to resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House on the Bill to raise 1200,000*l.* by circulating Exchequer Bills, and on the Bill for enabling her Majesty to raise 500,000*l.* it was order'd, That the said Committee be instructed to receive two Clauses, one to prevent the Forging or Counterfeiting Exchequer Bills, to be issued by virtue of the said Bills; the other for appropriating the Monies granted this Session of Parliament. Then the House resolv'd itself into a Committee upon the said Bills, consolidated them, and made several Amendments to them, which were reported to the House on the sixth of

Anno 12 Anne,
1713.
Address thereon.

The Speaker indispos'd.

The Queen's Message to the Commons inviting them to go to St. Paul's on the Thanksgiving Day.

Money Bills consolidated, amended, and order'd to be engros'd.

Anno 12 Annæ,

1713.

Her Majesty's
Message to the
Commons about
her not going
to St. Paul's,

July, to which Day the House adjourn'd; and, with other Amendments to some of them, agreed to by the House, and the Bill order'd to be engros'd.

The 6th Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, by her Majesty's Command, acquainted the Commons, ' That her Majesty not having entirely recovered her Strength since her last Fit of the Gout, and being apprehensive that the Fatigue of going to St. Paul's Church, as she intended, may be too great, chuses rather to return her Thanks to Almighty God for the Blessings of Peace in her Chapel at St. James's; but desires that this House would proceed to St. Paul's Church with as much Solemnity as if her Majesty was to be in Person there.' Hereupon it was resolv'd, That this House will go from the House to St Paul's Church To-morrow to the Solemnity of the Public Thanksgiving. 2dly, That this House will be going to their Places prepared for them in the Choir of St. Paul's Church, To-morrow by Nine of the Clock in the Morning. After this it was order'd, That no Member do go into the Place of the Choir in St. Paul's Church, provided for this House, before Mr. Speaker and the House come thither. 3dly, That the Serjeant at Arms attending this House do take into Custody all and every Person and Persons (other than the Members and Officers of this House) that shall presume to press or come in the Place in the Choir in St. Paul's Church, provided for the Members of this House. 4thly, That Mr. Speaker do appoint the several Door-Keepers to keep the Passages to the Places provided for the Members of this House in the Choir of St. Paul's Church, and that they do not presume to let any Persons but such as are Members and Officers of the House, into the Places provided for this House. 5thly, That the Members do go to St. Paul's in their own Coaches, with a Pair of Horses only in each Coach. 6thly, That no Hackney-Coaches, Carts, or Drays, be permitted to go on Tuesday the 7th Instant, between the Palace Yard Westminster and Temple Bar, between the Hours of Nine and Two of the Clock; and that Mr. Speaker do issue his Warrant to the Justices of the Peace, the Bailiff of Westminster, and other proper Officers, to prevent the same. 7thly, That for the more orderly proceeding to the said Solemnity, and for preventing any Disorder therein upon this Occasion, Mr. Speaker's Coach do go first, and the Members Coaches follow his one by one. 8thly, That no Member's Coach do go out of the Palace Yard before Mr. Speaker's Coach. The same Day, upon the Desire of the Lords authorized by virtue of her Majesty's Commission, the Speaker with the House went up to the House of Peers, and heard the Commission read, authorizing several Lords therein named, to notify and declare, in her Majesty's Absence, the Royal Af-

sent

sent to several Bills therein mention'd. Accordingly, the Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, the Lord President of her Majesty's Household, did notify and declare the Royal Assent to the public Bills following, viz. 1. *An Act to explain a Clause in an Act of the last Session of Parliament, entitled, An Act for the more effectual preventing fraudulent Conveyances, in order to multiply Votes for the electing Knights of Shires to serve in Parliament, as far as the same relates to the ascertaining the Value of Freeholders of Forty Shillings per Annum.* 2. *An Act for the more effectual preventing and punishing Robberies that shall be committed in Houses.* 3. *An Act for the better regulating the Elections of Members to serve in Parliament for that Part of Great Britain called Scotland.* 4. *An Act for raising the Militia for the Year 1713, although the Month's Pay formerly advanced be not paid.* 5. *An Act for continuing an Act made in the third and fourth Years of the Reign of her present Majesty, entitled, An Act for encouraging the Importation of Naval Stores from her Majesty's Plantations in America, and for encouraging the Importation of Naval Stores from that Part of Great Britain called Scotland to that Part of Great Britain called England.* 6. *An Act for continuing the Acts therein mentioned for preventing Theft and Rapine upon the Northern Borders of England,* and to nine private Bills. The Commons being returned to their House, Mr. Lowndes presented to them, pursuant to their Address to her Majesty, an Abstract of the Accompts of neat Money arisen for Uses of the Civil Government, between the eighth of March, 1701, and Michaelmas, 1712. And the Title thereof being read, it was order'd, That the said Abstract do lie upon the Table.

The 8th, the Commons read the consolidated Bill to raise 1,200,000*l.* and 500,000*l.* &c. made some Amendments to it, passed it, and sent it up to the Lords. After this they took into Consideration the Report of the Committee, to whom the Bill for encouraging the Tobacco Trade was committed; and a Debate arising upon a Clause relating to damaged Tobacco, the same was adjourned to the next Day. when several new Amendments were made by the House to the Bill, which so amended, was ordered to be engrossed.

The 10th the Commons read the third time, passed, and sent to the Lords, A Bill for building a Church in the Strand, &c. and a Bill for making perpetual the Act to prevent false and double Returns of Members to serve in Parliament. After which, they read twice, and approved, the Resolutions of the Committee to whom the Petition of William Paterfon, Esquire, was referred, viz.

1. That the Petitioner William Paterfon, Esq; hath been at great Expence and Pains, and sustained very considerable Losses

Anno 12 Annæ,
1713.

Acts pass'd by
Commission.

Accounts of
neat Money
arisen for the
Uses of the
Civil Govern-
ment.

Proceedings on
the consolidating
Bill, &c.

Resolutions in
favour of Mr.
Paterfon.

Anno. 12 Annæ,
1713.

Losses in the Service of the late African and Indian Company of Scotland, and ought to be re-imburfed, and have a Recompence for the same

2. That the Sum of 18,241 l. 10 s. 10 d. two thirds of a Penny, ought to be answered and made good to the Petitioner.

The Bill to encourage the Tobacco Trade sent up by the Lords.

The next Day, an engrossed Bill for encouraging the Tobacco Trade, and for Ease of Merchants, as to Wine Bonds and Tobacco Bonds; and for disposing of Goods lying long in her Majesty's Warehouses for the Duties; and for explaining a former Act, as to a Duty of 15 per Cent. on certain Linnens and for allowing the making of Quarter Pieces of Linnen in Scotland, and for discharging the Lustring Company from sealing Lustrings and Alamodes to be made in Great-Britain, and for continuing the Deputations of Custom-house Officers, notwithstanding the Death or Removal of any Commissioners of the Customs; and for Relief of Sir John Lambert, and others, in relation to the Duties of certain Wines taken as Prize; and for better enabling the Bank of England to lend Money on Stock of the South-Sea-Company, and for the more effectual taking, stating, and determining several Accounts relating to the Forces and Marines, was read the third time, amended by the House, passed, and sent up to the Lords, by whom it was rejected.

Rejected by their Lordships.

Bill to prevent too frequent Excommunications.

The same Day the Commons read a second time an engrossed Bill from the Lords, entitled, An Act to prevent the too frequent Denunciation of Excommunication in the Exercise of Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, and having committed it to the Committee of the whole House, ordered, that the said Committee have Power to receive two Clauses, one to prevent Extortion in the taking of Fees for Proceedings in the Ecclesiastical Courts; the other for the better qualifying ecclesiastical Judges.

The Bill stopt in the Lords House.

The 14th, the House resolved itself into that Committee, and made several Amendments to the Bill; which were the next Day reported, and agreed to by the House; after which the Bill was read the third time, passed, and sent back to the Lords, where it stopped, either for want of Time, or for some other Reason.

Address about Lands for the Fortifications of Portsmouth, &c.

The same Day the Commons resolved to address the Queen, That she would be pleased to direct a new Survey to be made of such of the Lands and Tenements as are necessary for the Fortifications at Portsmouth, Chatham, and Harwich, that are now in being, or for the Service of the Navy, or for the Victualling thereof, that they may be paid for; and also, to enquire what Damages have been suffered by the Owners of other Lands, that are not so necessary for the said Uses and Services, that Satisfaction may be made for the same: and, that

that her Majesty would be pleased to direct her Commissioners to proceed in the Execution of their Commission for the Purposes aforesaid. It was also resolved, upon Mr. Pitt's Motion, That an humble Address be presented to her Majesty, that she will be pleased to issue her royal Proclamation, requiring a due and strict Execution of the Laws against Exportation of Wool from Great-Britain and Ireland to foreign Parts; and humbly to desire her Majesty, that she will be pleased to give such Reward, as her Majesty in her Wisdom shall think fit, to such Persons as shall discover any Exportation thereof. With the first Part of which Address her Majesty readily complied.

Anno 12 Annae,
1713.

And against the
Exportation of
Wool.

The 16th the Queen went to the House of Peers with the usual State; and the Commons being sent for up, and attending, their Speaker made a Speech to her Majesty upon the presenting of the Money-Bills; after which, her Majesty gave the Royal Assent to the following Bills, viz.

1. An Act to raise Twelve hundred thousand Pounds, for public Uses, by circulating a farther Sum in Exchequer-Bills, and for enabling her Majesty to raise Five hundred thousand Pounds on the Revenues appointed for Uses of her Civil Government, to be applied for or towards Payment of such Debts and Arrears owing to her Servants, Tradesmen, and others, as are therein mentioned.

Acts pass'd,
July 10.

2. An Act to enable such Officers and Soldiers as have been in her Majesty's Service during the late War, to exercise Trades, and for Officers to account with their Soldiers.

3. An Act for explaining the Acts for licensing Hackney Chairs.

4. An Act for the better Encouragement of the making Sail-Cloth in Great-Britain.

5. An Act for making perpetual an Act made in the seventh Year of the Reign of the late King William, entitled, An Act to prevent false and double Returns of Members to serve in Parliament.

6. An Act for making perpetual the Act made in the 13th and 14th Years of the Reign of the late King Charles the Second, entitled, An Act for the better Relief of the Poor of this Kingdom; And that Persons bound Apprentices to, or being hired Servants with Persons coming with Certificates, shall not gain Settlements by such Services or Apprenticeships; And for making perpetual the Act made in the sixth Year of her present Majesty's Reign, entitled, An Act for the Importation of Cochineal from any Ports in Spain, during the present War, and six Months longer; and for reviving a Clause in an Act made in the ninth and tenth Years of the Reign of the late King William, entitled, An Act for settling the

Trade

Anno 12 Annæ, Trade to Africa, for allowing foreign Copper Bars imported to be exported.

1713.

7. An Act to vest in the Commissioners for building fifty new Churches in and about London and Westminster, and Suburbs thereof, as much near the Street near the May-pole in the Strand, in the County of Middlesex, as shall be sufficient to build one of the said Churches upon; And for restoring to the Principal and Scholars of King's-Hall and College of Brazen-nose, in the University of Oxon, their Right of Presentations to Churches and Chapels in Stepney Parish. And to fix private Bills.

After this, the Queen was pleased to make the following Speech to both Houses:

The Queen's
Speech to both
Houses of Par-
liament.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I Come now to put an end to this Session with great Satisfaction, and return you all my hearty Thanks for the good Service you have done to the Public.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I must particularly thank you for the Supplies you have now given; I will take Care to apply them, as far as they will reach, to satisfy the Services you have voted.

I hope, at the next Meeting, the Affair of Commerce will be so well understood, that the advantageous Conditions I have obtained from France, will be made effectual for the Benefit of our Trade.

I cannot part with so good and so loyal an House of Commons, without expressing how sensible I am of the Affection, Zeal and Duty, with which you have behaved yourselves; and I think myself therefore obliged to take notice of those remarkable Services you have performed.

At your first Meeting you found a Method, without farther Charge to my People, to ease them of the heavy Load of more than Nine Millions; and the way of doing it may bring great Advantage to the Nation.

In this Session, you have enabled me to be just in paying the Debts to my Servants.

And as you furnished Supplies for carrying on the War, so you have strengthened my Hands in obtaining a Peace.

Thus you have shewed yourselves the true Representatives of my loyal Commons, by the just Regard you have paid to the Good of your Country, and my Honour: these Proceedings will, I doubt not, preserve the Memory of this Parliament to Posterity.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

At my coming to the Crown, I found a War prepared for me. God has blessed my Arms with many Victories, and

at

at last has enabled me to make them useful by a safe and honourable Peace. Anno 72. Annus
1713.

‘ I heartily thank you for the Assistance you have given me therein, and I promise myself, that with your Concurrence, it will be lasting.

‘ To this End, I recommend it to you all, to make my Subjects truly sensible what they gain by the Peace, and that you will endeavour to dissipate those groundless Jealousies, which have been so industriously fomented amongst us, that our unhappy Divisions may not weaken, and, in some sort, endanger the Advantages I have obtained for my Kingdoms.

‘ There are some (very few, I hope) who will never be satisfied with any Government; it is necessary, therefore, that you shew your Love to your Country, by exerting yourselves to obviate the Malice of the Ill-minded, and to undeceive the Deluded.

‘ Nothing can establish Peace at Home, nothing can recover the Disorders that have happened during so long a War, but a steady adhering to the Constitution in Church and State.

‘ Such as are true to these Principles are only to be relied on; and as they have the best Title to my Favour, so you may depend upon my having no Interest nor Aim, but your Advantage, and the securing of our Religion and Liberty.

‘ I hope, for the Quiet of these Nations, and the universal Good, that I shall, next Winter, meet my Parliament, resolved to act upon the same Principles, with the same Prudence, and with such Vigour, as may enable me to support the Liberties of Europe abroad, and reduce the Spirit of Faction at home.’

And afterwards, the Lord High-Chancellor of Great-Britain, by her Majesty’s Command, said,

‘ My Lords and Gentlemen,

‘ It is her Majesty’s Royal Will and Pleasure, that this Parliament be prorogued to Friday the 2d Day of August next: this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Friday the 28th Day of August next.’ Before which Time it was dissolved*. The Parliament
prorogued.

On

* Thus ended the third and last Session of the third British Parliament, which some have distinguished by the Epithet of *Pacifick*; and whose Proceedings, as they are variously censured by the present Age, so will they bear a various Character with Posterity. It may be observed, in general, that this House of Commons was mostly made up of Country-Gentlemen, who, having born a great Part of the Burthen of the War, were easily prepossessed against them, who were suggested to have prolonged it for their own private Interest; and so, on many Occasions, voted blindly with their designing and corrupt Leaders.

Political State.

Anno 12 Annæ,
1713.

Fourth Parlia-
ment of Great
Britain.

Sir Thomas
Hanmer chosen
Speaker.

Mr. Steele's
Speech there-
upon.

On the 16th of February, the Parliament of Great Britain met at Westminster, and the Commons, at the Desire of the Lords Commissioners appointed by her Majesty, attending their Lordships in the House of Lords, the Lord High Chancellor signified to them her Majesty's Pleasure, That they should forthwith proceed to the Choice of a fit Person to be their Speaker, and present him the Thursday following. Accordingly, the Commons being return'd to their House unanimously made Choice of * Sir Thomas Hanmer, Bart. to be their Speaker: Upon which Occasion Richard Steele, Esq; made the following Speech:

' At the Close of the last Session of Parliament, her Majesty was graciously pleas'd to declare from the Throne, that the late rejected Bill of Commerce, between Great Britain and France, should be offer'd to the House.

' That Declaration was certainly made, that every Gentleman who should have the Honour to be return'd hither, might make himself Master of that important Question.

' It is Demonstration that was a most pernicious Bill, and no Man can have so great Merit to this Nation at this Time as his, by whose Weight and Authority that pernicious Bill was thrown out.

' I rise up to do him ** honour in some Measure, and distinguish my self, by saying, I wish him our Speaker, for that his inestimable Service to his Country.

† The new Speaker having received her Majesty's Approbation, by Lords Commissioners appointed for that Purpose, and the Members having qualified themselves, as usual, to assemble, adjourn'd to March 2. When her Majesty came to the House of Lords, and delivered the following Speech from the Throne.

' My Lords and Gentlemen,

' I Have much Satisfaction in being able, at the opening this Parliament, to tell you, that the Ratifications of the Treaties of Peace and of Commerce with Spain are exchanged, by which my Subjects will have greater Opportunities

The Queen's
Speech to both
Houses of Par-
liament.

* He was propos'd first by Lord Scudamore, who was seconded by Mr. Thompson.

** At these Words, the light-headed Part of the House clamour'd out The Tattler! the Tattler!

† At this Ceremonial Sir Thomas Hanmer himself in a very handsome Speech, setting forth (as usual) his Inabilities for the Discharge of such a difficult and important Trust, and his Desires of being excus'd from the Acceptance of it, the Lord Chancellor made Reply, ' That her Majesty had too great a Knowledge of Sir Thomas Hanmer's Zeal for her Service, and Experience in Parliamentary Affairs not to think him duly qualified to fill that Chair, which would rather take a Lustre from him that sat in it, than give any Honour to him; and that it was her Majesty's Royal Will and Pleasure, not to admit of any Refusal.'

‘ nities than ever to improve and extend their Trade. Many
 ‘ Advantages, formerly enjoyed by Connivance, and procured
 ‘ by such Methods as made a Distinction between one British
 ‘ Merchant and another, are now settled by Treaty, and an e-
 ‘ qual Rule is established.

‘ It has pleased God to bless my Endeavours to obtain an Ho-
 ‘ nourable and Advantageous Peace for my own People, and
 ‘ for the greatest Part of my Alljies. Nothing which I can do
 ‘ shall be wanting to render it universal, and I persuade my
 ‘ self, that, with your hearty Concurrence, my Interposition may
 ‘ at last prove effectual to complete the Settlement of Europe.

‘ In the mean while, I congratulate with my own Subjects,
 ‘ that they are delivered from a consuming Land-War, and
 ‘ entered on a Peace ; the good Effects whereof nothing but
 ‘ Intestine Divisions can obstruct.

‘ It was the Glory of the wisest and greatest of my Prede-
 ‘ cessors, to hold the Balance of Europe, and to keep it equal
 ‘ by casting in their Weight as Necessity required. By this Con-
 ‘ duct they enriched the Kingdom, and rendered themselves
 ‘ dreadful to their Enemies, and useful to their Friends. I have
 ‘ proceeded on the same Principle, and I doubt not but my Suc-
 ‘ cessors will follow these Examples.

‘ Our Situation points out to us our true Interest ; for this
 ‘ Country can flourish only by Trade, and will be most for-
 ‘ midable by the right Application of our Naval Force.

‘ Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

‘ I have ordered such Accounts to be prepared and laid be-
 ‘ fore you, as will shew you, at the Conclusion of the War,
 ‘ the true State of your Condition, whereby you will be bet-
 ‘ ter able to judge what Aids are necessary ; and I only ask
 ‘ of you Supplies for the current Service of the Year, and for
 ‘ the Discharge of such Debts as you shall find, on Examina-
 ‘ tion, to be just and reasonable.

‘ My Lords and Gentlemen,

‘ The Joy which has been generally expressed on my Recq-
 ‘ very from my late Indisposition, and on my Coming to this
 ‘ City, I esteem as a Return to that tender Affection I have
 ‘ always had for my People.

‘ I wish that effectual Care had been taken, as I have often
 ‘ desired, to suppress those seditious Papers, and factious Ru-
 ‘ mours, by which designing Men have been able to sink Cre-
 ‘ dit, and the Innocent have suffered.

‘ There are some who are arrived to that Height of Malice,
 ‘ as to insinuate, that the Protestant Succession in the House
 ‘ of Hanover, is in Danger under my Government.

‘ Those who go about thus to distract the Minds of Men,
 ‘ with imaginary Dangers, can only mean to disturb the
 ‘ present Tranquillity, and to bring real Mischiefs upon us.

anno 12 Annæ,

1713.

' After all I have done to secure our Religion, and your Liberties, and to transmit both safe to Posterity, I cannot mention these Proceedings without some Degree of Warmth; and I must hope you will all agree with me, that Attempts to weaken my Authority, or to render the Possession of the Crown uneasy to me, can never be proper Means to strengthen the Protestant Succession.

' I have done, and shall continue to do my best for the good of all my Subjects. Let it be your Endeavour, as it shall be mine, to unite our Differences, not by relaxing from the strictest Adherence to our Constitution in Church and State, but by observing the Laws yourselves, and enforcing a due Obedience to them in others.

' A long War has not only impoverished the Public (however some particular Men may have been Gainers by it) but has also greatly affected the Government itself.

' Let it be your Care so to improve the present Opportunity, as to lay the Foundation of recovering it from those Disorders.

' I had the Concurrence of the last Parliament in making the Peace; let it be the Honour of this, to assist me in obtaining such Fruits from it, as may not only derive Blessings on the present Age, but even down to latest Posterity.'

Mr. Gore's Motion for an Address of Thanks.

Sir Peter King's Remark thereon.

The Commons being return'd to their House, and their Speaker having reported her Majesty's Speech, Mr. Gore moved, that an humble Address be presented her Majesty, to return the humble † Thanks of that House, for her most Gracious Speech; and according to the several Heads of it, which was resolv'd accordingly, without any Opposition. Sir Peter King only suggested, That they ought not to act by a Spirit of Divination, and return Thanks for the Treaty of Commerce with Spain, before they knew, whether the same was Advantageous or no. Which occasioned some Modification in the Address, as to that Head.

On the 4th of March, Mr. Gore reported the said Address to the House, and the same being agreed to, was, the next Day, presented to the Queen, as follows:

Most Gracious Sovereign,

The Address.

' We Your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Commons of Great Britain in Parliament assembled, do with all Humility, return our sincere and hearty Thanks for your Majesty's most Gracious Speech from the Throne.

' We beg Leave to assure your Majesty, that as nothing could be more affecting to your People, than the Indisposition of the Best

† About this Time Stocks fell between 2 and 3 per Cent.

Best of Sovereigns ; so nothing has ever been an Occasion of ^{Anno 12 Annæ,} greater Joy and Satisfaction to them, than your Majesty's late ^{1713.} happy Recovery.

We congratulate your Majesty on the Conclusion of the Treaties of Peace and Commerce with Spain, whereby your Majesty is pleas'd to declare, That you have procur'd new Benefits to your Subjects : But your Royal Care hath not been confin'd to your own People ; It hath been extended to all your Allies. And your Majesty's Goodness must be for ever admir'd, that, notwithstanding any Discouragements you may have met with, you are pleas'd still to continue your Endeavours to make the Peace Universal, and thereby to complete the Settlement of Europe ; and your faithful Commons will never be wanting in an hearty Concurrence to assist your Majesty in all such Measures as your Majesty shall judge proper to finish a Design, so Great and so Glorious.

Your Commons will with all Cheerfulness grant such Supplies as are necessary for the current Service, and for the Discharge of such Debts as are just and reasonable ; they can never sufficiently express the Sense they have of their Happiness of being deliver'd from the Calamities of a consuming War, they will therefore (in Duty to your Majesty, and in Justice to those they represent) do all that is in their Power, that the good Effects of Peace may not be obstructed by any Intestine Divisions : They will, as far as in them lies, disappoint the Designs of malicious and unreasonable Men : They will, on all Occasions, shew their just Abhorrence of the licentious Practices in publishing scandalous Papers, and spreading seditious Rumours. And as your Commons will always support and maintain the Protestant Succession in the House of Hanover, they can't but be astonish'd at the malicious Insinuations of any who would suggest, That Succession to be in Danger under your Majesty's most auspicious Government. For, when we consider that 'tis secur'd by the greatest Obligations Civil and Sacred, by Acts of Parliament, Oaths and Treaties, we cannot but declare our entire Acquiescence in these Securities, and must look upon such Insinuations to be groundless in themselves, and affronting to your Majesty and Your Government.

And your Majesty may depend, that your loyal Commons will never be prevail'd on by any Pretences whatsoever, to countenance Attempts that may tend to weaken your Majesty's Authority, and to render the possession of the Crown uneasy to you, which can only proceed from the Rage of a disappointed Faction, and the Spirit of Rebellion.

To this Address the Queen return'd the following Answer.

This Address is so dutiful and expresses so fully the Sense ^{The Queen's} of Answer.

Anno 13 Annæ, 1713. of my loyal Subjects, that I esteem it as a Proof of the good Choice they have made of you to represent them.

I give you my hearty Thanks for it.

The Confidence you have in my Affection, the Abhorrence you declare of the malicious Insinuations of the Protestant Succession being in Danger under my Government; and your Acquiescence in the present Securities for it, are very suitable Returns for the tender Regard, I have always had for what concerns my People, and will most effectually, by the Blessing of God, unite the Minds of my Subjects, and disappoint the Designs of those who would disturb the present Tranquillity.

The Speaker having reported this Answer to the House it was resolved to return her Majesty the humble Thanks of the House for the same.

Resolutions about the qualifying of Members.

The 6th the House, in a grand Committee, considered the Act of the Ninth Year of her Majesty's Reign, intituled, *An Act for securing the Freedom of Parliaments, by the farther Qualifying the Members to sit in the House of Commons*; and came to the following Resolutions.

I. That, notwithstanding the Oath taken by any Candidate, on or after any Election, his Qualification may be afterwards examined into.

II. That the Person whose Qualification is expressly objected to in any Petition, relating to his Election, shall, within fifteen Days after the Petition read, give to the Clerk of the House of Commons, a Paper signed by himself, containing a Rental or Particular of the Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments, whereby he makes out his Qualification: Of which any Person concern'd may have a Copy.

III. That of such Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments, whereof the Party hath been in Possession for three Years before the Election, he shall also insert in the same Paper, from what Person, and by what Conveyance, or Act in Law, he claims and derives the same; and also the Consideration, if any paid, and the Names and Places of Abode of the Witnesses to such Conveyance and Payment.

IV. That, if a sitting Member shall think fit to question the Qualification of a Petitioner, he shall, within fifteen Days after the Petition read, leave Notice thereof in Writing with the Clerk of the House of Commons; and the Petitioner shall, in such Case, within fifteen Days after such Notice, leave with the said Clerk of the House the like Account in Writing of his Qualification, as is required from a sitting Member.

After having taken these Resolutions, the House adjourned to the 9th, when the same were reported, and with an Amendment to one of them, agreed to by the House.

After

After which, the Resolution for granting a Supply being reported and agreed to, the House ordered to be laid before them, 1. An Account of the Deficiency of the Moneys granted in the Year 1713. 2. An Estimate of the Ordinary of the Navy for the Year 1714, with the half-pay to the Sea-officers and Marines. 3. An Account for the Extraordinaries for the Guards, Garrisons, and Land-forces for the Year 1713. and also of the growing Charges for the Guards, Garrisons and Land-forces, for the Year 1714. 4. A State of the Debts due to the Army at Christmas last, distinguished under the several Heads of Subsistence, Off-reckonings, and Clearings. 5. An Estimate of the Charge of the Office of Ordnance by Land-service for the Year 1714. 6. A State of the Debt of the Navy to Christmas last. 7. An Account of all the Ships in Sea-pay, which had been employed, with the several Complements or Number of Men, borne or mustered from the first of July last, to the first of March Instant. 8. An Account of all Orders for discharging of any Ships since the first of July last, the Date of those Orders, and the Time of their Discharge. 9. An Estimate of the Sum that will be wanting to complete the Fund of the South-sea Company for the Year 1714. 10. An Account of all Ships in Sea-pay, which had been employed, with the several Complements or Number of Men borne or mustered from the 25th of December 1712, to the first Day of July last: And resolved That an Address be presented to her Majesty, by the Members that were of the Privy-Council, that the proper Officers might be directed to lay before the House the said several States, Accounts, and Estimates; which was accordingly presented and complied with.

Anno 12 Anne,
1713.

Accounts and
Estimates order-
ed to be laid be-
fore the House.

The next Day, the whole House, in a Committee, considered further of the Act for securing the Freedom of Parliaments, by the further qualifying the Members to sit in the House of Commons. But came not to any farther Resolution: And then they ordered Accounts to be laid before the House of what Money was issued for the Service of the Navy, out of the Funds granted by Parliament for the Service of the Years 1712, and 1713, and to what Uses applied; distinguish'd under the several Heads thereof. On the 11th, a Bill was ordered to be brought in for securing the Freedom of Parliaments, by limiting the Number of Officers in the House of Commons: After which it was moved to take into consideration that Part of her Majesty's Speech to both Houses of Parliament, which related to the suppressing seditious Libels and factious Rumours. This Motion being levelled at *Richard Steele*, Esq; a Member (Mr. Arthur Moore) represented, That that Gentleman having the Honour to be a Member of that House, they ought not to fall upon him, while he was absent; and thereupon it was resolved, to put off the Consideration of that matter till the

Anno 12 Annæ,

1713.

Complaint lodg'd
by Mr. Foley a-
gainst Mr. Steele.

Accounts, &c.
call'd for.

Mr. Quin com-
mitted to the
Custody of the
Serjeant at Arms.

the Saturday following. The next Day, Mr. Auditor Foley made a Complaint to the House of three printed Pamphlets, one entitled, *The Englishman*, from Saturday, January 16 to Tuesday, January 19, 1713, wherein is a printed Letter to the Englishman, to which is subscribed the Name *Richard Steele*: Another entitled, *The Crisis*; in the Title Page whereof it is said, *By Richard Steele, Esq;* And the other entitled, *The Englishman*, being the Close of the Paper so called; in the Title Page whereof it is also, *By Richard Steele, Esq;* As containing several Paragraphs tending to Sedition, highly reflecting upon her Majesty, and arraigning her Administration and Government: Which Pamphlets being brought up to the Table, it was ordered that Richard Steele, Esq; a Member of that House, should attend in his Place next Morning. After this it was resolved to address her Majesty, That she would be pleased to direct the proper Officers to lay before that House,

I. An Account of the Expence of the Navy and Victual-ling, between the 30th of September 1710, and the 31st of December following.

II. An Account of the Sum Total, of which the Capital of the South-Sea Stock did consist on the 25th of December, 1713. And also of the particular Tallies and Orders, Bills, Tickets, Certificates, and Debentures, which have been taken or admitted into the said Joint-stock, and the Sums for which they respectively were taken.

III. An Account how much of the Capital of the South-Sea-Stock, has been admitted, or subscribed for the Use of the Public, and at what Time the whole, or any Part thereof was actually admitted or subscribed, and what Interest hath been paid or Dividend made thereupon, to whom, and at what Time.

IV. That an Account be laid before this House, how much of the Public Stock has been transferr'd Half-Yearly, and to what Uses it has been applied, and what remains of it.

V. An Estimate of the Value of the Stores, which were in the several Yards of the Navy at Christmas 1710, and also at Christmas 1713.

And VI. An Account of the Ships and old Stores, which have been sold in the Year 1712, and 1713, and for how much they were so sold.

The same Day Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That the Day before he receiv'd a Letter sign'd by one John Quin, with a Petition enclos'd, drawn in a Form to be presented to the House, in which Letter was contain'd a Scandalous Offer of a Sum of Money to be paid to him, upon Passing such an Act of Parliament as was desir'd in the said Petition: Which Letter being read, the said John Quin was order'd to be sent for

for immediately into the Custody of the Serjeant at Arms, and was afterwards examin'd touching the said Letter.

Anno 12 Annæ,
1713.

The next Day the said Mr. Quin, an Irish Gentleman, put up a Petition to the House, 'Acknowledging his Offence, as being committed by him through Inadvertency and Ignorance, being a Stranger, and unacquainted with the Method of obtaining Acts of Parliament, and begging Pardon of Mr. Speaker and the House, for his Offence; and praying to be discharg'd out of Custody' Which being read, it was order'd that the said Quin be brought upon Monday Morning next to the Bar of the House; where having upon his Knees, receiv'd a Reprimand from Mr. Speaker, he was order'd out of Custody paying his Fees.

Order'd out of
Custody.

Mr. Steele attending in his Place, according to Order, on the 13th, several Paragraphs in the Printed Pamphlets, complain'd of the Day before, were read: And Mr. Steele desiring time till Thursday next, to be heard touching the same, the further Consideration of the said Pamphlets, was order'd to be adjourn'd to that Day. The same Day, the Consideration of that Part of her Majesty's Speech, relating to Libels, was put off till that Day Se'ennight.

Mr. Steele allow'd four Days to prepare for his Defence.

The 15th, Mr. Steele moved, and the Question was propos'd, 'That an humble Address be presented to her Majesty, that she would be pleas'd to give Directions, that the several Representations of her Majesty's Engineers and Officers, who have had the Care and Inspection of the Demolition of Dunkirk, and all Orders and Instructions given thereupon, might be laid before the House.' But the previous Question being put, whether that Question be now put, it was carried in the Negative, by 214 Voices against 109.

His Motion about the Papers relating to Dunkirk carried in the Negative,

The same Day, the House resolv'd to address her Majesty, that an Account be laid before the House of the Funds for the Payment of the Annuities to the East-India Company, to Michaelmas last, and then a Bill was order'd to be brought in, *for the better Regulating the Forces to be continued in her Majesty's Service, and for the Payment of the said Forces, and of their Quarters.* After this Sir Edward Knatchbull reported from the Committee, to whom it was referred, to consider of proper Heads for a Bill, *for the more effectual preventing the Running of Wool*, that they had prepared proper Heads for that Purpose, which they had directed him to report to the House; and he read the same in his Place, and afterwards delivered them in at the Table, where they were read, and agreed unto by the House, and are as follows, viz. 1. That the Register or Entry of all Unwrought Wool be made throughout the whole Kingdoms of Great-Britain and Ireland. 2. That all Permits or Sufferances, whereby any Unwrought Wool is removed, be extended to all the Persons that shall buy

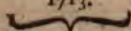
Accounts call'd for.

Bills to regulate the Forces.

Resolutions for a Bill to prevent the Running of Wool.

Anno 12 Annæ,

1713.



it, or to whose Use it shall be delivered. 3. That all Persons receiving any Unwrought Wool, do give a Receipt for the same, that it may be traced, through the several Hands, till the same be fully manufactured. 4. That upon Information of any Quantity of Unwrought Wool, or Woollen Yarn, that is run, any Justice of the Peace of the County, shall have Power to summon the Party; and upon Conviction, to levy a Penalty upon his Goods and Chattles; out of which, the Informer, Aider and Assister, is to be rewarded. 5. That all Persons removing Wool at any time, except between Sun and Sun, shall be liable to the Penalty, and be deemed Runners of Wool. 6. That all Persons have Power to seize the Person or Persons, as well as the Wool, of such who shall remove it in the Night-time. 7. That not above—Men shall be allowed to travel with any Waggon, Cart, or other Carriage of Wool; and not above—Men to—Horses loaded with Wool, and if such Person or Persons be found armed, to be deemed Runner or Runners of Wool, and be liable to the same Penalties. 8. That every Custom-house Officer, or others concerned in the Execution of this Act, shall be obliged to grant a Permit or Sufferance when demanded. 9. That every Custom-house Officer, or others concerned in the Execution of this Act, shall be obliged to discharge his Book from the Entry upon the Sufferance granted. 10. That every Custom-house Officer, or others concerned in the Execution of this Act, who upon Information shall refuse or neglect to apprehend the Person or Persons of those, who shall be concerned in Running of Wool, shall suffer the Penalty of—: And a Bill was ordered to be brought in, upon the said Resolutions. Then Sir Arthur Kay presented to the House, a *Bill for Securing the Freedom of Parliaments, by limiting the Number of Officers in the House of Commons*; which was read the first Time, and order'd a second Reading: After which upon the Motion of the Lord Lumley, seconded by the Earl of Hertford, it was resolv'd, *Nemine Contradicente*, 'That an humble Address be presented to her Majesty, That she will be pleas'd to order an Account to be laid before the House, what Steps have been made for the removing the Pretender, from the Dominions of the Duke of Lorrain, pursuant to the Address of both Houses of the last Parliament; and what Answers have been given to her Majesty, or any of her Ministers, by the Duke of Lorrain, or any of his Ministers. And Ordered, That the said Address be presented by such Members of this House as are of her Majesty's Privy-Council.'

Place-Bill read
the first Time.

Papers relating to
the Pretender's
Removal from
Lorrain call'd for.

Accounts call'd
for.

The 17th, it was resolv'd to address her Majesty, that there be laid before them, 1. An Account of the Deficiency at Michaelmas 1713, of the Yearly Fund of 186670 *l.* for the Classis Lottery of Two Millions, in the Year 1711; And

an Account of the Deficiency at Michaelmas 1713, of the Yearly Fund of 168000 *l.* for the Classis Lottery of 1800000 *l.* in the Year 1712. Then, in a Grand Committee, on the Supply, it was resolv'd, That ten thousand Men be allow'd for the Sea-Service, for the Year 1714, beginning from the first Day of January 1713; And that a Sum not exceeding 4 *l.* a Man *per* Month, be allow'd for maintaining the said ten thousand Men, for thirteen Months, including the Ordnance for Sea-Service: Which Resolutions being on Thursday the 18th of March reported by Mr. Conyers, were agreed to.

The House being informed, that many Persons (some of great Quality) were in the Galleries, and in the Speaker's Chamber, who refused to withdraw; the Orders of the second Instant, were read against Strangers, being in the House and Galleries, and for clearing the Speaker's Chambers, and locking the Back-doors, and bringing the Key to the Table; and it was Ordered, That the Serjeant at Arms attending this House, do take into Custody such Strangers as shall refuse to withdraw out of the Galleries and Speaker's Chamber. Then the Order of the Day being read, for taking into further Consideration the printed Pamphlets, complained of to the House, intitled, *The Englishman*, from Saturday January 16, to Tuesday January 19, 1714; *The Englishman*, being the Close of the Paper so called; and the *Crisis*; as containing several Paragraphs, tending to Sedition, highly reflecting upon her Majesty, and arraigning her Administration and Government: And Mr. Steele appearing in his Place, owned he wrote and publish'd the said Pamphlets, and the several Paragraphs therein, which had been complained of, and read to the House, with the same Chearfulness and Satisfaction, with which he had abjured the Pretender. Then a Debate arising upon the Method of Proceeding, Mr. Auditor Foley propos'd, that Mr. Steele should withdraw; but, after several Speeches it was carried, without dividing, That he should stay, in order to make his Defence. He desired that he might be allow'd to answer to what might be urged against him, Paragraph by Paragraph: But tho' he was powerfully supported by Mr. Walpole, General Stanhope, the Lord Finch, (eldest Son to the Earl of Nottingham,) and the Lord Hinchinbrooke, Son to the Earl of Sandwich, yet Mr. Steele's Accusers insisted, and it was carried, That he should proceed to make his Defence, generally, upon the Charge given against him. Mr. Steele proceeded accordingly, to make his Defence: And, for near three Hours, spoke to the several Heads extracted out of the three Pamphlets above-mentioned, (which had been printed, and given to all the Members) with such a Temper, Modesty, Unconcern, easy and manly Eloquence, as gave

Anno 13 Annæ,
1713.

10,000 Seamen
voted for the
Year 1714.

Proceedings on
Mr. Steele's Case.

Anno 12 Annæ, entire Satisfaction to all, who were not inveterately prepossess'd against him.

1713.

Mr. Foley's
Speech.

Mr. Walpole.

Mr. Steele being withdrawn, and Candles order'd to be brought in, most Members expected, that Mr. Auditor Foley would have sum'd up, and answer'd Mr. Steele's Defence, Paragraph by Paragraph; but he contented himself with saying, in general, 'That, without amusing the House with long Speeches, it was plain to every Body, that the Writings that had been complain'd of, were seditious, and scandalous, Injurious to her Majesty's Government, the Church, and the Universities, and moved that the Question should be put there-upon.' This occasioned a very warm Debate, that lasted till Eleven o'Clock at Night: Robert Walpole, Esq; who spoke in Favour of Mr. Steele, made a very long and most eloquent Speech, wherein he went to the Bottom of the Affair; shew'd that this violent Prosecution, struck at the Liberties of the Subject, in general, and of the Members of that House, in particular; justify'd Mr. Steele, on all the Heads of the Accusation rais'd against him; and said, he hoped the House would not sacrifice one of their Members to the Resentment and Rage of the Ministry, for no other Crime, than his exposing their notorious Mismanagements; and like a good Patriot, warning his Countrymen against the imminent Dangers, with which the Nation in general, and, in particular, her Majesty's Sacred Person, were threatned, by the visible Encouragement that was given to the Pretender's Friends. 'If a Papist, said Mr. Walpole, or to that Purpose, nay an Irish Papist, who for many Years has been a Servant to the late King James, and the Pretender, (meaning Sir Patrick Lawless) one who has borne Arms against her Majesty in France and Spain; one who is strongly suspected, of having embrued his Hands in the Blood of the late Duke of Medina Celi, and Marquess of Leganez: If, said he, such a Man be not only permitted to come into England, but to appear at Court, in the Presence-Chamber: If he be caress'd by the Ministers: Nay, I speak it with Horror, if such a Man be admitted to her Majesty's private Audience in her Closet, will not every good Subject, think her Majesty's Person in Danger? And is it then a Crime in Mr. Steele, to shew his just Concern, for so precious a Life?

As to that Passage of Mr. Steele's *Crisis*, wherein he says, That a late treasonable Book, on the Succession of Hereditary Right, has publish'd the Will of King Henry the Eighth, which seems to be intended as a Pattern for the like Occasion. And a little lower, Let those who act under the present Settlement, and yet pretend to dispute for an absolute Hereditary Right, quiet themselves with the Arguments they have borrowed from Popery: Mr. Walpole said, it could not be denied, 1 That the Lord Treasurer was the Patron of learned Men, for whose

whose Use and Improvement, he had set up a fine Library; Anno 13. Annz.
1713.
and that it appear'd by the Book call'd, the *Hereditary Right of the Crown of England asserted*, &c. that the Author had free Access to that Library, and had drawn very material Passages out of some Manuscripts in it. But that the Lord Treasurer's Care, to supply him with Materials towards that Work, went yet further, since his Lordship had employ'd a Man to look among old, muly Papers, the Will and Testament of King Henry VIII. which the said Author had inserted at Length in the Appendix to his Book. That he appeal'd to Mr. Lowndes, a Member of the House, and Secretary to the Treasury, whether he had not paid, by the Lord Treasurer's Order, 12 or 14 £. to the Person that had made that great Discovery; but that, in case he should deny it, he, Mr. Walpole, had Evidence to prove it. Mr. Lowndes, seem'd not to deny the Fact. 'He only said, that Will was not so rare a Piece, since it was to be seen in a Place he named, in Westminster-Abbey.'

On this Occasion, Mr. Walpole mentioned three Points, in which he endeavour'd to prove the Peace had been already broke. 'The first, he said, was the Demolition of Dunkirk, which ought to have been finish'd five Months after the signing of the Treaty: But that instead of that, the French had, yet only pull'd down Part of the outward Fortifications, without touching the Foundations; which, on the one hand, rendred the English Garrison useles, and expos'd to any Insults, and, on the other Hand, would afterwards make it easy for the French to restore and rebuild those Fortifications; which was the more probable to be in their Thoughts, since, instead of ruining the Harbour, they were actually repairing the Sluices, and working on a new Canal. That the 2d Point, was the Renunciations of the Princes of the House of Bourbon, which were laid down as the Foundations and Basis of the Peace, on Pretence that thereby the Crowns of France and Spain, will be more divided than ever: But that supposing, (what he could not by any Means grant) that those Renunciations were to be depended upon, they were yet conditional, and suppos'd the Emperor's Renunciation to the Crown of Spain: And therefore, as no Care had been taken to engage his Imperial Majesty to agree to that necessary Condition, so the Renunciations of the Princes of the House of Bourbon, became thereby not binding, or void.' The third Instance which Mr. Walpole gave of the Violation of the Peace, was the French King's Ordinance, dated September 18th, N. S. 1713. forbidding the Children of French Refugees, tho' born out of his Dominions, to come into them, without his Permission, upon Pain of being sent to the Gallies. Mr. Walpole farther represented. 'That the said Ordinance was against Natural Right, and the Law of Nations,

Anno 13. Annæ,
1713.



tions, and, in particular, derogatory from the Rights and Liberties of the British Nation, which the Children of the Refugees born in England, were entituled to enjoy, as well as the other Natives. That he would adventure to say in their Behalf, that it were to be wish'd, that all who have the Happiness to be born in England, were as good Englishmen as the Sons of the Refugees; and that the British Nation, was the more concern'd in having that Ordinance repeal'd, in that the Refugees and their Children, were the fittest to carry on a Trade with France.

Mr. Hor. Wal-
pole.

Mr. Horatio Walpole back'd, what his Brother Robert said in Favour of the French Refugees; and 'deplored the lamentable Condition of their Ministers and the Poor amongst them, to whom the Lord Treasurer, had not paid one Penny of the 15000 *l.* per Annum, voted by Parliament, and allow'd in the Civil List, toward their Assistance and Relief, since he came into his Office.' He said to that Purpose, 'That some amongst them, suffer'd now more in England, than they did during the Persecution in France; since there were always some charitable People who reliev'd them while they were in Prisons and Dungeons, whereas here they were let starve.'

Lord Finch.

My Lord Finch, back'd also Mr. Robert Walpole, and gave early, pregnant Proofs, of the Eloquence hereditary in his noble Family. His Lordship, among other Things, endeavour'd to justify Mr. Steele, with relation to the nicest and tenderest Part of the Charge against him, viz. his Third Wish, in the Close of his last *Englishman*, That his Electoral Highness of Hanover, would be so grateful as to signify to all the World; the perfect good Understanding he has with the Court of England, in as plain Terms, as her Majesty was pleas'd to declare she had with that House, on her Part. He said thereupon, 'That, supposing there were, in this Wish, some injurious Insinuation, yet the same, could not, without Injustice, be apply'd to the Queen, but only to her Ministers: That no Body doubted the good Understanding between her Majesty and the House of Hanover; but that it was notorious, that the Ministers shew'd no great Regard to that Illustrious House, Witness, (to pass over other Instances) the Slight they put upon the Baron Bothmar's Memorial; which the Queen had perhaps, never seen, had not the Dutches of Somerset, shew'd it her Majesty in Print, in the *Daily Courant*.' My Lord Finch likewise justify'd Mr. Steele, in relation to his Reflections on the Peace: We may, said his Lordship, give it all the fine Epithets we please; but Epithets do not change the Nature of Things. We may, if we please, call it here honourable; but I am sure it is accounted scandalous in Holland Germany, Portugal, and over all Europe except France and Spain. We may call it advantageous, but all the Trading
Part

Part of the Nation, find it to be otherwise : And if it be really advantageous, it must be so to the Ministry that made it.' Sir William Wyndham saying thereupon, ' That the Ministry would not say that the Peace was advantageous to them : ' The Lord Finch very smartly reply'd, ' Then 'twas plain, it was advantageous to no body.

Anno 13 Annæ,

1714.

Sir William
Wyndham.

My Lord Lumley, Son to the E. of Scarborough, my Lord Hinchinbroke, and some other Members, spoke with a great deal of Vivacity in Favour of Mr. Steele, and against the Conduct of Ministry : But Mr. Auditor Foley, Sir William Wyndham, the Attorney General, and some other Courtiers, being supported by a great Majority, which, in popular Assemblies and Consultations, generally supplies the Want of Arguments, still insisted on the Question, so that at last, it was carried by 245 Voices, against 152, First, ' That a printed Pamphlet, intituled, *The Englishman*, being the Clofe of the Paper so called, and one other Pamphlet, entituled, *The Crisis*, written by Richard Steele, Esq; a Member of this House; are scandalous and seditious Libels, containing many Expressions highly reflecting upon her Majesty, and upon the Nobility, Clergy, Gentry and Universities of this Kingdom, maliciously insinuating, that the Protestant Succession in the House of Hanover is in Danger under her Majesty's Administration, and tending to alienate the Affections of her Majesty's good Subjects, and to create Jealousies and Divisions among them. Secondly, That Richard Steele, Esq; for his Offence in Writing, and Publishing the said scandalous and seditious Libels, be expell'd this House.'

Mr. Steele ex-
pell'd the House.

It is observable that two * Scotch Members only spoke in this long Debate, to wit, Mr. Bailie, and Sir James Steuart, Judge Advocate in North-Britain. The first said, ' He was little acquainted with the Affairs of England, but had made it his Bu-

Mr. Bailie,

the

* This Affair made a great Noise, and gave the Enemies of the Ministry then in being, an Opportunity of ripping up several Things, which, without this Prosecution, had perhaps been never mention'd in the House of Commons; and which, being spoken in the Hearing of several Lords, (as some were suffer'd to be present there) occasion'd afterwards the like Reflections, and strict Enquiries in the House of Peers. On the other Side the most bitter Invectives were not wanting against the suppos'd Criminal and those that stood by him, and when it was moved on the Part of the Accusers, that the Delinquent should be committed as well as expell'd, Mr. C——— flung out this biting Sarcasm, that there needed not that Air of Justice from them, for, if once he should be expell'd, his Creditors would take that Business off from their Hands, and most certainly commit him. Mr. Auditor H———y had indeed a little more Mercy in his Answer; and alluding to the same Misfortunes of his being more than ordinarily generous, out of his Excess of Compassion for the Distress'd, only said, he could prove him not worth a Grant, which, if true, had been a mighty Token of his Guilt.

Hist. of the 1st and 2d Session.

Anno 12 Annæ,

1713,

Sir Jam^{es}
Steuart.Place-Bill
read the second
Time.Regimental List
of the Half-pay
Officers call'd
for.A Bill to take off
3 d. per Pound
of the Drawback
upon Tobacco
exported to
Ireland.Place-Bill or-
dered to be en-
grossed.Commissions of
Commissaries of
Trade called for.The Commons
adjourned for a
Week.

the Observations he could make for some Years past, they who appear'd the most zealous for the Pretender's Interest, were the most favour'd and countenanc'd, by those in Power. This was confirm'd by Sir James Steuart, who added, ' That to his certain Knowledge, three or four thousand Pounds had been yearly remitted to the Highland Clans, whose Chiefs, and the Men under their Command, were known to be entirely devoted to the Chevalier.'

On the 19th, the Bill for securing the Freedom of Parliaments, by limiting the Number of Officers in the House of Commons, was read a second time, and committed to a Committee of the whole House; after which it was resolv'd to address her Majesty, That a Regimental List of the Half-pay Officers for the Year, 1714, might be laid before the House.

The Parliament of Ireland having been prorogued to the Month of August next, before they had provided for the Maintenance of the Government in that Kingdom, a Project was set on Foot here to supply that Defect by retrenching the Drawbacks upon Goods exported thither from *England*. According to this Scheme, the 22d, the House, in a grand Committee, considered the present Laws with respect to Drawbacks upon Tobaccos, Muslings, and East-India Silks, carried to Ireland; and came to two Resolutions, which were reported the next Day, and with an Amendment to one of them agreed to by the House, as follows: viz. ' 1. That Three Pence per Pound, Part of the Drawback on Tobacco to be exported from Great Britain for Ireland, be taken off. 2. That the said Diminution of the Drawback do take Effect upon all Tobacco exported for Ireland, after the 24th of March 1713, and continue until the Additional Duty of three Pence Half-penny per Pound upon Tobacco in Ireland, expiring on the said 24th Day of March be regranted: ' And ordered a Bill to be brought in upon the said Resolutions. The same Day, the Commons, in a Committee of the whole House, took into Consideration the Bill for securing the Freedom of Parliaments, by limiting the Number of Officers in that House, and made several Amendments to the same, which were on the 24th reported, and, with an Amendment to one of them, agreed unto by the House, and the Bill, with the Amendments was ordered to be engrossed. After this, it was resolv'd to address her Majesty for ' a Copy of the Commission appointing Commissaries on her Majesty's Part, to treat with Commissaries of France concerning the Trade of both Kingdoms; ' as also for ' Copies of all Commissions appointing Commissaries to treat, in Matters relating to Trade, with the Commissaries of any foreign Princes or States, since the Time of the Restoration: ' And then the House adjourned till that Day seven-night, by Reason of the Easter Holy-days.

The

The 31st Sir Edward Knatchbul presented to the House a Bill for the more effectual preventing the Running of Wool, which was receiv'd and read the first Time: After which it was resolv'd to present two Addresses to the Queen, that she would be pleas'd to direct the proper Officers to lay before the House, ' An Account of the Charge of Provisions furnished by the Commissioners for Victualling her Majesty's Navy, to Land Forces or Garrisons, since the First of August, 1710, when and for what Services the same were supplied, and what Money has been received by the Treasurer of the Navy, towards reimbursing the said Expence. Secondly, An Account of the Produce of the Duties and Customs upon French Goods for the two last Years, ending at Christmas last; as also, an Account of what Surplusage, or Unappropriated Money, has been paid into the Exchequer since Michaelmas, 1710, and to what Uses the same has been issued and applied.' Mr. Gwyn, Secretary at War, presented several Estimates to the House, which, with some others, were referr'd to the Grand Committee of the Supply.

Anno 13 Annæ.
1714.
Bill to prevent
the Running of
Wool.

April 1, the Directors of the South-Sea Company were order'd to lay before the House, the Reasons, why the Sufferers at Nevis and St. Christopher's, had not been admitted to subscribe the Debentures into the Stock of the said Company; and Mr. Conyers presented to the House, according to Order, a Bill for lessening the Drawback on Tobacco, carried into Ireland, which was receiv'd, and read the first Time.

Bill to lessen the
Drawback on
Tobacco export-
ed to Ireland.

The 2d, the Commons resolv'd to address the Queen, ' for an Account of the Deficiencies arising upon an Act, pass'd in the 3d and 4th Years of her Majesty's Reign, for granting to her Majesty, a further Subsidy on Wines and Merchandizes imported.' After which Mr. Secretary Bromley, also, presented to the House, pursuant to their Address to her Majesty, ' An Account of what Steps had been taken for removing the Pretender from the Dominions of the Duke of Lorrain, pursuant to the Addresses of both Houses of the last Parliament; and what * Answers have been given to her Majesty, or any of her

Papers about the
Pretender laid
before the House,
and others call'd
for.

* Among these Papers was the following Letter from the Duke to the Queen.

M A D A M,

' We could not be more surpris'd at the Addresses of the British Parliament last Summer, than with the late Remonstrances of your Majesty's Minister at Utrecht, in relation to the Removal of the Chevalier St. George, from the Dominions of Lorrain. Before we could absolutely comply with the Request of the most Christian King in that Affair, the profound Respect we have

TOME V.

L

for

Anno 13 Annæ,

1714.



her Ministers, by the Duke of Lorrain, or any of his Ministers, and also a Copy of two Letters in French; the one being an Answer of the Baron Le Begue to a Letter from the Bishop of London, dated November 9, 1713, and the other being a Letter of the Duke of Lorrain to the Baron Le Begue, dated November 27, 1713.' And the said Account was read, after which it was Order'd, That the said Copies of the said Letters be referred to a Committee to translate, and report the same to the House. A Committee was accordingly appointed; and Resolved, 'That an humble Address be presented to her Majesty, That she would be pleased to direct, That an Account be laid before this House, what Instances had been used with the Emperor, for the revoking the Passport granted by him, for the Pretender's residing in the Dominions of the Duke of Lorrain, or against renewing the same.' Then the House, in a Grand Committee on the Supply, 'Resolved to grant the Sum of 245,700 l. 00 s. 3 d. for the Ordinary of the Navy,

Supply voted.

for your Majesty, and the tender Regard we have for your Quiet, made us apprehensive of giving the least Uneasiness to your Majesty. But when we were assured, on the contrary, that this Expedient would be highly agreeable to all Sides, as the only Means to remove one of the chief Obstacles to the general Peace of Europe so much wanted and desired; Proud of so great an Honour we could no longer refrain opening our Arms to receive a Prince, the most Accomplished, the most Virtuous, and most Amiable of Human Race, who only wants to be seen to be admired, and known, to be almost adored; whose Magnanimity in his Sufferings renders him worthy of his high Birth, besides his other great and commendable Qualities, which confess the Royal Blood that flows in his Veins.

We therefore hope your Majesty, and the British Nation, will not take in ill Part, that we cannot comply with a Demand so inconsistent with our own Honour, and the Laws of Hospitality, and that, after our Protection once given, we should voluntarily abandon to the Rage of his Enemies, an innocent, distressed Prince, who knows no Crime, but being born the last HEIR MALE to that Illustrious Family, which, for several Ages, has given so many Great Monarchs to the World; amongst the rest, your Majesty, of whose heroic Virtues he is a happy Imitator, and whose conspicuous, and great Actions have reflected as much Lustre, as you have received from your Noble and truly Royal Progenitors. That God Almighty would take your Majesty into his Holy Protection, is the ardent Wish of,

MADAM,

Your MAJESTY's, &c.

Navy, for the Year 1714, including Half-Pay to the Sea-Officers. After which it was resolv'd, to present four Addreses to the Queen, that her Majesty would be pleas'd to direct the proper Officers to lay before the House, 1st, An Account of the Charge of the General and Staff Officers, and of the Expence of each Garrison of Great Britain, for the Year 1714. 2dly, An Account of the State of the Fortifications and Harbour of Dunkirk, and what Representations had been made, from time to time, by the Engineers and Officers, appointed to inspect the Demolition of the same, with the Answers thereto, and the Orders given thereupon. 3dly, An Account of what Instructions had been given for the settling the Trade with Flanders; and what Progress hath been made therein. And 4thly, An Account of what Forces were in her Majesty's Pay, in the Year 1711, and what are now subsisting.

The 5th, An Engrossed Bill for securing the Freedom of Parliaments, by limiting the Number of Officers in the House of Commons, was read the third time, amended, pass'd, and sent to the Lords for their Concurrence: After which a Bill was order'd to be brought in, for allowing a Draw-back upon the Exportation of Salt, to be made use of, for curing of Fish, taken in the North Seas, or at Iseland; and, in a Grand Committee on the Supply, Resolv'd, 'That a Sum not exceeding 498085 l. 10 s. be granted to her Majesty, to make good (for the Services of the Navy) the like Sum, which, in the Year commencing from Christmas 1713, is to be paid by the Treasurer of the Navy, by Quarterly Payments to the South-Sea Company, pursuant to the Act of Parliament in that behalf.

2. That the Number of Men to be allow'd for Guards and Garrisons in Great Britain, and for Jersey and Guernsey, for the Year 1714, be Eight thousand two hundred thirty two Men, Commission and Non-Commission Officers, and the two Independent Companies in North Britain included.' Which Resolutions were, on the 7th of April, reported and agreed unto by the House.

The same Day the Commons resolv'd to address her Majesty, That an Account of the present State and Condition of the Navy, might be laid before them; and then unanimously resolv'd, to consider of the State of the Nation, with regard to the Protestant Succession, that Day Seven-night: In order to which they also resolv'd to address the Queen, 'That the Letter from the Bishop of London to the Baron de Begue, Minister of the Duke of Lorrain to the States-General, concerning the Removal of the Pretender, from the Dominions of the Duke of Lorrain, might be laid before the House.

The 8th, it was resolv'd to present three Addreses to her Majesty, that she would be pleas'd to order to be laid before them, 1. An Account of the State of the Negotiations of the

Anno 13 Annæ

1714.

Papers call'd for,

Place Bill pass'd,

Resolutions on the Supply.

Papers about the Pretender call'd for.

Three Addreses ordered.

Anno 13 Annæ

1714.

}

Bill for Relief of the Tobacco Merchants.

Account of the Moneys paid to the Highland Clans; and other Papers called for.

Resolutions on the Supply.

several Treaties of Peace, between her Majesty and her Allies and France and Spain, and of the Obstructions, which occurred in carrying on the said Negotiations. 2. An Account what Licences, Privy-Seals, or Passports have been granted since the Year 1688, to Persons outlawed or attainted in Great Britain or Ireland, or who have borne Arms in the Service of her Majesty's, or the late King's Enemies, for their returning into these Dominions. And 3. A Copy of the Articles and Capitulations of Limerick and Gallway. Then the House proceeded to the hearing of the Merits of the Election of the of Linlithgow; and the Counsel on both Sides were called in; and the Petition of John Howston, Esq; complaining of the said Election, was read; and the Writings produced as Evidences, both for the Petitioner and sitting Member were read, and the Council on both Sides were heard and then they withdrew. Then a Motion being made, and the Question put, That Sir James Carmichell, Bart. had a Right to vote for a Commissioner to serve in this present Parliament for the Shire of Linlithgow; it passed in the Negative. Another Motion being made, and the Question put, That Sir James Carmichell, Bart. is duly elected a Commissioner to serve in this present Parliament, for the Shire of Linlithgow; it passed in the Negative. And resolved, That John Howston, Esq; is duly elected a Commissioner for the Shire of Linlithgow. The same Day, upon the reading a Petition of the Merchants of London, trading in Tobacco, on behalf of themselves, and the Planters of Virginia and Maryland, it was ordered, that a Bill be brought in for the Relief of the Petitioners: But a Petition of the Merchants of London, trading to and from Virginia and Maryland, against the Bill for lessening the Drawback on Tobacco carried to Ireland, being offered to the House, and the Question put, That the Petition be brought up, it passed in the Negative.

The 9th, the Commons resolv'd to address her Majesty, 1. For an Account of all Sums of Money, which had been paid to the Highland Clans in North Britain since the Year 1688, with the Names of the respective Persons, to whom any such Sums have been paid, and by whom. 2. For the State of the Garrisons in North Britain, and an Account of what Arms and Ammunition, have been brought out of North Britain into South Britain, since Michaelmas 1710. And 3. For Copies of the several Papers and Representations, relating to the Garrisons of Jamaica, and the Leeward Islands, which had been sent over from the respective Governors of those Places, and the Opinion of the Assembly with respect to the Forces there. The same Day, in a Committee of the whole House upon the Supply, it was resolved to grant, 1. 386427 A 17 s. 10 d. for maintaining of Guards and Garrisons in Great Bri-

Jersey and Guernsey, together with the two Independent Companies in North Britain, for the Year 1714. 2. 54645 $l.$ 1 $s.$ 3 $d.$ for maintaining her Majesty's Forces and Garrison at Minorca, for the Year 1714. 3. 34856 $l.$ 14 $s.$ 9 $d.$ $\frac{1}{2}$ for maintaining her Majesty's Forces and Garrison at Gibraltar, for the Year 1714. 4. 20170 $l.$ 1 $s.$ 6 $d.$ for maintaining of four Companies at New York, four Companies at Annapolis Royal, four Companies of Placentia, one Company at Bermudas, and the Garrisons of Annapolis Royal and Placentia, for the Year 1714. 5. 67358 $l.$ 15 $s.$ 7 $d.$ for supplying the Deficiency for the Fund for the Classis Lottery in 1712, for the Year ending at Michaelmas 1712. 6. 67546 $l.$ 4 $s.$ 3 $d.$ $\frac{1}{2}$ for supplying the Deficiency of the Fund for the Classis Lottery in 1712, for the Year ending at Michaelmas 1713. And in the 7th Place, 42576 $l.$ 6 $s.$ 4 $d.$ to make good the Deficiency of the yearly Fund, granted by an Act in the Ninth of the late King William III. for the Benefit of the Company and others, trading to the East-Indies.

Anno 13 Anne,

1714.

These Resolutions, being the next Day reported, were agreed to by the House; after which it was resolved, to put off the Consideration of that Part of her Majesty's Speech, relating to seditious Libels, and factious Rumours, to that Day sevendnight; and in a Committee of the whole House, they went through the Bill, for lessening the Drawback on Tobacco carried into Ireland; and made some Amendments to it, the Report of which was put off till the Wednesday following. The same Day, the Gentlemen appointed to bring in a Bill, for the Relief of the Merchants in London trading in Tobacco, &c. were discharged from preparing and bringing in the said Bill: And the Consideration of that Matter, was referred to the Grand Committee of the Supply.

The 12th, upon the Report of the Resolutions of the Committee, to whom the Petition of the Merchants, Drapers, and other Dealers, in mixt or medley Broad-Cloaths, had been referred, a Bill was ordered to be brought in, to explain and amend an Act passed in the tenth Year of her Majesty's Reign, intitled, *An Act for Regulating, Improving, and Encouraging the Woollen Manufacture, &c.* Then, in a Committee of the whole House on the Supply, it was resolved, That three Bills be brought in, one to empower the Lord Treasurer, or the Commissioners of the Treasury for the Time being, to compound with Robert Wife, and his Sureties for Customs of Tobacco; another for the Relief of the Merchants and Traders in Tobacco; and a third for the Relief of Wine Merchants: Which Resolutions were immediately reported, agreed to, and the said two Bills ordered to be brought in accordingly. The same Day the Grand Committee of Privileges and Elections examined, the Merits of the Election for the Town

Bills for the Relief of Tobacco and Wine Merchants,

of

ANNO 12 ANNE, of Buckingham, and adjudged it for Dr. Ratcliff, and Thomas Chapman, Esq; sitting Members.

1715.
Election for the
Town of Buc-
kingham adjudg-
ed for Dr. Rat-
cliff, and Mr.
Chapman.

Report of the
Commissioners of
public Accompts.

The 13th, Mr. Winnington, from the Commissioners of Public Accompts, presented to the House, a Report from the said Commissioners, appointed to take, examine, and state the public Accounts of the Kingdom, and to determine the Debts, due to the Army, &c. with some Observations by them made, and a State of the Expence of the late War, which was as follows :

Your Commissioners have proceeded with their utmost Care in taking the public Accompts, and humbly present a State of the Receipts and Issues of her Majesty's Exchequer from Michaelmas 1703, to Michaelmas 1704, (which immediately succeeds that laid before the Parliament by the last Commission of Accompts,) as also a State thereof from Michaelmas, 1712, to Michaelmas 1713.

We have been obliged, in Obedience to an Order of the late House of Commons, to spend some Time in examining several Extraordinaries demanded from Parliament, together with the Facts contained in the Report of the Commissioners sent into Spain. However, we have detected some Mismanagements in the Cloathings of the Army; and, having yet represented nothing on that Head, we here offer them to your Consideration.

We do not take Notice, that there are great Sums paid by the Contractors to the Colonels, on cloathing their respective Regiments, sometimes (as we are informed upon Oath) to the Value of One thousand four hundred Pounds on a single Contract; because the Practice is so notorious and universal that it wants no Representation. But the following Instances have, in our humble Opinion, something more extraordinary in them, and not unworthy the Notice of Parliament.

There was a Contract made by Sir Joseph Tredenham, and Arthur Moore, Esq; Comptroller of the Accompts of the Army, in the Year 1706, for cloathing six French Regiments of Foot then raised. Your Commissioners, observing the Expence of this Cloathing, which amounted to Seventeen thousand sixty-one Pounds, eighteen Shillings, was answered, pursuant to a Direction of the Treasury, by an immediate Payment from Mr. Brydges, and not by a regular Assignment of the Off-reckonings of those Regiments, enquired into the Reasons of this Proceeding.

We found by the Books of the Comptroller's Office, that one Richard Hallam was the Contractor; but on Examination could get no other Information from him, than that he was only a Nominee in this Affair. For he deposed 'That tho' his Name was used in a Contract, made the 27th of April, 1706, by Sir Joseph Tredenham, and Arthur Moore,

That the Comptrollers of the Accompts of the Army, for Anno 12 Anno,
 cloathing the six French Regiments then to be raised, under the 1713.
 Command of the Earl of Liffard, Count Paulin, Count
 Fran. Nassau D' Auverquerque, Monf. Sibourg, Monf. De la
 Barth, Monf. de Montargis, he was not the real Contractor,
 but employed only as an Agent for the said Sir John Treden-
 ham, and Arthur Moore: That he received only a Gratuity
 from them, for the Trouble they had given him in this mat-
 ter, but could not recollect the Sum: That he had not seen
 the Accompts of this cloathing for some Years, and therefore
 could not be more particular.

About ten Days after this Deposition had been made, the
 Deponent brought the under-written Letter to your Com-
 missioners.

* When I was summoned before your Board, I could not
 remember the Particulars, about the cloathing the six French
 Regiments, which was almost seven Years since, and I under-
 stand that the Contract and Business of the Colonels, are en-
 tered in the Comptroller's Books. I still own that I was but
 an Agent, and paid for what I did, and a Gratuity for my
 Trouble, which I received from Mr. Harnage, who also fur-
 nished the whole Cloathing; for what I bought he gave me the
 Money to pay for the same, the Contract made by the Compt-
 rollers, being by me assigned over to him. This, upon Re-
 collection and Examination, is the Truth of that matter.*

We perceiving this Letter to be a Contradiction to the De-
 position, apprehended the most probable Method of knowing
 the Truth, would be to send for Mr. Harnage, who is here
 said to be the Contractor. We accordingly summoned him,
 and the Effect of his Examination on Oath, was in a great
 Measure a Confirmation of the Fact, as it stands stated in the
 Letter. He deposed, * That Sir Joseph Tredenhams, and
 Arthur Moore Esq; Comptrollers of the Accompts of the Ar-
 my, being appointed to contract for the Government with
 Persons to cloath the six French Regiments of Foot raised in
 1706, under the Command of the Earl of Liffard, Count
 Paulin, Count Francis Nassau D' Auverquerque, Monsieur Si-
 bourg, Monf. De la Barth, and Monf. Montargis; That he
 proposed in the Name of himself and Mr. Churchill to under-
 take the same; but his Proposals were refused, and one Hal-
 lam (a Person he did not know) was accepted as Contractor;
 That Hallam some time after was recommended to him, to
 the best of his Remembrance, by the Comptrollers of the Ac-
 counts of the Army; that he was prevailed upon to furnish
 the Cloathing himself, and to employ Hallam in buying some
 of the Clothes, that he was unwilling to do it, Hallam being
 a Man, as he was told, in mean Circumstances; that received
 on this Contract only Thirteen thousand six hundred and eleven
 Pounds.

Anno 13 Annæ, Pounds, ten Shillings, besides One hundred Pounds given to
1714. Hallam for his Trouble, tho' he believes the Government paid several Thousand Pounds more, but does not know to whom; that he believes he had no Assignment of the Contract from Hallam, and that there was not any Instrument or Contract, but that entered in the Comptroller's Books; that to the best of his Remembrance, he and Mr. Churchill went to the Comptroller's Office, where the Comptrollers produced Mr. Hallam's Contract, out of which several Defalcations were made, and the Comptrollers agreed with them to furnish the Goods mentioned in the Contract for the remaining Sum, which was Thirteen thousand six hundred eleven Pounds, ten Shillings; that he was assured at the Pay-Office he should receive the Money, it being known there that he provided the Cloathing.

Mr. Churchill being named in this Deposition, we examined him likewise: But he said, 'That, on settling his Accompts, about three Years before with Mr. Harnage, with whom he had been concerned in cloathing other Regiments as well as these six, he had burnt all his Papers relating to these Accompts; that therefore he could only tell us in general, that he was concerned with Mr. Harnage in this Cloathing; that one Hallam, a Man he never saw, had first contracted for it with the Comptrollers of the Army, and that they took the Contract from him.'

The Case remained thus represented for some time, and your Commissioners had no further Opportunity of getting any further Information concerning it, 'till, on Inspection, into the Accounts of some Cloathings, we had Occasion to send (amongst others) for Mr. Moore himself, who gives the following Account of this Contract:

'That about March 1705, the Duke of Marlborough directed the Comptrollers of the Accompts of the Army to contract for Cloathing and Accoutrements for six French Regiments of Foot, which her Majesty had raised, or resolved to raise, and to lay the Propofal before the Lord Treasurer. The Comptrollers thereupon received Propofals from several Persons, and at the same time employed some others to enquire the lowest Rates, at which such Goods might be furnished; and they particularly employed in this Enquiry Mr. Richard Hallam, a Packer, who informed them, that the same might be done for ready Money at One thousand Pounds a Regiment cheaper than the usual Contracts, and very considerably cheaper than of any othe Propofals laid before the Comptrollers, although they offered to contract with the Proposers to be paid in one Month after the Delivery of the Goods. All which the Comptrollers laid before the Lord Treasurer, and had his Lordship's Directions thereupon. The Comptrollers received Orders for the

to each of the Colonels Three hundred Pounds, in regard so much more would be saved by this Way, than if they were themselves to contract as the other Colonels of the Army did. And in their Report to the Lord Treasurer they represented, That on the six Regiments there was at least Six thousand Pound saved, besides what was given to the Colonels, the Rates being compared with what was given by other Regiments at that Time for the like Cloathing and Accoutrements. The Comptrollers being desirous to shew what Service might be done by that Office, prevailed upon Hallam to execute the Contract, assuring him at the same Time, that the Goods should be furnished by some other persons, whom the Comptrollers should appoint; and that they would take Care that who ever performed the Contract should employ him in his Way of Trade, and gratify him for his trouble. That after the Contract was signed the Comptrollers got Mr. Harnage and Mr. Churchill (who they knew had a very great Stock of such Goods on their Hands) to accept of the Contract; and they inform'd Mr. Hallam thereof, and that the Contract was to be for Mr. Harnage and Mr. Churchill's Use, and that they were to provide the Goods, receive the Money from the Government, and reward him for his Trouble. This, he says, upon inspecting the Comptroller's Books, is what he can recollect of this Matter, only that he is certain, the Comptrollers always imagined they had done the Government a very eminent Piece of Service in this Affair.

This Contract, we see, was at first undertaken by Order of the Duke of Marlborough, and afterwards concluded by the Direction of the Lord Treasurer Godolphin. But by what particular Warrant those noble Lords acted, does not appear to your Commissioners, and we cannot conceive them empowered by the General Authority of the great Posts they then enjoyed, thus to dispose of the public Money.

If we consider the Case in View, Mr. Hallam's Deposition puts it, we must always be of Opinion, that tho' there is no Charge of Bribery or Corruption, yet it is an irregular Practice, for any Person employed to contract for the Government, to be himself secretly concerned in such Contract on any Pretence whatsoever; because, could we suppose a Contract so made beneficial to the Public, there is an Appearance of Collusion, and a Ground to suspect what may not be true; which ought to be avoided by all Officers concerned in the Disposal of Public Money.

If we take it as explained by Mr. Harnage and Mr. Churchill, then there remains no Imputation on the Comptrollers of the Accompts of the Army: For they say, That they performed the Contract; that they received Thirteen thou

Anno 13th Annæ, 1714. fand six hundred and eleven Pounds, ten Shillings; and that Hallam was their Agent.

If we allow Mr. Moore's Representation, he removes the chief Difficulty, which naturally occurs in this Case, That it was extraordinary the Comptrollers should accept Proposals from one unable to perform so great a Contract, and reject those offered by sufficient and wealthy Persons. He is so far from apprehending any Thing in the Transaction blameable, that he thinks the Method taken in employing Hallam was the very Occasion of reducing the Contract so low, and making it advantageous to the Government.

Besides the Thirteen thousand six hundred and eleven Pounds, ten Shillings, which Mr. Harnage is said to have received, we find there was paid by Hallam,

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
To each Colonel { For his own Use	1,800	0	0
	300	l.	
{ For Cloathing his	1,248	0	0
Servants, 208 l.			
For eighteen Colours	120	0	0
For Package and incident Charges	182	8	0
	3,350	8	0

Which Sums, with the Gratuity of One hundred Pounds given to Hallam, make up the Seventeen thousand sixty one Pounds, and eighteen Shillings, charged by Mr. Brydges in this Account.

'Tis not pretended these remaining Sums were under the Direction of Mr. Harnage, and therefore we are at a Loss to know whose Agent Hallam was in the Distribution of them; or by what Authority he made a Deduction (as Colonel La Barth swears he did) of Thirty-four Pounds from each Colonel in Consideration of prompt Payment; nor do there appear any Reasons why so much Countenance should be shewn to the Gratuities, given by Contractors to other Colonels on Cloathing their Regiments, by allowing such Sums to these Colonels in lieu thereof; as if those Gratuities were become legal and established Perquisites. Nor why the One hundred Pounds bestowed on Hallam, who was but a private Agent, should not rather have been paid out of the Profit of the Contract, whoever received it, than have been charged to the Public.

There is a Circumstance which seems very unintelligible, if we are to suppose, that Mr. Harnage executed the Contract, and that Hallam was only his Agent; 'tis that Hallam assigned over the Money due on this Contract to John Mead, Goldsmith, in Consideration of a competent Sum to him paid by the said Mead, who afterwards by Virtue of that Assignment, received the whole from Mr. Brydges. Now Mr. Harnage

on

... hath depofed, ' That, to the beft of Anno 13 Annæ
 knowledge, he never employed Mr. John Mead Gold- 1714.
 smith, deceased, as Agent for him at the Pay-office in re-
 ceiving Money, on Account of any of the Cloathings, he
 hath been concerned in : Nor ever knew of any Assignment
 made to him on that Account; but Mr. Nathaniel Jackson
 was the Goldsmith he constantly employed.'

Mr. Mead being dead, we thought we had no other Way
 of explaining thofe Difficulties than by requiring his Widow
 and Executrix, to let us know whether it appeared by her
 Husband's Books, for whose Ufe the Money was received.
 But ſhe defired to be excufed from giving us any Satisfaction of
 that Kind, becaufe it might be a Prejudice to her Affairs; and
 ſhe thought herſelf only obliged to do it to thofe who had Ac-
 counts depending with her Husband. We cannot therefore
 draw any certain Inference from this State of the Fact, but muſt
 leave the whole to the Houfe, who will beft judge of the Na-
 ture of it, confider the Difagreement of the Evidence, and
 determine where the Proof lies.

But your Commiſſioners have a further Reason for relating
 this Matter at large, which is that we find by Mr. Brydges's
 Accompts, there hath been no more than Six thouſand five
 hundred eighteen Pounds, nine Shillings, and ſeven Pence
 Farthing, repaid by the Off-reckonings of theſe Regiments,
 and that conſequently there hath accrued a Loſs to the Public
 of Ten thouſand ſeven hundred and forty-three Pounds, eight
 Shillings, and four Pence three Farthings.

There are two Contracts for Cloathing Guiſcard's Regi-
 ment of Dragoons, wherein Mr. Harnage and Churchill were
 likewise concerned, and wherein there is an Appearance of a
 Breach of Truſt, and a great Expence brought upon the
 Government.

The firſt of theſe Contracts was made by the late Earl of
 Rivers, in behalf of her Majeſty, with Mr. Harnage and
 Churchill for Six thouſand ſeven hundred and twenty ſeven
 Pounds, which was to be advanced by the Public. Mr. Har-
 nage declares on Oath, ' That in the Accompts of this
 Cloathing betwixt him and Mr. Churchill, there were One
 thouſand Pounds, or Guineas, charged for a Gratuity, which
 Mr. Churchill, (who tranſacted the whole Affair) told him was
 given to the late Earl of Rivers, in conſideration of their be-
 ing admitted into that Contract.'

The other was made in 1708, by Mr. Le Baſs, with the
 ſaid Mr. Churchill and Harnage: For which Mr. Harnage de-
 poſes, ' There were likewise One thouſand Pounds or Guineas
 charged in the Account thereof, as a Gratuity, which Mr.
 Churchill informed him were given to the Marquiſs Guiſcard;

Anno 13 Annæ, 1714. and also a farther Sum of One Hundred Pounds, or more, to Mr. Le Bas.

What we have to say on the first Contract is, That this Regiment being raised in June 1706, and reduced in July 1708, the Off-reckonings did not amount to near the Sum contracted for. But, notwithstanding this apparent Loss to the Public, a Warrant was obtained from her Majesty, countersigned by the Secretary at War in November 1708, for Payment of Seven hundred and seven Pounds, six Shillings, and four Pence, allowed for Interest till the whole Sum could be raised out of the Off-reckonings, which by this Warrant were continued for some Months, after the Reduction of the Regiment.

We make no Remarks on the Money given on this Occasion, because the noble Person, who received it, is since dead.

As to the second Contract, it is thus represented to your Commissioners by Mr. Le Bas, who hath deposed, ' That Mr. Churchill and Harnage solicited the Secretary at War, to have his Name put into a Warrant, empowering him to contract for a full Cloathing for Guiscard's Regiment of Dragoons, commonly called Laffabriques, in the Year 1708, and to assign over the full two Years neat Off-reckonings for the same; that soon after he contracted with the said Mr. Churchill and Harnage for furnishing the said Cloathing; that he understood they gave Monsieur Guiscard Seven hundred Pounds (which Mr. Harnage says was a Thousand Pounds) in Consideration of their being employed in this Contract; they gave this Depo- nent about an hundred Pounds for making Use of his Name, and the Trouble he had on this Account.

Now it is submitted, whether it is not extraordinary, that a second Contract should be entered into before the first was satisfied, in Favour of a Foreigner, who, by his Religion, was incapable of being admitted into her Majesty's Service, and who, besides the Profits of this Regiment, received the Pay of a Major-General, with other great Advantages from the Public: Or whether this Power ought to have been granted to Mr. Le Bas on the Solicitation of Mr. Churchill and Harnage, who were known to be the Persons intending to contract under it; or whether the Secretary at War (who recommended the Warrant to her Majesty and countersigned it) had not executed his Trust, with more Caution, at least if he had for that Reason declined doing it, since it was in Effect empowering them to contract with themselves?

Mr. Le Bas further deposes, ' That in the Year 1708 or 1709, he promised Mr. James Taylor, chief Clerk to the then Secretary at War, that he would give him a Present in Case he was made Agent to the Regiment of Dragoons whereof Balthazar de Foisac was Lieutenant-Colonel, and to the several Regiments of Foot, whereof Constantine de Mag-

ny

John Trepaud, Anthony la Columbire, were Lieutenant-Colonels; that afterwards he was appointed Agent by the major Part of the Field-Officers and Captains, and had a Warrant granted him and countersigned by the Secretary at War for confirming the same; that thereupon he, some time after, made the said Mr. Taylor a Present of Two hundred and fifty Pounds; that in the Year 1709, he procured a Warrant, countersigned also by the Secretary at War, for the Subsistence of several Officers in Guiscard's Regiment of Dragoons after it was reduced, and gave the said Mr. Taylor a further Gratuity of twenty or thirty Guineas, he does not remember whether.

Anno 13 Annæ
1714.

Besides those already mentioned, Mr. Harnage and Mr. Churchill have been concerned in several Contracts made by Persons employed by the Government, amounting to the Sum of One hundred ninety thousand nine hundred fifty-five Pounds, nineteen Shillings and two-pence.

We pass over their Agreements with Colonels for Cloathing their particular Regiments, being very numerous, and not within the Intention of our present Representation.

We having Reason to believe, as well from the Prices allow'd in these Contracts with the Public, as from other Circumstances, that there were as considerable Gratuities given for obtaining them, as for those above-stated; we examined Mr. Harnage on Oath, and proposed the following Questions to him,

Whether any Money was given, and to whom, for procuring any of these Contracts?

Whether any Person or Persons were concerned with him except Mr. Churchill and Mr. Craggs?

Whether all the Money due on these Contracts were received?

Whether any Allowance was made for the Prompt Payment?

To which he declined making any immediate Reply, but desired Time to have Recourse to his Books, and some Days after brought the following Answer in Writing:

Richard Harnage saith, ' That he, having been concerned in great Variety of Dealings, and with great Variety of Persons cannot affirm any thing upon Oath that doth not appear in his Books, or some authentic Papers of Transactions, so long ago passed, and having no such Papers, cannot take upon him to charge any Person whatsoever to have had any Share of the Profit of any such Contract, except the Persons who were concerned with him; that he does not remember any Sum or Sums given for the procuring of any of those Contracts, or any Money brought to Account for that Purpose. The said Richard Harnage further saith, ' That he can say nothing positive concerning the Receipt of the Money, it being received by

Ann. 12 Annæ,

1713.

several Hands, and that he never kept Account of it, ne-
 hath any Papers that give him any Light into that Affair
 he further saith, That he does not know of any Sum of Money
 given to any Person for Prompt Payment; and that he cannot
 of his own Knowledge say, that any Person was Partner in the
 said Contracts, but Mr. James Craggs, Mr. William Churchill,
 and himself.

Richard Harnage.

This Answer seeming to be drawn up in general and uncer-
 tain Terms, particularly that Part where it is said, *That he*
cannot take upon him to charge any Person whatsoever, to have any
Share of the Profit of any such Contract, except the Persons who
were concerned with him, we pressed him to explain that Sen-
 tence, and to declare whether any Persons besides those he call-
 ed Partners, were concerned with him, or had any Share of
 the Profit: But he refused giving any other Answer than what
 was contained in the Paper here recited. We are unwilling to
 complain of any Disregard shewn to the Power reposed in us;
 but we think ourselves obliged to take Notice, that if Persons
 contracting with the Government, shall be permitted to refuse
 answering Questions, which may discover the real Considera-
 tions on which their Contracts are made, there will be no prob-
 ability of detecting public Mismanagements for the future,
 and all Enquiries of this Nature will be rendered ineffectual.

We likewise summoned Mr. Churchill, but understood he had
 a little before left England, and not returning till after the Ex-
 piration of our Commission for taking the public Accounts, by
 Virtue whereof this Examination was begun, we have not pro-
 ceeded further in it.

We have discovered some Instances (and have ground to be-
 lieve there are many more not yet proved to us) of Cloathings
 which have been supplied out of her Majesty's Magazines to
 Regiments abroad, and for which no Account hath been ren-
 dered to the Public.

The Instance that hath already come to our Knowledge is of
 a Cloathing delivered out of her Majesty's Stores in the Year
 1708, to Colonel Bladen's Regiment in Portugal, by Order of
 the Earl of Galway.

John Philip de Clapie, who hath been a Captain in this Re-
 giment, from the Raising to the Reduction of it, deposes,
 That the Regiment received a full Cloathing from Colonel
 Bladen, which was taken out of her Majesty's Stores in Por-
 tugal, by the Earl of Galway's Order, though sent over thi-
 ther for another Regiment, which were then Prisoners.

We examined Mr. Edward Strudwick, who (we were in-
 formed) was concerned in this Affair, and he deposed, That
 Colonel Bladen's Father, desired leave to make Use of his
 Name in an Assignment, made by Colonel Bladen, bearing
 Date

the 10 March, 17⁹², of the Off-reckonings of his Regiment, till the Sum of Two thousand eight hundred thirty nine Pounds, seventeen Shillings, and six Pence should be paid, which he granted; but never furnished any Cloathing, or received any Money, or gave any Receipts on Account of the said Assignment, that he afterwards assigned over the said Assignment, and thinks it was to Colonel Bladen's Father.

Anno 12 Annæ
1713.

We summoned the Colonel's Father, who confirmed the Truth of what Strudwick had sworn, and declared on Oath, ' That he knew no more of the Matter than that he solicited at the Pay-office for the Money, and received Tallies, all which he gave to his Son.'

Thus it appears that an Assignment was made, and the Money actually paid by the Public; but we cannot find that a Cloathing was ever provided in Consideration thereof. On the contrary, it further appears (besides what is alledged in Capt. Clapie's Deposition) by the Accompts of Mr. Medlycott, Commissary of Stores in Portugal, that a great Quantity of all Species of Cloathing, except Serjeant's Coats and Waistcoats, were delivered to Mr. Treplien, for the Use of Colonel Bladen's Regiment, which if there was no other Proof, would entitle her Majesty to a Proportion, at least of the Off-reckonings assigned on this Account: For we have it on Oath, from several Captains of this Regiment, that there was no more than one Cloathing delivered during the Time of Colonel Bladen's Command.

Nor does the Colonel himself give us any Satisfaction in this Matter: For in his first Representation of it, he takes no Notice of what appears by the above-mentioned Account, to have been delivered out of the public Magazines: But he says, ' He made an Assignment of the Off-reckonings for sixteen Months, amounting in Value, to the Sum of Two thousand eight hundred Pounds or thereabouts, which said Sum has since been discharged in Candle-Tallies, and South-sea Stock; that, in Consideration of the said Assignment, he did cause a good and sufficient Cloathing to be delivered to the Regiment in Portugal; and having hereby, as he humbly conceived, discharged his Duty to the Queen and the Regiment, he did not keep any Papers by him, nor can he find any upon diligent Search, relating to the Particulars of the said Cloathing, that therefore he is entirely incapable of giving any Account of the Distinction between Species and Prices, because the said Cloathing, though made of English Manufactures, was almost all of it provided abroad.

On further Recollection, he says, ' That he believes his Agent might receive out of the Stores at Lisbon, some remaining Part of a Cloathing that belonged to the Earl of Gallway's Spanish Regiment of Foot, who were then Prisoners. But

Anno 12 Annæ,
1713.

that it is impossible for him to say what this Remainder consisted of, or whether his Agent paid for the same, because he is, since this Transaction, become a Bankrupt, and retired into a Convent for Protection, with his Regimental Papers in his Hands; and, though there are still Accompts depending between them, he hath not heard from him some Years. But he hath been inform'd, and does believe, that the said Spanish Regiment, when they were taken by the Enemy at the Battle of Caia, were about three hundred and fifty Men under Arms, compleatly cloathed, without accompting for those that might have deserted before that Day. He hath also been inform'd, and doth believe, that one of the Regiments of Dragoons, raised in Portugal after the Battle of Caia, was likewise cloathed out of the Remainder of the said Spanish Cloathing, before any Part thereof was deliver'd to his Agent. Therefore he does presume the Remainder, after these Deductions made, could not be very considerable. But he is ready to pay for whatever his Agent may have received in his Behalf from the Store-keeper, if the same be not already accompted for. He further adds, in Proof of his providing a Cloathing, that such Part of it as was provided in England, was bought of one Peter.

He hath also produced to your Commissioners a general Certificate from some Captains of his Regiment, to this Effect: 'That he did in the Year 1710 deliver to them, and to every Captain, a good and compleat Cloathing for each of their respective Companies; that, whilst they were under his Command, he did, upon all Occasions, do Justice to them, and to all the Officers and Soldiers in the Regiment.' This Certificate is signed, amongst others, by Captain de Clapiè; but it does not contradict the Assertion in his Deposition, That the Cloathing was taken out of her Majesty's Stores in Portugal by the Earl of Galway's Order; for it is agreed on all hands, that a good and full Cloathing was furnished to the Regiment. But, as is said before, it does not appear that it was furnish'd at the Colonel's Expence, or consequently, that he had a Right to all the Money he hath received on this Accompt; especially when it is understood that Robert Peter (who is the Person said to have furnished that Part of the Cloathing which was bought here in England) hath sworn, that he never had any Dealings with the Colonel for more than the Value of two hundred nineteen Pounds nineteen Shillings; and that, in the Accompts thereof, we find several Articles no ways relating to the Use of the Regiment. As to that Part which is said to have been provided Abroad, we can observe nothing, but that there is no Proof of it; and how satisfactory the Reasons (given by the Colonel for his not being able

able to produce any Accompt) are, must be entirely left to Anno 12 Annæ,
the Determination of the House. 1714.

We have had another Irregularity in Cloathing under our Examination, which relates to Major General Handasyde's Regiment.

The Case is this: ' Mr. John Mac Colloch, in the Year 171 $\frac{1}{2}$, provided a full Cloathing for General Handasyde's Regiment, for which he received Three thousand and thirty Pounds. In the Year 171 $\frac{1}{2}$ he contracted for half a Cloathing for the said Regiment; and had an Assignment of the Off-reckonings amounting to sixteen hundred Pounds, which he paid to General Handasyd's Son, by Order of the General, but did not provide any Cloathing. In the Year 171 $\frac{3}{4}$ he contracted for another full Cloathing for the said Regiment, and had an Assignment of the Off-reckonings, amounting to two thousand three hundred Pounds, or thereabouts, which he received, and paid also to the General's Son, though no Cloathing was then provided. But the same was altered, and he received five hundred and fifty Pounds for the Alterations; after which, part of the Cloathing was sent to Jamaica. But there are two hundred and forty Suits now remaining in England; which, with one hundred and thirteen more, are to serve for the Cloathing the said Regiment for the Year 1714.

Mr. Mac-Colloch hath sworn all these Particulars, and his Evidence is confirmed by the Oaths of Mr. Boulter, a Laceman, and of Mr. John Osheal, who was employed in making and altering these Cloaths.

'Tis further supported by Captain Robert Gardiner, who was empower'd by a Letter of Attorney from Major General Handasyd in February 170 $\frac{1}{2}$, to contract here for Cloathing his Regiment, and who gives this following Account on Oath, of his Transactions in this Affair, ' That, pursuant to his Authority, he made several Assignments of the Off-reckonings of this Regiment, to the Value of fourteen thousand six hundred sixty-eight Pounds, the last of which was made in April 1710, to Messieurs Man and Mac-Colloch, for three thousand and thirty Pounds, twelve Shillings and ten Pence; that he believes the Cloathing provided on this Assignment, was not sent over to Jamaica, but detained in England.'

These Facts are not contradicted by what the General says concerning the Cloathing of his Regiment. For he alledges, ' That some time since a Cloathing, which he expected from England for his Regiment in Jamaica, not coming thither, he bought a French Cloathing, which was taken off of Martinico by a Privateer. That he can give no particular Account of the said Cloathing, but he remembers that it was very bad, and did cost only ten Shillings a Coat and Breeches; that there were several Shirts, Shoes, Stockings, and Cravats, the Num-

Anno 13. Annæ

1714.

ber of which he does not remember : that soon after a Cloathing arrived from England by the Packet-Boat, which he deliver'd to his Regiment.

But he can't swear to the Truth of these Circumstances, because he says, ' His Memory will not serve him to recollect whether the Cloaths were deliver'd in the Year 1710 or 1711 ; nor what the Quantity or Quality of them was, having had only a Sight of a Coat and Breeches, and they being deliver'd out at Port-Royal, fifteen Miles Distance from the Residence of the Governor of Jamaica ; which, at the Regiments coming home, when required, will be made appear : But that he would rather refund the Money, than take any Oath concerning this Matter.

From all these Accounts, it appears, that there hath been only one Cloathing (for the French Cloaths bought in Jamaica are not pretended to be worth much) provided for this Regiment ; though there have been Assignments made to the Value of six thousand nine hundred and thirty Pounds.

Another Instance of Mismanagement in disposing of the Off-reckonings of Regiments, is in that of Colonel *Watkins*. Mr. Potter, Agent to this Regiment, did, by virtue of a Letter of Attorney from Colonel *Watkins*, make an Assignment, dated the first of April, 1706, of two Years Off-reckonings (amounting to the Sum of three thousand nine hundred sixty Pounds, or thereabout) to Mr. Robert Peter, Clothier. The next Day Mr. Peter re-assigned the whole Assignment to Colonel *Watkins*. Some time after he furnished Cloaths to the Value of eight hundred twenty-three Pounds, and was paid for them by Mr. Potter. But he deposes, that he never received any other Sum on Account of Cloathing this Regiment ; nor does Mr. Potter know of any other Cloaths furnished to it, during the time of Colonel *Watkins's* Command.

The Colonel made another Assignment, dated December 31, 1706, to Mr. Luke King, of the Off-reckonings of this Regiment, amounting to Eleven Hundred Seventy Eight Pounds, or thereabout. But Mr. King declares on Oath, ' That he never knew that any Cloaths were furnished to the Regiment ; that his Name was only made use of in the Assignment ; that by Colonel *Watkins's* Order, he transferred the Assignment to Mr. Jackson a Goldsmith, and only received Six-pence per Pound.' Nor can your Commissioners be informed, that any Cloaths were supplied, on this second Contract.

Colonel *Watkins* alledges for himself, ' That his Regiment never complained for want of Cloathing ; that to the best of his Remembrance he took care, that every Man in his Regiment, should be furnished with Cloathing, according to the Custom of the Army : But that he

can give no Account thereof, by Reason of the Distance of Time. Anno 13. Annæ,
1714.

Since the Colonel pretends not to offer any Proof sufficient to confront or weaken the Evidence above-stated, we are left to suppose, that out of these two Contracts, he hath applied above Four Thousand Pounds to his own private Use.

These Particulars are only a few of the many Instances which might be given to the indirect Practises in cloathing the Army. But they are sufficient to prove, that the good Husbandry and Oeconomy, so much pretended to, in carrying on the late War, hath been as defective in this Article, as in any of the other public Expences.

This may be further demonstrated to the House, by an Account of the Cloathings furnished by the Public, for the Use of Her Majesty's Forces, which is as followeth.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
For Cloathing sent to Portugal, and consigned to Mr. Alex. Stevenion. — —	5,000	0	0
For Cloathing for 4000 Foot, and 1000 Dragoons, sent to Catalonia, under the Care of Mr. Thomas Castle. — —	24,571	19	6
For 20000 Sets of small Cloathing sent to Spain, under the Care of the said Mr. Castle. — —	12,490	0	0
For the Cloathing of the six French Regiments, sent under the Care of Mr. Edward Douglas. — —	17,061	18	0
For Cloathing of 3000 Foot, and 1000 Horse of the Forces in Spain, sent under the Care of Mr. Henry Vincent. — —	23,625	0	0
For 40000 Sets of small Cloathing, sent to Spain, under the Care of the said Vincent. — —	24,980	0	0
For Cloathing and Accoutrements of Horse and Dragoons sent to Portugal, and consigned to Mr. Vincent. — —	23,360	16	4
For 5000 Bayonets for the Expedition, commanded by Earl Rivers, sent under the Care of Mr. Edward Douglas. — —	880	0	0

For Cloathing sent to Spain, and consigned to Mr. Vincent.	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
	12,870	8	1

10,369	2	3
8,424	2	5

31,663	12	9
	For	

Ann: 13 Annæ,
1714.

l. s. d.

For 4,488 Pair of Shoes bought of
Mr. David, and delivered to Mr.
Castle. — — — }

1,065 18 0

For 10,000 Sets of
small Cloathing for
the Forces in Por-
tugal, configned to
Mr. Medlycott. }

6,437 10 0

For an Entire Cloath-
ing and Half for
Lord Gallway's Dra-
goons, configned to
ditto. — — }

5,475 3 11

For an Entire Cloath-
ing and Half for
Brigadier Carle's late
Regiment, configned
to ditto. — — }

4,142 12 1

For an Entire First and
Second Cloathing for
Four Regiments of
Foot in Portugal, con-
figned to Ditto. — — }

16,434 19 2

For an Entire Cloath-
ing, with Saddles and
Accoutrements for a
Regiment of Dra-
goons, confign'd to
Ditto. — — }

5,627 7 4

 38,117 12 6

For Arms and Accoutrements for fix Re-
giments of Dragoons in Portugal, con-
figned to Mr. Medlycot. — — }

7,782 16 6

For Accoutrements for the said Regiments,
confign'd to Ditto. — — — }

5,663 0 0

For Arms, &c. sent under the Care of Mr.
Netmaker, for the Forces to the late Ex-
pedition to Canada. — — — }

28,036 5 0

Total of the several Payments afore-
mentioned. — — — }

 244,298 18 7

By this Account the Government hath disbursed the Sum
of 244,298 l. 18 s. 7 d. And your Commissioners have,
notwithstanding what hath been said as to some particu-
lar Cases, Reason to believe, that the Contracts in gene-
ral,

sal, pursuant to which it was paid, were not always made with the greatest Caution. But besides any Loss, which may have accrued by that Means, we find in the Accounts we have requir'd for our Information in this Matter, that there yet remains above Fifty thousand Pounds unanswer'd to the Public, even allowing the Sum of 66,990 l. 4 s. 2 d. chargeable to the King of Spain's Account, to go in Part of Repayment; which perhaps may be thought a Concession without Reason, when it is known, that there was no Treaty betwixt her Majesty and the present Emperor; and that the Sum annually granted by Parliament, for carrying on his Successes in Spain, cannot be consider'd as a Subsidy due to that Prince, but as Money voluntarily advanc'd; and which therefore was, or ought to have been under the same Management with the other Public Money given for that Service. There is not above the Sum of 87,689 l. 14 s. 9 d. $\frac{1}{2}$, pretended to be accounted for by the Commissary of Stores,

Anno 12 Annæ,
1714.

As this is a considerable Loss to the Public, so it must have arisen from Mismanagement some where. For, if, on advancing these Sums, there was not a Prospect of repaying the Public, then it will be difficult to account why the Advances should ever be made, or why the Directions were given for making proper Deductions from the Regiments to whom they were deliver'd. If the Money was advanc'd on just Grounds and good Computations, then it is reasonable to suppose, had due Care been taken, that the Government could not have suffered so egregiously.

This Method of Cloathing at the Public Charge was one of the many exorbitant Expences, which attended the Spanish and Portugal War; and the Contracts for Corn, transported from Genoa, and other Places for that Service, have been likewise an excessive Burthen to the Public. But these latter Contracts have not yet been so distinctly laid before us, to enable us to state any Account thereof.

We are sensible it may be expected we should here offer some Observations on the Account of the Pay-master-general, and we take leave to acquaint the House, that we have examined, with the best Care we could, those which are already laid before us. But, when it is understood that he hath not yet exhibited his final Account, nor Vouchers for any of his Payments further than the Year 1707, we humbly conceive it will be allowed, that few Remarks can be made, but such as may possibly admit of a full Answer, when this final Account, and all his Vouchers are produced, and such therefore as ought not to be offered to the House.

Mr.

Anno 12 Annæ,
1714.

Mr. Brydges hath been frequently pressed for this final Account, and so lately as the 27th of February last, he gave the following Reasons why it cannot yet be made up, and laid before us.

‘ The final Account and Vouchers of some of the Deputy Pay-masters abroad, being but very lately transmitt’d over, and some not yet arriv’d, and those Accounts return’d, not being yet fully examin’d, are the Reasons why my final Account for the eight Months ending the 24th of August, 1713, cannot yet be made up, and laid before the Honourable Commissioners of Public Accompts in the same particular Method, as my Accompts ending at Christmas, 1712, have been deliver’d in to them; so that what can be done at present, is to lay before the Commissioners my Cash Accompts, to the last Day of February, 1713, which will be ready in a few Days, in the same Method with those already deliver’d to them, to the 14th Day of September 1713.’

J. Bridges.

Feb. 27, 1713-14.

Nor can we receive better Satisfaction from the Accompts of the Deputy Pay-masters. For Mr. Morice being dead, we cannot take any Personal Examination relating to his Accompts, which were but lately laid before us, and in so very general a Manner, that little can be collected from them.

Mr. Mead (thro’ whose Hands most of the Money remitted for the Spanish Service pass’d) hath exhibited his Accompts to us, without mentioning the Dates and Species of his Payments, which he declares on Oath, he cannot do, because several of them were made by Persons at a Distance from him, who return’d him no such Distinction. He further declares, He found no Necessity for keeping any such Accompt, not having any Instruction for that Purpose from Mr. Brydges. To supply this Defect, we desir’d a Sight of his Cash-Book, but he refus’d to submit it to our Examination, because, he says, it contains his own private Affairs, as well as the public Accompts.

However, though, for these Reasons, it is impossible for us to give a particular State of the Accompts of the Army, yet we conceive a general Computation of the Annual Expence on this Head, as well as on that of the Navy, for Twelve Years last past, may not be unacceptable to the House, in that it will give a View how heavy the Maintenance of the War was become to England, and how insupportable the Continuance of it would have proved.

A State of the Expence of the late War.

Several Services.

Payments made by the Earl of Rantlagh, from the first of June 1701, to the twenty-fourth of December 1702.

1701 For 12 Battalions sent to the Assistance of the States ——— ———
 1702 Guards and Garrisons, from 25 December 1701, to 24 December, 1702,
 Forces in Flanders, from and to ditto Time ——— ———
 Deicent under the Duke of Ormond ——— ———

Payments made by Charles Fox, Esq; from the twenty-fifth of December 1702,
 to the twenty-third of June 1705.

1703 To 40000 Men in Flanders, from the 25 Decem. } 881352 14 1
 1702, to the 24 ditto 1703 }
 To 10000 Men, Troops of Augmentation, ditto Time 156704 2 4½
 To the Circle of Suabia ——— 23255 16 3¼

To Forces in Portugal, from 16 Au. to 24 Dec. 1703. ——— ———
 1704 To 40000 Men in Flanders 1031727 10 3¼
 To 10000 Men, Troops of Augmentation ——— 161206 15 9

To the Duke of Savoy pursuant to Treaty ——— ———
 To Extraordinaries relating to the War ——— ———

Particular Totals.		Annual Totals.		
l.	s. d.	l.	s. d.	
275546	12 2½	102185	17 3	
985660	13 11½			
89766	3 5	1350973	9 7	
1061312	12 8½	1230700	1 1½	
169387	8 5			
1192934	6 0½			
203355	19 7½			
44978	4 10			

To

<i>Several Services,</i>		<i>Particular Totals,</i>			<i>Annual Totals,</i>		
		<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
To Bounty Money	—	64473	0	0	186134	4	2½
To Forces in Portugal	—	355599	13	8½			
1705 To 40000 Men in Flanders, from 24 Decem. } 474317 3 1¼							
1704, to 23 June 1705 ———— } 84111 8 2½							
To 10000 Men ditto Time ————							
To the Duke of Saxony pursuant to Treaty ditto Time ————		558428	11	3½			
To Subsidy to the King of Prussia ————		89800	7	6½			
To Forces, &c. in Portugal ————		23255	16	4			
Payments made by James Brydges, Esq; from the 14th of June 1705, to the 24th of August 1713, &c. ————		186883	13	2¼			
1705 To Forces in Flanders, from 24 June, to Decem. 24 1705. ————		759278	7	0½	183102	9	9½
To Forces in Spain and Portugal, ditto Time ————		243374	14	4¼			
1706 To Forces in Flanders from 25 December 1705, to 24 December 1706 ————		1566285	18	8			
To Forces in Spain and Portugal, ditto Time ————		835801	8	4	2402087	7	0
1707 To Forces in Flanders ————		1498552	6	1½			
To Forces in Spain and Portugal ————		967551	16	10	2466104	2	11½
							To

TOME V.

Several Services.		Particular Totals.			Annual Totals.		
		l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
1708	To Forces in Flanders	1649209	14	6	2776885	1	3½
	To Forces in Spain and Portugal	1127675	6	9½			
1709	To Forces in Flanders	1761631	7	5½	3198574	9	8½
	To Forces in Spain and Portugal,	1436043	2	3			
1710	To Forces in Flanders	2025957	6	2½	3415156	18	3½
	To Forces in Spain and Portugal	1389199	12	1			
1711	To Forces in Flanders	1868872	6	5½	3293198	11	0½
	To Forces in Spain and Portugal	1424326	4	7			
1712	To Forces in Flanders	1294754	12	5½	1785526	14	9½
	To Forces in Spain and Portugal	490772	2	4½			
1713	To Forces in Flanders, from the 22 December 1712, to 24 August 1713	329923	15	2	467184	12	0½
	To Forces in Spain and Portugal, ditto Time	137260	16	10½	175663	10	0½
	Payments made by John How, Esq;				1461909	13	7½
	To Forces from 23 September 1713, to 13 February following				27818513	2	9½
	Arrears due by Estimation						
	Carried forward						

What
Year

From and to what Time

Brought forward

Payments made by John Howe, Esq: from the 24th

Dec. 1702, to 23d Feb. 1713.

1703 From 24 Dec. 1702, to 23 Dec. 1703

1704 — to 23 Dec. 1704

1705 — to 23 Dec. 1705

1706 — to 23 Dec. 1706

1707 — to 23 Dec. 1707

1708 From 24 Dec. 1707, to 22 Dec. 1708

1709 From 23 Dec. 1708, to 22 Dec. 1709

1710 — to 22 Dec. 1710

1711 — to 22 Dec. 1711

1712 From 23 Dec. 1711, to 21 Dec. 1712

1713 To several Payments for the Service of the

Year 1713.

By the Royal Hospital for the like Sum re-

ceived at the Exchequer on Account for

the Service of the Years 1711 and 1712.

By ditto on the same Account for the Service

of the Years 1712 and 1713.

Carried forward

		Payments for Fortes employ'd in the Wars abroad.		Payments for Garrisons and Garrisons.		Annual Totals.	
		l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
Brought forward						278	185 13 2 9½
1703	From 24 Dec. 1702, to 23 Dec. 1703	466	69	7 8	257	416 9 4	304085 17 0½
1704	— to 23 Dec. 1704	319	65	11 2	311	172 10 1½	343138 1 3½
1705	— to 23 Dec. 1705	706	29	6 1½	337	271 0 7	407900 6 8½
1706	— to 23 Dec. 1706	869	50	12 4½	288	495 18 1½	375446 10 5½
1707	— to 23 Dec. 1707	420	23	14 6	302	586 15 5½	344610 9 11½
1708	From 24 Dec. 1707, to 22 Dec. 1708	351	84	3 10	509	576 16 8½	544761 0 6½
1709	From 23 Dec. 1708, to 22 Dec. 1709	575	37	9 5	505	151 5 8½	562688 15 1½
1710	— to 22 Dec. 1710	830	58	18 10	513	089 13 7½	596148 12 5½
1711	— to 22 Dec. 1711	539	79	7 1	473	270 2 7½	527249 9 8½
1712	From 23 Dec. 1711, to 21 Dec. 1712	905	78	18 5	419	321 1 10½	509907 0 3½
1713	To several Payments for the Service of the Year 1713.	434	99	10 6	319	023 5 1½	362522 15 7½
By the Royal Hospital for the like Sum re-							
ceived at the Exchequer on Account for							
the Service of the Years 1711 and 1712.							
By ditto on the same Account for the Service							
of the Years 1712 and 1713.							
Carried forward						449	63 16 3½
						564	90 0 0
						3279	8425 18 2½

Ordinance from 1702, to the 30th of June 1713.

What Year.	Land-Service.			Sea-Service.			Total.			Grand Total.		
	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
Brought forward.												
1702	101892	11	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	81023	3	9	182915	15	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	32798425	18	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
1703	80695	4	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	91735	2	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	172430	7	1			
1704	72863	10	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	51913	11	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	124777	2	0 $\frac{1}{2}$			
1705	97386	11	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	94455	9	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	191842	1	3			
1706	119484	1	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	101978	14	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	221462	15	9 $\frac{1}{2}$			
1707	97178	1	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	88827	0	8	186005	8	3 $\frac{1}{2}$			
1708	143884	2	1	145388	14	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	289272	16	11 $\frac{1}{2}$			
1709	125913	13	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	112737	3	7	238650	16	9 $\frac{1}{2}$			
1710	163090	19	9	60409	8	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	232500	8	3 $\frac{1}{2}$			
1711	124955	18	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	56136	1	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	181092	0	2			
1712	140551	8	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	111867	13	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	} 443422	15	1 $\frac{1}{2}$			
1713	106746	14	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	84256	19	4 $\frac{1}{2}$		11	5 $\frac{1}{2}$			
	96537	6	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	56596	4	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	153133	11				
Stores exhausted amounting to	1471180	3	8	1146325	14	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	2617505	18	7 $\frac{1}{2}$			
							48672	9	6	2666178	8	1 $\frac{1}{2}$

Transports from the 2d of March 1711 $\frac{1}{2}$, to the 2d of March 1713.

Year	Holland Service.			Spain the West Indies.			Portugal and Spain.			Total.		
	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
1702	14311	9	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	77318	18	2	56399	5	7	91630	7	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
1703	7140	11	6	31671	7	8	103596	17	9	95102	4	9
1704	7243	15	4				103953	14	4	110840	13	1
1705	5439	11	3				143977	11	1	109393	5	7
1706	8095	2	0				140812	11	10	152464	15	10
1707	7864	11	1	1292	2	9	179574	18	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	149568	8	2
1708	29141	10	8	891	5	3	243046	19	5	210668	1	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
1709	6654	6	11	1931	12	8	210751	1	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	250525	16	7
1710	5812	12	9	824	10	3	96966	2	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	217511	9	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
1711	8024	5	3	947	14	11				165031	7	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Canada			2234	7	10				85238	15	11
1712	6706	1	3	57806	12	0	77424	14	8	80351	18	0
1713	21078	10	8	1076	19	0	58196	8	4			
							1413691	5	6 $\frac{1}{2}$			
	127512	8	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	177123	10	6				1718327	4	5
	Expence of the Navy, Victualling, Sick and Wounded, and Marine Regiments, between the first of October 1701, and 30th of September 1713.									27843906	10	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
1712.	To the Treasurer of the South-sea Company for Interest, and Charge of Management thereof									826961	7	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
1713	Ditto									556279	10	0
										65853799	8	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
										Total of the Expence		

'Tis obvious, that the Commencement of some of these Ac-
 counts precedes the actual Declaration of the War: But the
 Grand Alliance being then settled, we apprehend they must
 be allow'd as Part of the Expence.

Anno 13 Anna,

1714.

Some of them are carried beyond the Time of the Deter-
 mination of the War. But those Charges have been Conse-
 quences of it. The Troops in Flanders were continued there,
 pursuant to an Address of this House. The Ships in the Medi-
 terranean have been employ'd in Services relating to the War.
 Many Payments made since have been in Consideration of
 what was perform'd during the War.

Besides the Arrears here mention'd to be due by Estimation,
 considerable Demands are every Day brought into the Pay-
 Office, and more are expected.

In this Account is comprehended the whole Money issued to
 the Fleet and Army. But there ought to be a Deduction of
 the necessary Expence on those Heads in Time of Peace; and
 if it be computed for Twelve Years last past, according to
 the Establishments made since the War, it will amount to
 12,930,461 *l.* 17 *s.* 4 *d.*

Your Commissioners take leave just to mention a Proceeding
 in relation to the buying and selling Commissions in the
 Army.

There is an Article in some Regulations of the Army,
 dated May 1, 1711, directing, that on the Sale of any Com-
 mission, Twelve Pence in the Pound should be paid both by
 the Buyer and Seller, which Money was to be applied to in-
 crease the Fund for Maintenance of Chelsea-College.

This Money not being brought to the Account of the Hos-
 pital, we examin'd Mr. Francis Lyon, (who was appointed
 Receiver of it;) and he deposed, ' That he received 425 *l.*
 7 *s.* 3 *d.* on this Account, which he kept some Time in his
 Hands, but that, since our Enquiry, he had paid it to Mr. Mer-
 rill for the Use of the Hospital: ' He further said, ' He ac-
 quainted Mr. Merrill a Year since, that he had this Money in
 his Hands; which Mr. Merrill owns he did.'

Your Commissioners think it extraordinary, that this Practice
 of buying and selling Commissions, should receive so great
 Countenance, as to have a public Office erected for the trans-
 acting it. They further observe, that eighteen Colonels, who
 were all that appeared to have bought or sold Regiments during
 the Time this Regulation subsisted (which was from May 1,
 1711, to April 1, 1712) were excused the Payment of this
 Twelve-pence in the Pound, by particular Warrants, and the
 Burthen fell on the inferior Officers only.

There have been general Directions given by the Treasury,
 that the Receivers of Taxes, and other public Officers, should
 transact their Affairs with the Bank of England.

By

ANNO 12 ANNÆ,
1713.

By which Means the antient Method of paying Money in Specie into the Exchequer hath been much laid aside, and a great Part of the Revenue of the Kingdom receiv'd in Bank-Notes.

How far this new Practice may prove fatal to the Public, if the Bank shall ever be oblig'd, on any Exigency of the Government, to stop their Payments, we know not: But we are of Opinion, it is worthy your Consideration.

Your Commissioners were inform'd, that the Sufferers in the Islands of Nevis and St. Christophers had agreed to give considerable Præmiums for obtaining Relief from the Public for their Losses; and, on Enquiry into the Matter, we find, That in the Year 1709, Mr. James Campbell was employ'd by Mr. Stephen Duport, Agent for those Islands, to solicit this Affair; That he was to have Two and a half per Cent. for all the Money the Sufferers should receive from the Public; and some Time after an Act passed for giving them One hundred and three thousand and three Pounds, eleven Shillings and Fourpence: That on the 3d of July, 1712, the greatest Part of the Agents for the Sufferers agreed to give him One per Cent. more: That in October, 1712, they came to another Agreement, which was to give him Five per Cent. more for all the Money receiv'd from the Public on this Account: If the Debentures should at any Time before the first of July, 1713, be sold for more than 76 per Cent. By which Increase the whole Præmium was advanc'd to Eight and a Half per Cent.

Whether Negotiations of this kind are allowable where Money is given by the Public, tho' for private Uses, we are not to determine: But this Matter being now under your Examination, we thought it not improper to mention this Circumstance.

There is a Transaction relating to the Customs in Scotland, whereby her Majesty hath been considerably defrauded; and so much as we have been able to discover thereof, we here lay before the House.

In the latter End of May, 1707, the three following Ships, (viz.) the Neptune of Glasgow, the Eagle-Galley, and the May-Flower of Glasgow, arriv'd in the Road of Greenock, loaded with Brandy from France; and the Ship, called the Recovery of Dowart, arriv'd likewise about the same Time on the West Coast of Scotland; but no Entry was made, or Customs paid, for any Goods on board the said Ships, though it appears that the same Goods were landed in Scotland.

But the Fact will be most fairly stated, and best understood by reciting the Substance of some of the Depositions taken on this Occasion.

Archi-

Archibald Maclean, Tide-waiter at Port Glasgow, deposed, ' That he and another Waiter were sent by John Kalfoe, Surveyor of the said Port, on board the Eagle, which he saw loaded with Brandy ; That he went likewise on board the Neptune and May-Flower, which were then unladen, but was told by the Waiters on board that they had likewise been loaded with Brandy ; that the said Deponent was order'd by Kalfoe, a Surveyor, to continue on board the Eagle, till she arriv'd at the Isle of Man, or some Part of Ireland ; that as soon as this Ship was under Sail, she begun to unlade into several Lighters, which came to her Side for that Purpose ; and that the Deponent and the other Waiter were shut up, and kept in the Cabin during the Time of their unloading.'

William Semple and James Ronald deposed, ' That, being Waiters at Port Glasgow, they were sent on board the Neptune by John Kalfoe Surveyor, and were told by the Sailors, that she was loaded with Brandy from France ; that they were threatned and commanded by the Master and Ship's Crew to betake themselves to the Cabin, where they were shut up and kept, during the Time the Goods were unloaded.' Semple further deposed, ' That whilst he was on board the Neptune, he saw several small Boats about the May-Flower and Eagle-Galley.'

Thomas Kennedy, Land-waiter at Port Glasgow, deposed, ' That he saw several of the Lighters which transported the Brandy from the Eagle, Neptune, and May-Flower, in their Course from the said Ships, and coming into the Key of Port Glasgow ; that James Thompson, Master of one of those Lighters, which carried the Goods from the said Ship to Port Glasgow, told this Deponent that he was loaded with Brandy from one of the said Ships, and produc'd to this Deponent a Permit for the same, sign'd by Daniel Campbell, then Collector at Port Glasgow ; that he was told by Robert Robinson, that he, and others concerned in the Goods of the said Ships, had agreed to pay ten Pounds per Ton for the said Brandy, and that he the said Robinson, had actually paid to the said Campbell, above five hundred Pounds in Money and Brandy, for the Duties of the said Robinson's Share of the said Cargoes.'

The said Semple and Ronald likewise deposed, ' That, while they were Aboard, they saw in the Cabin of the Neptune several Blank Permits, signed by Daniel Campbell, Collector at Port Glasgow.' And the said two Deponents, as also the aforesaid Maclean, declared, ' That, after they returned ashore from the said Ships, their superior Officer demanded no Account of them, nor did they pretend to make any, believing that their superior Officers at that Port were in the Knowledge of, and conniv'd at, what had happen'd with Respect to the unloading

Anno 13 Annæ,
1714.

unlading the Neptune and Eagle Galley. But that the said three Deponents and another Waiter having been turn'd out of their Offices on that Account, applied to the said Daniel Campbell for some Acknowledgment of their Services, that the said Campbell referr'd them to Richard Murray his Clerk, for an Answer, who gave to each of the said Four, ten Pounds over and above their Salaries, which Sum was never demand'd of them till the Morning on which the said Deponents made this Deposition, that the said Murray then told them, they must repay it to him.

Robert Noble, Tidesman at Port Glasgow, deposed, ' That he knew the greatest Part of the Ship Neptune, and all her Cargoe, did belong to the said Daniel Campbell and his Partners: That he had the Management and Direction of the same; that he believes the said Campbell signed Permits for unloading the Cargoes of the aforesaid four Ships; that he had seen one of the said Permits.'

William Gillhagie Merchant, in Glasgow, deposed, ' That Daniel Campbell was Proprietor of the Neptune; that he the Deponent had a Share of the Cargoe with Thomas Smith, Merchant in Glasgow, and others; that he knew of no Money that was paid for Customs; but that Thomas Smith and Thomas Clark, as Managers of the Neptune's Cargoe, detain'd from those concern'd, a large Quantity of Brandy, which he believes was for the most Part for Daniel Campbell's Use,' This Deponent, Arthur Park, and John Hill Merchants, further deposed, ' That they had seen several Transires sign'd by Daniel Campbell for the Brandy of the said Ships.'

William Miller, Collector at Fort William, deposed, ' That he heard Thomas Clark, Merchant in Glasgow, say in a public Company, that fifty Pieces of Brandy of the Neptune's Cargoe were set apart for a particular Person's Use; and, as a Fund for the common Charges in getting the Brandy landed, that he heard the said Clark acknowledge that he had sold a Parcel of Brandy to a considerable Value, and taken Bills and other Security for the Money, payable to Daniel Campbell, Collector at Port Glasgow, or to the said Clark for Campbell's Use.' The aforesaid Kennedy further deposed, ' That he heard some of the Merchants, concern'd in Cargoes of the said Ships, exclaim against the said Daniel Campbell for having exacted the Duties, and not accounted for the same to Her Majesty; that they threaten'd to sue him for Recovery thereof; that when Sir Robert Dixon, one of the Commissioners of the Customs, came to Port Glasgow to enquire about the unlading the Ships, (which made a great Noise in the Country) this Deponent was informed, that the said Daniel Campbell sent two Waiters in all Haste to the Isle of Bute (where the Ships had sail'd after unlading) to give Notice thereof

thereof to the Masters of the said Ships, and to advise them in all Haste to sail out of the Kingdom, lest their Ships should be arrested.' The said Semple and Ronald deposed, ' That whilst they were at Anchor at the Isle of Bute, one Duncan Mackarty came on board the Neptune with a Letter to Dugal Campbell, the Master, and immediately, on the Receipt of this Letter, the Neptune, Eagle, and May-Flower, weigh'd Anchor and sailed, and the Deponents, and other Custom-house Officers, were dismissed, and sent ashore.' The said Ronald further deposed, ' That the said Dugal Campbell, Master of the Neptune, told him, That this Letter was from Daniel Campbell, Collector at Port Glasgow, and gave Occasion to their immediate Sailing.

Anno 13 Annus;
1714.

By other Depositions (which with those above abstracted, your Commissioners are ready to produce to the House) it appearing that the said Ships were laden with Brandy, which was landed in Scotland without paying any Duties; that Thomas Smith, Merchant in Glasgow, was, with others, concern'd in the said Brandy on board the Ship Neptune; that he was employ'd in over-seeing the unlading the Brandy in the Neptune and Eagle, and hiring Lighters for Transporting the same: We examin'd him on Oath, Whether the Ship Neptune arriv'd at the Time aforesaid, and brought any Brandy into Scotland? What Duty was paid, and to whom, for the Goods in the said Ship? Whether any Part of the said Goods were sent from Scotland to London? Whether any Transfers were granted importing the Payment of the Duties, and what those were? He refused to give us any Satisfaction, and said he did not apprehend himself obliged, to answer such Questions.

We likewise examin'd Mr. Daniel Campbell, Collector at Port Glasgow; and in answer to a general Question about the Arrival of those Ships, he swore, That he knew nothing of any Goods which were landed out of them in any Port either in North-Britain or South-Britain.

But being further interrogated, Whether he knew of any Brandy or other Goods landed out of those Ships, or brought into the Port of Glasgow by any Lighter or other Vessel from on board them, between the first of May, 1707, and the first of August following, he declin'd answering so particular a Question.

'Tis humbly submitted whether these Depositions are sufficient to prove, that the Brandy on board the Ships was landed without paying any Duties! And whether they do not charge Mr. Campbell with an high Breach of Trust in agreeing for Ten Pounds per Ton, and detaining the same for his own, and his Partner's Use.

We presume not to offer any other Remarks on this Fact, than, that if we suppose the Ships to be fully laden, as it is

Anno 13 Anne, 1714. most probable they were, the Quantity of Brandy would amount to about Three hundred and forty Ton.

That had it been seized, the Duties (as French Brandy) would have amounted to Twenty-eight thousand one hundred eighty-six Pounds or thereabouts.

Your Commissioners have been entirely disabled from stating the Debts due to the Army, and have only employed themselves in some previous Examinations, which would have been useful to them, could Mr. Brydges have sworn to the Accompts of the several Regiments under his Care of Payment. But being required to do it, he still insists on the Reasons given us the last Year, and declares on Oath, ' That, for want of Muster-Rolls, and Establishments, he cannot yet attest the Credits of any one Regiment.

We represented these Difficulties to Parliament in a former Report, and a Clause was brought into a Bill, in order to remove them, by directing the Payment of the Arrears, according to such Establishments or Warrants, as had been or might be made by her Majesty, and such Muster-Rolls as could be obtained, and were Muster-Rolls were wanting, according to the Lists of Effectives, to be attested on Oath. But this Clause not passing, the Inconveniencies still remain, and it is again submitted to the House in what manner they are to be remov'd.

Your Commissioners can only say, That, in the present Circumstances, the Accompts of the Army can never be regularly made up; nor could your Commissioners, appointed for that Purpose, proceed to any Determinations with Certainty or Justice, as will be evident to those, who will be pleased to consider the Nature of their Commission.

Henry Bertie,
George Lockhart,
Salway Winnington,
Francis Annesley,
Thomas Lyster,
William Shippen,
Henry Campion,

12 April, 1714.

This Report, (with other Papers, laid at the same Time before the House) was orderd to lie on the Table.

The 17th of April, the Commissioners of Trade and Plantations, laid before the House several Papers, relating to the Regiment at Jamaica: And Mr. Secretary Bromley presented to the House, by her Majesty's Command, pursuant to their Addresses: An Account of what Instances have been used with the Emperor, for revoking the Passport granted by him, for the Pretender's residing in the Dominions of the Duke of Lorraine, or against renewing the same. 2. A List of Persons Outlaw'd, Attainted, or that have born Arms in the Service of her Majesty's or the late

Several Papers
laid before the
House.

late King's Enemies, who have had Licences to return into Great-Britain, or other her Majesty's Dominions, since the Year 1688. 3. The State of the Fortifications and Harbour of Dunkirk: and what Representations have been made from Time to Time, by the Engineers and Officers, appointed to inspect the Demolition thereof, with the Answers thereto, and Orders given thereupon; with Lists of the Papers relating to the said Demolition. 4. An Account how far the Peace is complete, between her Majesty's Allies, and France and Spain, and what is yet wanting to make the same universal; as also, what Obstructions her Majesty has met with in her Endeavours, to make the same universal and complete. 5. A Copy of her Majesty's Commission, appointing Commissaries to treat with the French, dated the 13th of December 1713. 6. And Copies of other Commissions appointing Commissaries in Matters of Trade, since the Year 1660. The Saturday before (April 10th.) Mr. Secretary Bromley, presented likewise to the House, 'A Copy and Translation of a Lettter from the Bishop of London, to the Baron Le Begue, Resident to the States General from the Duke of Lorrain.' All which Papers were order'd to lie on the Table, to be perused by the Members of the House.

Anno 13 Anne
1714.

The most remarkable of these Papers. viz. An Account of the State of the several Treaties of Peace, between Her Majesty and her Allies, and France and Spain, with an Account of the Obstructions her Majesty has met with in her Endeavours to make the same universal and complete; and of what was done relating to the Catalans: Which was said to be written by the Lord Bolingbroke, was as follows:

Account of the
State of the
several Treaties
of Peace,

In answer to the Addressess of this House, That Her Majesty will be pleased to order an Account to be laid before this House, how far the Peace is complete, between Her Majesty's Allies, and France, and Spain, and what is yet wanting, to make the same universal; as also what Obstructions Her Majesty has met with in Her Endeavours, to make the same universal and complete; and likewise that Her Majesty would please, to order an Account to be laid before this House, of what Endeavours have been used, that the Catalans might have full Enjoyment, of all their ancient Liberties and Privileges, and that a full State of all Proceedings, during the Treaty of Peace, relating thereunto, be likewise laid before this House, Her Majesty has thought fit to order in, besides the Papers herewith delivered, the following State of the Treaties, of the Negotiations of Peace, and of the Endeavours which she has used, that the Catalans might have the full Enjoyment of all

Anno 13 Annæ, 1714. their ancient Liberties and Privileges, to be prepared and laid before this House.

On the 11th Day of April, N. S. 1713, the Ministers of Great-Britain, of Portugal, of the present King of Sicily, and of the States-General of the United Provinces, signed their respective Treaties with the Ministers of his most Christian Majesty at Utrecht.

From that time therefore no Treaties between France and any of the Allies, remained unfinished, except those of the Emperor and of the Body of the Empire: The first of which was executed at Rastadt, on the sixth of the last Month, N. S. and his Imperial Majesty undertaking therein, to procure the Consent of the Empire, to all the Articles of it, the Peace of the latter may in effect be reckoned, to have been likewise made at the same time, although a Congress is appointed to meet at Baden, where the Consent of the Electors, Princes, and States of the Empire, is to be given in Form, and several particular Claims to be discuss'd.

Passports not having been granted to the Ministers of Spain, till more than Fourteen Months after the Conferences at Utrecht were opened, the Duke d'Osuna did not come to the Congress, before the 19th of April, N. S. 1713, nor enter on any Business till the Arrival of his Colleague, the Marquise de Monteleon, in the Month of June.

On the 13th of July following, the Treaty of Peace between Her Majesty and the Catholic King was signed; but the Treaty of Commerce could not be finished, till the 9th of December, N. S. 1713.

The Peace between Spain and Portugal, Her Majesty looks upon to be as good as concluded, it appearing by late Accounts from Utrecht, that the Project thereof had been drawn up in Form, and sent to the Two Courts to be approved; and that the Differences which remain were too inconsiderable, to occasion any new Delay. In the mean while, her Majesty has taken the most effectual Care of the Interests of the King of Portugal, having given to that Prince, on the 18th of August 1713, of her own Motion, and without any Requisition on his Part, a new Guaranty, whereby the Queen obliged her self to secure the Restitution, even by Force of Arms, if that should become necessary, of any thing which might be taken from Portugal, before the Conclusion of the Peace; to procure to that Crown the Colony of the Sacrament, or in lieu thereof, such an Equivalent as the King of Portugal himself should be contented to accept; to obtain Satisfaction to the Portuguese, for what they claim to be due to them, on account

count of their Assiento or Contract, with the Crown of Spain; and to set on foot, after the Peace, an amicable Negotiation, for accommodating the Differences which have arisen, concerning several Estates situated in Portugal, and claimed by Subjects of Portugal residing in Spain; and concerning those Spanish Ships which were, about the beginning of the War, seized by the Portuguese. On these Principles the Earl of Strafford made a solemn Declaration to the Ministers of Spain, in February last, when he exchanged with them, the Instruments of Ratification of the Treaties, between her Majesty and the Catholick King, That the Peace which the Queen then ratified, did not dispense with the Obligations which she lay under to the King of Portugal, as well by her Guaranty lately granted, as by Her defensive Alliance, made in 1703, and that her Majesty was determined, to assist and defend this Prince, on the foot of the Pretensions, specified in the said Guaranty, and according to the Tenor of the said defensive Alliance.

Anno 13 Annæ,
1714.

The Treaty of Peace between the Kings of Spain and Sicily, was executed on the same Day, on which her Majesty's Treaty with the Crown of Spain was sign'd: that is, on the 13th of July, N. S. 1713.

All the Articles of a Treaty between the Catholic King, and the States-General, have been long ago adjusted; and that Treaty would have been executed in Form, had not the Ministers of the States-General, made and insisted upon a Declaration, which those of Spain apprehend to be repugnant to the Terms already settled.

It has not hitherto been possible, so much as to enter on a Treaty between their Imperial, and Catholic Majesties; the Emperor having thought fit to withdraw the last of his Ministers from Utrecht, before those of the King of Spain, could appear and act in that Congress.

This short Account of the present State of the several Treaties of her Majesty, and her Allies, with France and Spain, shows how little is wanting, in comparison with what has been already done, to render the Peace at last as universal as it would have been long ago, had not continual Obstructions been thrown in the way of this great Work, at its beginning, and in every Step of its Progress.

France having complained of the manner of Treating, when former Treaties were made, to set a Negotiation for a general Peace on Foot; and having for that Reason refused to make any new Overtures to the States General, her Majesty received in the Month of April 1711, a Proposal from the most Christian King, which she immediately communicated, by her Ambassador, to the Ministers of Holland; assuring them, that in making Peace, as in making War, she would act in perfect

Anno 13 Annæ,

1714.

perfect Concert with the States. The Dutch Ministers, in return to this Mark of Her Majesty's Confidence in them, and Friendship for their Republic, having expressed themselves to be weary of the War, heartily desirous of Peace, and ready to join in any Method Her Majesty should think proper to obtain it, gave their Opinion, that the Overture made by France was too general; That it was necessary the Queen should make the French explain themselves more particularly; and that till they had done so, it was not proper to take any Concert with the rest of the Allies.

As soon as Her Majesty received this Answer from the Hague, she insisted that the French should be more direct and particular in their Overtures, and that they should form a distinct Project of such a Peace as they were willing to conclude: No time was lost in carrying this Negotiation forward, and the utmost care was taken, according to the Desire of the Ministers in Holland, whom her Majesty had consulted, to preserve the Secret; but the dilatory Method of Treating, which in those Circumstances was unavoidable, and other Accidents, to which Transactions of this kind must be always exposed, were the Occasions that nothing more satisfactory than the first Propositions, which France had made, could be obtained till the end of September 1711.

On the 1st of October, the Queen's Instructions were given to the Earl of Strafford, to repair with all possible Diligence to Holland, to acquaint the Ministers of the States, with all that had been done, in consequence of what they had in the Month of May desired; and to communicate to them the Propositions, signed by Monsieur Mesnager four Days before, to wit, the Twenty-seventh of September; which Her Majesty looked upon to include, in their general Expressions, all the particular Demands proper to be made, in the Course of the Negotiation, and to be a sufficient Foundation whereupon to open the Conferences. The Earl of Strafford was at the same time instructed to assure the Ministers of Holland, that Her Majesty was determined to accept of no Advantages to her self, repugnant to their Interests; nor of any Peace, unless they had all reasonable Satisfaction, as to their Barrier, as to their Trade, and to every other Respect: He was likewise to exhort them to join with Her Majesty, in promoting the strictest Union among all the Confederates, as the only Means to carry the Negotiation successfully forward; and Communications and Assurances of the same Nature, were at the same time given to the other Allies.

Before these Orders could be executed, and even before the last Overtures had been made on the Part of France,

if it could possibly be known what had been transacted, the whole Confederacy was industriously alarmed; and Jealousies were every where sown; and even in Britain, the most licentious Clamours were raised against Her Majesty's Proceedings.

Annals of America

1714.

This Behaviour must appear very extraordinary, when, besides what is above-mentioned, it shall be considered, that the receiving a Minister from France by Her Majesty, which was urged as the Reason of the Apprehensions of the Allies, and which was the only one they pretended to give, was no more than what the Dutch, and (there was ground to believe) others of the Confederates, had several Times done; and that the Person sent hither, was the same Monsieur Mesnager, who, a Year or two before, had lain concealed in Holland for many Weeks, and had treated during that time, with the chief Ministers of that Republic.

The fatal Consequences, which the least Appearance of Disunion among the Allies, would necessarily produce, began then to be felt; and Her Majesty found her self obliged to let the Imperialists, and the Dutch know, that the French might have been brought to explain themselves further than they did, had it not been for the extraordinary Uneasiness, Impatience, and Jealousy, which, upon the first Appearance of taking any Measures towards Peace, discovered themselves among the Allies.

From thence are all the Obstructions to the Peace to be dated, and to those Obstructions alone, such Points, as seem to fall short of the Expectations of any of the Parties concerned, are to be attributed. The Queen foresaw, that nothing would be left undone to force the Negotiation out of her Hands, as well by those who were against any Peace at all, as by those who feared that her Majesty, being at the Head of the Negotiation, more Advantages might accrue to Great Britain than they were willing to allow. And therefore the Confederacy, which formed itself in Opposition to what the Queen had undertaken, instead of altering her Conduct, became the strongest Reason imaginable to continue it. Things were already brought to that Extremity, that there was no Middle, between a steady Pursuit of the true Interest of Great Britain, in the first place, and abandoning ourselves to be disposed of in War, or in Peace, as should suit the Conveniency, or gratify the Passions of the Confederates.

Soon after the Earl of Strafford's Departure to Holland, Monsieur Buys arrived here with the Character of Envoy from the States General. When a Minister of this Consequence was sent, Hopes were immediately conceived, that all Jealousies might be cured, and a perfect Harmony be created between

Anno 13 Annæ, 1714. between the Queen and the States; after which, an Union with the other Allies would necessarily follow; and the whole Confederacy entring as one Man into the Congress, the Sincerity of the French would have been so tried, and the Possibility or Impossibility of obtaining a good Peace soon decided.

In order to this End, her Majesty's Servants were intrusted and empower'd to settle with this Minister such Disputes as related to the reciprocal Interests of the two Nations, and to prevent, by this previous Concert, any Difference which might arise in the Course of the Treaty between the Queen and the States. They were further directed to adjust, in Confidence with him, such a Plan for the general Peace, as it might be proper finally to insist upon: And in this Case her Majesty would have been ready, jointly with the States, to have broken the Conferences, if these Terms had not been granted without Exception, and without Delay. But, such was the public Misfortune at that Time, that this Minister was only empower'd to hear, and not to speak, and could not take upon him so much as to conclude, or even sign, *sub spe rati*, a new offensive and defensive Alliance betwixt the Queen and the States, which in these Circumstances of Affairs, he judged, and her Majesty's Servants concurred with him, to be extremely necessary.

By the Conferences which were held with Monsieur Buys here, by the Accounts which came from abroad, and by the Representations which some of the Allies made about the same time to her Majesty, it appeared undeniably evident, not only that the War was become on the present Foot absolutely impracticable, but also that no Alteration could be attempted, either in the Method of carrying it on, or in the Views towards which it was directed, without dissolving at once the Confederacy; and that the Dispute was in Fact, not whether a Peace, by which Spain and the Indies would be left to Philip, should be made, but who should have the making of it?

The real annual Expence of this Kingdom amounted to more than seven Millions; whereas it is certain, that we were not in a Condition effectually to raise near six Millions in the Course of a Year. From hence it follows, that if this Proportion had been continued, about nine Millions would have been the true Charge of a second Year, and about eleven Millions that of a third.

This was the State of our Affairs, while the House of Austria contributed nothing but one Regiment to the War of Spain; little to that of Italy; had but few Forces, and those entirely unactive, on the Rhine; and sent none in the Netherlands, except such as those harraßed Provinces were obliged

to maintain, and were thereby render'd unable to furnish Troops, or make the necessary Provisions for the Operations of the Army; both which they might otherwise have done; and both which they did in an eminent Degree, whilst they were under the Government of the present King of Spain.

Anno 13 Annæ,

1714.

The States General bore a considerable Burden; but as they had from the Year 1708 sent no Supplies of any kind either to Portugal or to Catalonia, and had drawn themselves almost entirely out of the Spanish War; as they furnished, in no Proportion, their Quota for the Sea Service; as they had reduced their joint Contributions with the Queen in all Payments to one third of the whole; and as they were very backward in answering even this Share of Expence; so the Load of Great Britain came, upon their Account, as well as upon the Emperor's, to be vastly increased. As to the rest of the Allies, all the Troops which they furnish'd were maintain'd by the Queen, and the States, except a few, and those almost wholly employ'd in covering their own Frontiers.

In this Situation of Affairs, her Majesty declared to the Imperialists, and to the Dutch, that if they would not allow France to have given sufficient Grounds for opening the Conferences; if they were desirous to carry on the War, and determined to accept of no Terms of Peace inferior to those which had been formerly demanded and refus'd, she was, on her Part, ready to concur with them; but that, in Justice to herself, and to them, she thought herself bound to let them know, that she could no longer bear so disproportionate a Burden; that it was evident, that the common Effort must be still greater than it was, or that there would remain no Prospect of arriving at the Ends which they propos'd; and that for these Reasons, it would be incumbent upon them, if the War continued, to increase their Expences, whilst the Queen reduced hers.

The Ministers of the States General were very candid and open upon this Head: Monsieur Buys asserted, that his Masters had done their utmost already, and could be oblig'd to no more; many of the other had, on several Occasions, declared their Country unable to support the Charge they were at another Summer; and the Pensionary himself, in a Deputation of the States, appointed to attend the Earl of Strafford in *October*, 1711, declared, that it was impossible to think of continuing the War another Year; that what from the Emperor, and what from the Princes of the North, we should be in the utmost Danger, should we attempt to do it; and, finally, that they were Traytors to their Country who were against the Peace.

Many Instances may be produced, to shew that there was at least as little Reason to expect from the House of Austria,

Anno 13 Annæ,
1714.

as from the States General, a greater Effort than they had hitherto made. The Peace of Hungary was concluded about the Month of May, 1711, and that constant Excuse, which the Ministers of Vienna used to make for all their Deficiencies, did by Consequence no longer subsist; yet her Majesty found it impossible, at the latter End of that Year, to obtain a Reinforcement of no more than eight thousand Men from thence, although her Minister was empower'd to have offer'd forty thousand Pounds for the March of them; and although the present King of Sicily, then Duke of Savoy, undertook, if he might be assured of this Reinforcement, any time before the Close of the Campaign, to establish his Winter Quarters on that Side of France: which would have been in that Point of Time the more decisive; because a Project was then form'd, and would have been executed, could the States have been in time induced to have taken even less than their own Share upon them, her Majesty supplying their Deficiency, as well as her own Proportion, to have kept a great Body of Horse all the Winter on the Frontiers of the Low Countries; by which means Picardy, and the Ile of France, would have been ravaged, no Magazines could have been erected, and the French must have gone in the Spring a great Way back into their Country to assemble their Army.

The Imperial Ministers confess'd very freely, that their Master expected the Queen should furnish all the Money, and that the utmost he could do, was to send Troops at her Expence; in the same Breath avowing the Emperor's Intention to break the Negotiation of Peace, and to continue the War till Spain was conquered, the entire Monarchy whereof he expected: But if there had remained any Doubt of the little Assistance which was to be hoped for from the House of Austria, who aimed at such great Acquisitions, this Matter would have been put entirely out of Dispute by the Proposals which Prince Eugene himself made in Holland first, and afterwards to the Queen.

These Proposals, it must be thought, were carried at least as high as his Imperial Majesty judged himself able to make good; since it is notorious, that he would have stuck at nothing which might have broke the Measures of Peace, and have encouraged the Resolution of prosecuting the War: And yet, even by these Proposals, his Imperial Majesty did not pretend to act in the Field with two thousand Men more than, in the Year 1702, it was understood that the Emperor Leopold undertook to furnish, although the Expence of a great Part of these Troops was not to fall upon him, and although he offer'd to contribute but a Fourth of the Charge of the Army in Spain, so that the remaining three Fourths, as well

as

as the whole Transportation and Extraordinary of that War, Anno 13 Annæ,
would still have been placed to the Queen's Account. 1714.

From what has been said, it is manifest, that the Method in which the War was proposed to be carried on, could no longer be supported, and that there was not any Glimpse of Hope left, that the Allies could be brought to make any considerable Augmentation of Force to have prosecuted the War; therefore in this manner must have been the Ruin of Britain, to have insisted upon an Impossibility as a Condition, without which the Queen would not proceed, must have disunited the Alliance, and suspended the Operations of the Armies in all Parts; in both these Cases, the Consequences are too evident to be enlarged upon.

In the beginning of the Year 1711, died the late Emperor Joseph, and the Eyes not only of the Princes of the Empire, but of all the Confederates, and of her Majesty, in the first place, were immediately fixed on his Brother. This Event occasioned a great Alteration in the Counsels of Europe, and gave a new Turn to the Sentiments of many Princes.

There was Reason to believe, that the Ministers of Vienna themselves began to cool, in the Project of recovering Spain and the Indies: They seemed to intend nothing more than to get the present Emperor into Germany, and to secure the Possession of Italy to themselves; and the former, as well as the late Instances they had made, for attempting the Reduction of Sicily, though at the Expence of diverting part of that Force which was applied to the War of Spain, pointed the same Way.

In Holland, a Partition of the Spanish Monarchy seemed almost the general Scheme, and the Conduct of that Republic, as well as the Confession of its Ministers, shewed, that the Project of driving Philip out of Spain was look'd upon there to be pure Chimera.

Soon after the Death of the Emperor Joseph, her Majesty had been acquainted, that some of the Princes of the Empire thought it a Point which deserved the most serious Reflection, whether they should suffer the Imperial and Spanish Crowns to be united on the same Head, and whether it might not be proper, in the Capitulation of the Empire, to insist on the separating of them; other Members of the Grand Alliance, and those the only two with whom her Majesty had entered into any formal Engagement for recovering the entire Spanish Monarchy, represented upon the same Occasion, against placing this Crown on the Emperor's Head. It was urged by one of the most considerable Princes in the Alliance, that the Principle upon which he engaged in the War was now altered, and that, instead of Fighting, to procure the

Anno 13. Annæ, Spanish Monarchy to the House of Austria, his Interest, and even his Safety, required that he should fight to prevent it.

1714.

The Case therefore stood thus : The present Emperor, even after his Brother's Death, and his own Election, would content himself with nothing less than the whole Spanish Monarchy, and insisted that the War should be prosecuted in this View. Of the other Allies, some looked on this Prospect as chimerical, others as dangerous ; from whence it follows, that to keep the Grand Alliance united in this Principle was impracticable ; and it must be allowed, that to have altered this Principle, to have changed so many Treaties, to have reconciled so many different Interests, and to have formed a System entirely new, in the midst of the War, was an Experiment too hazardous to be attempted.

In this Situation of Affairs, no Time was to be lost : The Queen knew very well, that Attempts to open a Treaty with France, separately from her, were made by those who clamoured the loudest against her Measures ; and the present Emperor had thought fit, on board one of her Majesty's Ships, and by her own Minister, to send her a Message of the same nature. She therefore insisted with the Imperialists, and with the Dutch, that she would be at some Certainty, and that they should comply with her in the Measures either of War or of Peace.

How the War became impracticable, has already appeared ; what Obstructions there were to the carrying on a Treaty of Peace, comes next to be related.

The principal, and indeed the only avowed Disputes between her Majesty and the States at this time, concern the Method of carrying a Negotiation forward. The States pretended, that a fair Opportunity would be given to the Ministers of France to divide the Confederates, if they were suffered to meet together in a General Congress before the essential Articles of Peace were settled by Specific Preliminaries. The Use which had been made of this Method, on a former Occasion, to evade the concluding of any Peace, when, according to the Confession of the Dutch Ministers themselves, the Differences on which the Allies and France broke off, did not deserve the Life of a single Soldier, gave no great Encouragement to pursue the same again ; besides which, as the Queen would not take upon her to settle the Interests of others, so neither would she suffer others to determine those of her own Kingdoms ; and if all the Confederates were to assemble, in order to adjust a Preliminary Treaty, the Objection made by the States returned upon them.

In December 1711, The States concurred with her Majesty in fixing the Place of the Treaty, appointing the Day on which the Congress should open, inviting the Allies to send their

their Ministers thither, and giving the necessary Passports to the Plenipotentiaries of France. And if nothing had happened to revive the Spirits of those who were bent against the Peace, it is highly probable, by the little Time which it cost to conclude most of the Treaties, after the Conferences, that had been interrupted, were resumed at Utrecht, and the Allies proceeded in earnest to negotiate, that the Treaties of all the Confederates with France might have been finished before the Season of opening the Campaign in 1712. But, before Monsieur Buys returned into Holland, or the Conferences could begin, the Efforts were renewed with the greatest Vigour to break off the Negotiation; the Cry against a Peace, by which Spain and the Indies should be left to any Branch of the House of Bourbon, became louder than ever; and Letters and Memorials were not only delivered, but printed, and Appeal made against her Majesty's Proceedings to all Europe, and even to her own Subjects.

Ann^d 13 Ann^d
1714.

On these Encouragements, the good Dispositions towards Peace received a Check, and some of those who had own'd themselves against the Prosecution of the War, to recover the whole Spanish Monarchy to the House of Austria, joined now, under this very Pretence, to break the Measures of Peace. The Treatment which her Majesty met with at this Time, will appear in the clearest Light from this Circumstance: The Minister of the States General propos'd to her Majesty's Servants, that, considering the Difficulties which the Queen lay under, how impossible it was to recover by War, or by Treaty, the Spanish Monarchy from King Philip, and how impossible he likewise apprehended it to be, in the present Circumstances of Affairs, for her Majesty to carry on any Negotiation, by which this Monarchy should be left to Philip, he was ready to extricate her Majesty from this Dilemma, and to screen her Ministers in carrying on the Work which they had begun, in the Name of his Masters, to present a Memorial, by which the Point of obtaining Spain and the Indies, should be given up; provided he might be assured that the Dutch should have an equal Share with her Majesty's Subjects in the Assiento, which Contract he suppos'd it was stipulated should be made with Great Britain.

From the Causes, and by the Steps, which have been here mention'd, was the Disunion among the Allies, arriv'd to the highest Pitch at the Opening of the Conferences in the Month of January, 1711-12, when the strictest Union amongst them was more than ever necessary, and when the whole Fruit of those Successes, wherewith God had blessed their Cause in the Course of the War, depended on it. They sent their several Plenipotentiaries to Utrecht, but it was very apparent, that most of them acted on that Maxim, which one of them profess'd,

Anno 13 Anne,
1714.

fessed, that giving into the Measures of Peace, was the surest Way to continue the War. They flatter'd themselves that the Imperial Ministers, in Conjunction with those of Britain, having two Years before baffled the Designs of Holland to make Peace, it would be at least as easy for the Ministers of the Emperor, in Conjunction with those of the States General, to render fruitless, at this time, all her Majesty's Endeavours to the same End. After this, it will not appear surprizing, if the utmost Dexterity was exerted to delay the entering on Business at Utrecht, and to wait for the Events of the Campaign.

On the 29th of January, 1711-12, the first general Conference was held between the Ministers of the Allies and those of France, and by the beginning of April a Dispute was set on foot concerning the Method of proceeding, which made all Treaty impracticable, and which was kept up, till a Quarrel happening between one of the Plenipotentiaries of France, and one of those of the States, a new Obstruction was created to take Place, and to answer the Ends of the first.


The French had made their Overtures in Writing; the Allies had likewise given in their Demands in Writing; and the Question arose, whether the French were obliged to give a Specific Answer in Writing, or whether they should now proceed in the Negotiation, by debating with the several Allies, agreeably to the Method used in former Congresses? By the Minutes of the Protocol, to which the French Ministers appealed, it appeared, that they were under no such Obligation; but between the 2d of April and the 5th Count Sinzendorff had been at the Hague, where the Resolution was taken to carry Things to Extremity, that is, not to treat with the Ministers of the most Christian King, unless they gave an Answer in Writing, and Orders were accordingly sent by the States to their Plenipotentiaries. The Design was laid upon this, to have broke off all further Treaty; but this Design was disappointed by the Declaration which the French Ministers made on the 6th, that their Instructions allowed them to go no farther than they had offered, but that they would write to the King their Master to know his Pleasure; after which, during 3 Months time, there was not so much as any Steps made on the Part of the Allies, for an Answer from the French, though at the same time the Imperialists were pushing to get the Congress broke, or at least her Majesty's Ministers excluded.

In August the second Obstruction took place; and that, trifling, as the Occasion of it may seem, was so managed, that till the 30th of January, N. S. 1712-13, the Difficulty could not be overcome.

Ten Months having been lost at Utrecht, and the Success of the Campaign not having answered the Design of those who

who projected the breaking off the Treaty, by the Operations of the Army, the Ministers of the Allies made no further Difficulty to proceed in the very Method which her Majesty's Plenipotentiaries had from the first advised, This Method succeeded so well, that, in two Months after the Negotiation was resumed, all the Parties in the War made their Peace with France, except the Emperor and the Empire; and the Ministers of those Powers had likewise brought their Disputes to so narrow a Compass, that on the 15th of May, 1713, the only Difference between them was concerning the Marquise of Burgaw, estimated at the yearly Value of about 12000 Crowns.

Anno 1713 Anno
1714



In this State of things Monsieur Kirchner, the last of the Imperial Ministers who continued at Utrecht, left that Place, and the Emperor's Resolution was declared of supporting that War single, which, assisted by the Queen and the States, he had not been able to carry on with any tolerable Vigour.

It was from this Time easy to foresee, that the Emperor intended to treat no more at Utrecht, and that a separate Negotiation between the Courts of Vienna and France, whenever it should happen, would not prove very advantageous to the Empire, or favourable to the Protestant Interest in Germany, of which her Majesty had taken early, and, as she hoped, effectual Care, by obliging France to consent, that all things concerning the State of Religion in the Empire should be settled conformably to the Tenor of the Treaties of Westphalia; in such manner, as to make it plainly appear, that the most Christian King neither would make, nor would have had made any Alteration in the said Treaties. Thus one of the contracting Parties had already, in effect, yielded to the Abolition of that Clause, in the fourth Article of the Treaty of Ryswick, so fatal to the Protestant Religion. And if his Imperial Majesty had concluded his Treaty at Utrecht, it is hardly to be believed, that, in the midst of so many Allies, whose Blood had been shed, and whose Treasure had been exhausted in his Cause, he would have refused to their joint Intercession, what France had complied with, on the single Instances of the Queen.

It has been already observ'd, that if the Allies, when the Congress at Utrecht was open'd in the beginning of the Year, had, in good earnest, gone about their several Treaties, the Peace might in all Probability have been made before the Armies could have taken the Field. It may be necessary here to observe the State of Affairs at another Period of Time, and another Opportunity lost of Treating with the greatest Advantage on our Side, and with the greatest Probability of Success.

On

Anno 13 Annæ,

1714.

On the 6th of June, 1712, her Majesty communicated to both Houses of Parliament, upon what Terms a general Peace might be made. Those who were against any Treaty, and who entertain'd Hopes, that the Sense of the Nation would not go along with her Majesty, and that Obstructions would arise, even in Britain, to the Conclusion of the Peace, might have seen how vain those Expectations were, by the Returns which the Two Houses made to this Instance of her Majesty's Condescension, ' By the Assurances they gave of their Confidence in her, and ' of their entire Reliance on her Wisdom to finish this great ' and good Work, and by their humble Desire that she ' would please to proceed in the present Negotiations for obtaining a speedy Peace.' Those who pretended only to be against the Method of Treating, and who were fond of Specific Preliminaries, had now the very Thing which they desired, his most Christian Majesty having declared himself explicitly and particularly on the most important Points that were to be settled in the Treaties of Peace. The Queen was even at that Time not under the least Obligation, but at full Liberty to have proceeded in the Negotiation, or to have broke it off, according as the French had behaved themselves. But France was under the strongest Obligations to her Majesty, and, by her Majesty's Means, to the Allies. The Concessions then made on the Part of France, were made without any Concession whatever on the Part of the Confederates: If therefore, even then, they could have been prevail'd upon to unite with the Queen, and with one another, during a short Cessation of Arms, the general Peace might have been secured, or if that had failed, we should have got by the Cessation, into our Hands, a Place of greater Importance than we could have expected by the most successful Campaign to conquer. But, instead of applying themselves to improve this happy Conjuncture, the Ministers who met to treat of Peace, seem'd attentive only to what pass'd in the Field, and Utrecht seem'd the Scene of no other Business than unnecessary Disputes concerning the Forms of proceeding, and Negotiations to accommodate Differences which the Quarrels of Servants had begun.

From these unhappy Measures were many evil Consequences derived, and by them were all the subsequent Transactions affected, particularly those which related to the Interest of the Catalans.

This People had submitted to the present King of Spain, on his Accession to that Throne; had taken the Oaths of Fealty to him, and in the Cortes held at Barcelona in the Years 1701 and 1702, had receiv'd from him a new Establishment of their Privileges; notwithstanding which, they began in the Year 1704 to shew their Inclinations to a Revolt,

volt, and it appears that, in the beginning of the Year 1705, they made Overtures of this kind to the Queen, and that Numbers of them were already actually in Arms. In Compliance therefore with what they desired, and encouraged by the Assurances she received, that not only the Catalans, but other People in Spain, were ready to declare for his present Imperial Majesty, as soon as they should see any Prospect of being supported in their Revolt, the Queen thought fit to give Directions to the Earl of Peterborow and Sir Cloudesly Shovell, joint Admirals of her Fleet, on the first of May, 1705, to do the best they could to induce the Catalans to co-operate with them for the Reduction of Spain. In order to which, they were empower'd to promise, in the Queen's Name, that she would secure to them a Confirmation of their Rights and Liberties from the said Prince; King Charles the Third. But it appears by the same Instructions, that, instead of giving these Assurances, the Admirals were to take Measures for annoying the Towns on the Coast of Spain, and for reducing them by Force, unless suitable Returns from the Catalans and Spaniards were made to these kind Offers on her Majesty's Part. This likewise appears to have been the Measure by which the Queen proceeded from the Commission, Credentials and Instructions which were given to Mr. Crowe, who was sent to Genoa in March 1705; besides which, it is also to be observed, that, after the Earl of Peterborow and Sir Cloudesly Shovell were arrived with her Majesty's Fleet at Lisbon, it still remain'd, for some Time, uncertain what Design they should prosecute; and this Uncertainty hinder'd them from pressing the People of Catalonia, whilst King Charles rather check'd than incited them, so that when the Queen's Forces proceeded on this Service, the Catalans were looked upon to be the Principals, and we only Accessories in the War. From all which it is evident, that the Landing of the Earl of Peterborow in Catalonia, and her Majesty's entering into that Part of the War, were in Consequence of the Solicitations of the Catalans, and other Spaniards, affected to the House of Austria; and that all the Engagements which she gave to this People, went no further than the obtaining from King Charles the Third a Confirmation of their Rights and Privileges; and although her Majesty offer'd at that Time to give a Guaranty for the same, and to enter into a Treaty with that People; yet it does not appear that such a Guaranty was ever given, or that such a Treaty was ever made. This being the State of the Queen's Engagements to the People of this Province, there could have been no doubt of making them good in every Part, had the Events of the War, and the Circumstances, render'd the placing his present Imperial Majesty on the Throne of Spain practicable; and there is as

Anno 13 Annæ,

1714.

little doubt, that, besides what has been obtain'd by her Majesty for the Catalans, the Confirmation of all their Privileges would likewise have been procured from his Catholic Majesty, had not the Conduct of the Emperor singly prevented it.

In the Year 1712, it has been already said, that although the fairest Prospect of making a General Peace was opened, yet his Imperial Majesty continued in his Resolution not to make it. The Queen, on the other hand, was under a Necessity of pursuing the Measures she had taken, and thereby not only of agreeing to a Cessation of Arms, but also of withdrawing her Troops out of the Province of Catalonia, the Supplies granted by Parliament for that Year having been so calculated, that the whole Establishment was given only for the first Quarter, and one Third of four Millions of Crowns for the other three Quarters, conditionally; that the Emperor and the States General would take upon themselves the other two Thirds, which in Fact neither of them did.

Under these Circumstances, it was plain, that the Catalans would be left without any Terms made in their Behalf, and that the Empress and Imperial Forces who remain'd in that Province would be exposed to the greatest Difficulties and Dangers. The Queen therefore took immediately all the Care she could to prevent these Misfortunes, and at the same time to secure and strengthen his Imperial Majesty, as far as lay in her Power, notwithstanding the Treatment she had receiv'd, and the just Provocation she had to leave him to struggle with the Consequences of his own Measures.

At the latter End of this Year 1712, her Majesty set a Treaty on Foot for the Evacuation of Catalonia, and for the Neutrality of Italy. Her Majesty's Aim by the first Part of this Treaty, was to secure the Return of the Empress and the Imperial Troops, and since she could no longer support the Catalans by her Arms, to provide for them by the Terms of Peace. Her Majesty's Aim in the second Part, was to leave as little room as possible for France or Spain to attack his Imperial Majesty, when the Treaties between her Majesty and the States General should be concluded with the most Christian King. The Queen consider'd that these Treaties, and the Barrier of the States, would secure the Ten Provinces of the Netherlands from any Invasion, and, by this Convention for a Neutrality in Italy, the Emperor's Territories in that Country were likewise cover'd; so that by the Care which her Majesty took, since he was determin'd to run the Risk of continuing single in the War, he would lie open in no Frontier but that of the Rhine, where by the same Means he would be able considerably to increase his Strength, as well with

Draughts

Draughts out of Italy, as with the Germans and other Forces Anno 13 Anno,
which were to be transported from Spain. 1714.

It was no sooner than the end of January 1713, that, by the good Offices of her Majesty's Ministers at Utrecht, the Imperial and French Plenipotentiaries were brought to meet upon this Negotiation, and in the mean time her Majesty endeavour'd, as well by her Ministers at Madrid, as by pressing the Spanish Minister, who was then here, to induce the Catholic King to facilitate this Matter as much as possible, and particularly on the Head of the Privileges of the Catalans, in which the Minister of France concurr'd with the greatest Earnestness. But it soon appear'd that his Catholic Majesty, who saw the Advantage which the Conduct of the Imperial Court gave him, would hardly be prevail'd upon to grant any thing more than a General Act of Oblivion, and a Restitution of Honours and Estates.

On the 14th of March, N. S. 1713, the Convention for the Neutrality of Italy, and the Evacuation of Catalonia, was executed by her Majesty's Ministers on behalf of the Emperor, and by those of France, and by those of the King of Spain, and the Article concerning the Privileges of the Catalans left undetermin'd, a Right being reserv'd to her Majesty to insist, whenever the Emperor should treat of Peace, that those Privileges should be preserv'd to them; and the most Christian King declaring that he would concur with the Queen to the same End.

In May 1713, the Treaty of Peace between her Majesty and the Catholic King was sign'd provisionally here, and in July definitively at Utrecht, whereby there is not only an absolute Amnesty, with a full Possession of all their Estates and Honours, but also the Privileges of the Castilians granted to the Catalans; which Article is, at least in this respect, considerable, that the People of Catalonia are thereby entitled to hold any Employments in the West-Indies, or to trade directly thither, in as full and ample Manner as the People of Castile, from which they were formerly as much excluded as any Foreign Nation whatever.

The Preservation of their ancient Privileges is neither granted nor directly refused by this Article; so that the Queen, either when the Peace shall come to be treated between their Imperial and Catholic Majesties, or on another favourable Occasion which may offer itself, is at Liberty to renew her Applications upon this Head. In the mean time, it is certain, that the Refusal of the People of this Principality, as well as the Island of Majorca, to submit to the Catholic King, when, in Pursuance of the Treaty of Neutrality, these Countries were evacuated by the Emperor's Forces; and their obstinate Resistance since that Time, must have rendred the obtaining of

Anno 13 Anne, 1714. their Privileges still more difficult, if that be possible, than it was.

If the ancient Privileges of these People, in their full Extent, were not obtain'd, it must be attributed to those who rendred it impracticable to treat effectually for them, before the withdrawing of the Queen's Forces out of Catalonia; and if their Condition is become since more desperate, those are only to answer for it, who have encouraged them not to submit a second Time to their Prince, with the Hopes of Relief, which they who gave such Hopes must have known themselves in no Condition of making good.

From this State of the several Treaties between her Majesty, her Allies, and France, and Spain, by this Account of the general Negotiations of Peace, and of the particular Case of the Catalans, the Reasonableness of all the Steps her Majesty has taken, and those Designs which have been pursued at first to wrest the Negotiation out of her Hands, and since to unravel all that had been done, and to throw us into Confusion, will sufficiently appear.

The State of the Nation consider'd, and the Protestant Succession.

Sir Edward Knatchbull.

Mr. Secretary Bromley.

Mr. Walpole.

Lord Hinchinbrooke.

The 15th, the House consider'd the State of the Nation, with regard to the Protestant Succession, in a Committee of the whole House, of which Mr. Freeman was chosen Chairman. After the Reading of the several Papers that had been laid before the House, relating to the Pretender's being removed out of the Duke of Lorraine's Dominions, to the Negotiations of Peace, to the Demolition of Dunkirk, and to Passports granted to Persons Outlaw'd or Attainted, a Motion was made by Sir Edward Knatchbull, and the Question put, 'Whether the Protestant Succession in the House of Hanover be in Danger under her Majesty's Government?' Mr. Secretary Bromley endeavour'd to prove the Negative, by representing what her Majesty had done for securing that Succession, and removing the Pretender from Lorraine. He was answer'd by Mr. Walpole, who, with a great deal of Vivacity, shew'd the Protestant Succession to be in Danger, not from her Majesty, but from the dubious Conduct of some Persons; and therefore insisted, that her Majesty might not be mention'd in the Question. Mr. Campion having spoken in Vindication of the Ministry, was answer'd by the Earl of Hertford. The Lord Hinchinbrooke express'd likewise his Fears of the Protestant Succession being in Danger, both from the Encouragement that was given to the Pretender's Friends, particularly in North Britain, which his Lordship had an Opportunity to observe when he was there with the Regiment in which he had a Troop. After some other Speeches on both Sides, the Court-Party being apprehensive that the Question would go ag'inst them, endeavour'd to drop it, by moving, that Mr. Freeman should leave the Chair.

Hereupon

Hereupon Sir Thomas Hanmer, the Speaker, made a memorable Speech, importing in Substance, ' That he was sorry to see that Endeavours were used to wave that Question, and stop their Mouths ; but he was of Opinion this was the proper, and, perhaps, the only Time for Patriots to speak ; that a great deal of Pains were taken to screen some Persons, and, in order to that, to make them overlook the Dangers that threatned the Queen, the Nation, and the Protestant Succession ; that, for his own Part, he had all the Honour and Respect imaginable for her Majesty's Ministers ; but that he owed still more to his Country than to any Minister ; that in this Debate so much had been said to prove the Succession to be in Danger, and so little to make out the contrary, that he could not but believe the first ; and thereupon he took Notice of Sir Patrick Lawless being suffer'd to come over and admitted to an Audience of her Majesty.' This Speech had a great Influence on all unbiass'd and unprejudic'd Members, but nevertheless after a warm Debate, that lasted till towards Nine a-Clock in the Evening, it was resolv'd, by a Majority of 256 Voices against 208 ; 1. ' That it is the Opinion of this Committee, that the Protestant Succession in the House of Hanover is in no Danger under her Majesty's Government. 2. That it is the Opinion of this Committee, That the House be moved humbly to address her Majesty, returning the Thanks of the House to her Majesty, for the Instances she has us'd for the Removal of the Pretender from the Dominions of the Duke of Lorrain, and humbly desiring her Majesty to insist upon, and renew her Instances for his speedy Removal from thence.

Anno 13 Annæ,
1714.

Sir Thomas
Hanmer.

Resolutions
thereon.

The next Day Mr. Freeman reported these two Resolutions to the House, and the first being read a second time, there arose a Debate, in which Mr. Walpole, Mr. Lechmere, and General Stanhope made very fine Speeches. Mr. Walpole, among other Things, applauded the public Spirit, the Speaker ' had shewn the Day before, but added, he despair'd of seeing Truth and Justice prevail, since, notwithstanding the Weight of a Person of his known Integrity, Merit, and Eloquence, the Majority of Votes had carried it against Reason and Argument.' General Stanhope endeavour'd to prove the Protestant Succession in Danger by this single, but forcible Induction, or conjunctive Syllogism, ' That as 'twas universally acknowledg'd it had been the French King's Intention, so it was still his Interest, and he had it now, more than ever, in his Power, to restore the Pretender.' However, the Question being put upon the first Resolution, the same was agreed unto, without a Division ; as was also the second Resolution.

Debate on the
Report.

Mr. Walpole.

Gen. Stanhope.
The Protestant
Succession voted
not to be in
Danger, &c.

The 17th, upon a Message from the Lords by Mr. Baron Price, and Mr. Justice Powys, jun. That the Lords had agreed

Debate about the
Lords Address.

Anno 13 Annæ
1714.

Her Majesty's
Answer.

Resolutions on
the Supply.

Bill for a Draw-
back on Salt.

assembled, beg leave to express the just Sense which we have of your Majesty's Goodness to your People, in delivering them, by a Safe, Honourable, and Advantageous Peace with France and Spain, from the heavy Burthen of a consuming Land War; unequally carried on, and become at last impracticable. And we do most earnestly intreat your Majesty, That you will be pleased, with the same Steadiness, notwithstanding all the Obstructions which have been, or may be thrown in your Way; to pursue such Measures as you shall judge necessary, for completing the Settlement of Europe, on the Principles laid down by your Majesty, in your most gracious Speech from the Throne.

Her Majesty's * Answer to this grateful Address, was as follows:

* My Lords and Gentlemen,
* The State of Public Affairs in Europe, as well as the
* Necessities of my own Kingdoms, obliged Me to enter into
* a Negotiation of Peace, and, notwithstanding all Obstructions
* and Difficulties, I have, by the Blessing of God, brought it
* to a happy Conclusion.

* I esteem this Address as the United Voice of my Affectionate and Loyal Subjects; and I return you all the heartiest
* Thanks which can be given by a Sovereign, who desires
* nothing more, than to see her People Safe and Flourishing.

The Day before the said Address was presented, the Bill for the Land Tax was read the first time in the House of Commons; after which, Sir William Whitlock moved, * That an Account might be laid before the House, of the Produce of the several Duties upon imported Books and Prints, for one Year, before the 24th of June, 1712: And also the Produce of the said Duties, in one Year, since the 24th of June, 1712; upon which the Commissioners of the Customs were order'd to lay the said Accounts before the House. Then, in a grand Committee on the Supply, it was resolv'd, 1. That 55281 l. 16 s. be granted for the Charge of the Office of Ordinance, for Land Service, in the Year 1714. 2. That 88741 l. 13 s. and 10 d. be granted to make good the Deficiency of Principal and Interest, upon the Act made in the third Year of her Majesty's Reign, for granting a further Subsidy on Wines and Merchandizes imported, call'd the Two-third Subsidy: Which Resolutions were the next Day reported, and agreed to by the House. It is to be observ'd, that the Commons had appointed that Day, to consider of the State of the Nation, with Regard to the Protestant Succession; but, whatever was the Reason, no further Notice was taken of that Matter.

May 5, The engross'd Bill for allowing a Drawback upon the Exportation of Salt, to be made use of for the Curing of Fish,

* The said Answer produced the Thanks of the House, as usual.

Fish, taken in the North Seas, or at Iseland, was read the third Time, pass'd, and sent to the Lords; then the House resum'd the adjourn'd Consideration of the Residue of the Amendments made by the Grand Committee to the Land-Tax Bill, which were agreed to, and the Bill order'd to be engross'd.

The 6th, upon the Motion made by Sir Edward Knatchbull, it was resolv'd to address her Majesty, 'to issue her Royal Proclamation, promising such further Reward as she should think fit, for the discovering any Person or Persons that shall run or export Wool, or Woollen Yarn, until further Provision shall be made by Parliament for preventing the same.

The 10th, in a grand Committee on Ways and Means, to raise the Supply, it was resolv'd, 'That, towards raising the Supply granted to her Majesty, the Duties on Malt, Mum, Cyder, and Perry, which, by an Act of the last Session of Parliament, were granted for one Year, until the 24th of June, 1714, be continued, and charged upon Malt, Mum, Cyder, and Perry, within the Kingdom of Great Britain, from the 23d Day of June, 1714, to the 24th Day of June, 1715.' Which Resolution was, the next Day reported, and agreed to by the House, and a Bill order'd to be brought in thereupon. The same Day, upon a Message from the Lords by Sir William Oldes, Gentleman-Usher of the Black Rod, importing, That the Lords, authoriz'd by virtue of her Majesty's Commission, desir'd the immediate Attendance of this Honourable House; in the House of Peers, to hear the Commission read. Mr. Speaker, with the House, went up; and being return'd, reported, That the House had been up at the House of Peers; where her Majesty's Commission was read, notifying and declaring, in her Majesty's Absence, the Royal Assent to several public Bills, and to one private Bill: And that the Lord Chancellor of Great Britain, Lord Steward of her Majesty's Household, and other Lords commission'd for that Purpose, did accordingly notify and declare the Royal Assent to the several Bills following; viz.

1. *An Act for granting an Aid to her Majesty, to be raised by a Land Tax in Great Britain and Ireland, for the Service of the Year One thousand seven hundred and fourteen.*

2. *An Act for allowing a Drawback on the Exportation of Salt, to be made use of for the Curing of Fish taken at North-Seas, or at Iseland.*

3. *An Act for the Building a New Church, or Chappel of Ease, in Great Yarmouth, in the County of Norfolk, by a Duty or Imposition on all Coals, Culm, and Cynders, to be landed there.*

4. *An Act for Repairing the Highways between Shepherds Shord and Horsley Upright Gate, leading down Bagdon Hill, in the County of Wills, and other ruinous Parts of Highways thereunto adjacent.*

Anno 13 Anne;
1714.]

Address for a
Proclamation to
prevent the
Running of
Wool.

Resolutions on
Ways and
Means.

Malt Bill order'd to be
brought in.

Acts pass'd,

Anno 13 Annæ,
1714.

5. *An Act for Repairing the Highway or Road from the City of Worcester, to the Borough of Droitwich, in the County of Worcester.*

6. *An Act for Repairing the Highways between the Bear-Inn in Reading, in the County of Berks, and a certain Place called Puntfield, in the said County.*

7. *An Act for Sale of Part of the Estate of Joseph Oliver, Gent. lying in the County of Devon and City of Exon, for Payment of his Debts, and for making Provision for Maintenance and Education of his Daughter.*

Bill to prevent
the Growth of
Schism, order'd
to be brought in.

On the 12th, upon a Motion made by Sir William Wyndham, the 8th, 9th, 10th, and 11th Sessions, of the Statute of the 13th and 14th Year of King Charles II, entitled, *An Act for the Uniformity of Public Prayers, and Administration of Sacraments, and other Rites and Ceremonies, and for Establishing the Form of Making, Ordaining, and Consecrating Bishops, Priests, and Deacons in the Church of England*, were read: After which it was order'd, That Leave be given to bring in a Bill to prevent the Growth of Schism, and for the better Security of the Church of England, as by Law Establish'd.

Address intended
against the
Troops of Ha-
nover.

Bill against the
Fishing of
Foreigners re-
jected.

After this it was resolv'd to * address her Majesty, for a Copy of the Instructions given to the Earl of Strafford, 'with relation to the Declaration made by him, on the Part of her Majesty, to the Ministers of the several Allies, who had any Troops in her Majesty's Pay, before the Cessation of Arms.'

Bill for taking
away Mortua-
ries, in the Dio-
ceses of Bangor,
Landaff, &c.

The 14th, An Engros'd Bill for the effectual preventing the Importation into England, Wales, and Town of Berwick, of any fresh Fish caught by Foreigners, was read the third time; and a Motion being made, and the Question put, that the Bill do pass: It was carried in the Negative. After this, an Engros'd Bill from the Lords, entitled, *An Act for taking away Mortuaries within the Dioceses of Bangor, Landaff, St. David's and St. Asaph, and giving a Remittance therefore to the Bishops of the said respective Dioceses; and for confirming several Letters Patents granted by her Majesty for perpetually annexing a Prebend of Gloucester, to the Mastership of Pembroke-College in Oxford, and a Prebend of Rochester to the Provostship of Oriel College in Oxford, and a Prebend of Norwich to the Mastership of Catherine-Hall in Cambridge*, was read the first Time: And Mr. Secretary Bromley acquainted the House, That the Mortuaries taken upon the Death of every Clergyman in the Dioceses of Bangor, Landaff, St. David's, and St. Asaph, having been

* This Address was generally look'd upon to be made in order to find a Pretext, not to pay the Arrears due to the Troops of the most Serene Elector of Hanover, and lately demanded on the Part of his Electoral Highness; because, upon the Cessation of Arms, those Troops refus'd to obey the Duke of Ormond, and rather chose to follow Prince Eugene, with the rest of the Confederates.

been represented to her Majesty as a great Grievance to the Clergy of those Diocesses, and a Recompence having been propos'd to be given to the Bishops in lieu thereof, to her Majesty's Satisfaction; her Majesty had been pleas'd to give her Consent to the bringing a Bill into Parliament for taking away the said Mortuaries, and giving the Recompence desir'd to the Bishops of the said Diocesses respectively: Hereupon it was resolv'd, That the said Bill be read a second Time.

Anno 13 Annæ,

1714.

Then the Order being read, for the House to resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, upon the Bill for charging and continuing the Duties upon Malt, &c. It was Order'd, 'That it be an Instruction to the said Committee, 1. That they have Power to receive a Clause for transferring to the Register, which is to be kept in the Exchequer, pursuant to that Bill, the Loans remaining unsatisfied on the Register for the Malt Act; which granted that Duty from the 23d Day of June 1712, to the 24th of June 1713, to be paid, with the Interest thereof, out of the Monies to arise.' 2. That they have Power to receive a Clause of Credit. 3. That they have Power to receive a Clause, for making forth Duplicates of Exchequer Bills and Lottery Tickets which have been Lost, Burnt, or Destroy'd. 4. That they have Power to receive a Clause for the Encouragement of Tillage, and promoting the Consumption of Maltd Corn. Then the House resolv'd it self into the said Committee; went through the Bill, and made several Amendments to it, which were order'd to be reported on Thursday the 20th of May, to which Day the House adjourn'd, by reason of Whitsun Holidays. Accordingly those Amendments were then reported, and agreed to by the House, and the Bill order'd to be Engros'd, as was also the Bill for the better Regulating the Forces to be continued in her Majesty's Pay, &c.

Amendments
made to the
Malt Bill.

The 21st, Mr. Secretary Bromley, acquainted the House, 'That the States General having sent a Letter to her Majesty, upon their Demand of the Arrears due to the thirteen Dutch Regiments, which have formerly serv'd the Crown of England, she had commanded him to lay a Copy thereof before this House; which he did accordingly, and the same was order'd to lie on the Table.' The same Day Sir William Wyndham presented to the House, a Bill to prevent the Growth of Schism, and for the further Security of the Church of England, as by Law Establish'd: Which was read the first, and order'd to be read a second Time. Then the Bill for making Enclosures of some Part of Common Grounds, in that Part of Great Britain call'd England, for endowing poor Vicarages and Chapelries, for the better Support of their Ministers, was read a second Time, and committed to a Committee of the whole House, who were empower'd to receive

Bill against
Schism.

Bill for enclosing
Common
Grounds.

Anno 13 Annæ, 1714. a Clause to exempt the Lands that shall be enclosed by virtue of the said Bill, from paying Tythes where the Improvements are in Lay-Hands.

Bill for returning
Episcopal Lands
in Scotland.

Bill for settling
the Militia in
Scotland.

Bill to raise the
Militia for the
Year 1714.

Bill for the bet-
ter Maintenance
of Curates.

Resolutions on
the Supply.

On the 22d, a Bill was order'd to be brought in, for Vesting the Revenues and Rents which did belong to the Archbishops and Bishops of that Part of Great Britain call'd Scotland, in her Majesty, her Heirs and Successors, to be by them applied for the Support and Maintenance of such of the Episcopal Clergy there, who shall take and subscribe the Oaths of Allegiance, Supremacy, and Abjuration, and shall pray for her Majesty and the Princess Sophia in express Words, and conform to the Liturgy of the Church of England: And, at the same time, it was resolv'd to address her Majesty, 'for an Account what Rents and Revenues, formerly belonging to the Archbishops and Bishops in Scotland, are now vested in the Crown, what Grants have been made out of the same, to what Uses, and upon what Considerations. Then a Bill was order'd to be brought in, for settling the Militia in that Part of Great Britain call'd Scotland. The 24th the Commons order'd a Bill to be brought in for raising the Militia for the Year 1714, although the Month's Pay formerly advanc'd be not repaid. Then the Bill to prevent the Growth of Schism, was read the third Time, and committed to a Committee of the whole House: And besides this, and other Bills in favour of the establish'd Church, another Bill was the same Day order'd to be brought in for the better Support and Maintenance of Curates within the Church of England, who supply the Places of Rectors and Vicars not residing upon their Rectories and Vicarages: With an Instruction to the Gentlemen appointed to prepare and bring in the said Bill, That they should provide therein, for the preventing the Sale of the next Avoidance of any Ecclesiastical Living with Cure of Souls. Then, in a Grand Committee on the Supply, it was resolv'd,

1. That the new additional Duty of 30 per Cent. ad Valorem, laid on all Books and Prints imported into Great Britain, by an Act of the Tenth of her Majesty's Reign, is a Discouragement to Learning, and prejudicial to the other Duties laid by former Acts of Parliament, on Books and Prints imported into Great Britain.' 2. That the said new additional Duty of 30 per Cent on Books and Prints imported into Great Britain, be taken away.'

3. That 107831 l. 9s. 2d. be granted to her Majesty, for maintaining her Majesty's Forces in Flanders and at Dunkirk until Michaelmas, 1714. 4. That 193081. 10s. be granted for maintaining Colonel Handasyd's Regiment at Jamaica, and Colonel Alexander's Regiment in the Leeward Islands, until Christmas 1714. 5. That 58621. 16s. 2d. be granted for the Charge of Half-Pay to such Officers who are allowed

allowed it by special Warrant from her Majesty, for the Year 1714. 6. That 123293 l. 19 s. 2 d. be granted for the Charge of Half-Pay to the Officers of the Land-Forces and Marines, being her Majesty's natural born Subjects, or naturalized, for the Year 1714, upon Account. 7. That 57877 l. 11 s. 6 d. 2 q. be granted, to satisfy the Arrears due to the Officers of the Land-Forces and Marines for Half-Pay, at Christmas, 1713. Which Resolutions being the next Day reported, were agreed to by the House; and a Bill was order'd to be brought in upon the two first Resolutions. The same Day the Malt Bill was read the third Time, pass'd, and sent to the Lords, after which it was order'd, 'That the Regimental List of the Half Pay Officers, and the List of other Officers provided for by special Warrants from her Majesty, for the Year 1714, laid before the House, be printed; and resolv'd to address her Majesty for a List of the Half-Pay Officers belonging to the Sea-Service for the Year 1714.

On the 26th the House, in a Grand Committee of the whole House, went through the Bill to prevent the Growth of Schism, &c. and made several Amendments to it, were the next Day reported and agreed to; and another Amendment being made by the House to the Bill, the same, with the Amendments, was order'd to be ingross'd.

The 28th, upon a Message from the Lords, authorized by her Majesty's Commission, the Commons, with their Speaker, went up to the House of Peers, where the Lords Commissioners gave the Royal Assent to three Public Acts, viz.

First, *An Act for Charging and Continuing the Duties upon Malt, Mum, Cyder, and Perry, for the Service of the Year 1714, and for the Encouragement of Distilling Brandy from Malted Corn and Cyder, and forth making for Duplicates of Exchequer Bills, and Lottery Tickets, lost, burnt, or destroy'd; and to enable the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, and others, to lend Money upon South-Sea Stock.*

Secondly, *An Act for making more effectual. An Act pass'd in the 9th Year of her present Majesty's Reign, entitled, An Act for Repairing the Highways between Dunstable and Hockley, in the County of Bedford.*

Thirdly, *An Act for making the River Nyne, alias Nen, Navigable.* And to two private Bills.

After which the Commons being return'd to their House, read the third Time, pass'd, and sent to the Lords, The Bill for the better regulating the Forces to be continued in her Majesty's Service, &c. After which it was order'd, First, 'That the Treasurer of the Ordnance do lay before this House, An Account of what Money is in his Hands, an Account of the Fortifications intended to be made at Portsmouth, Chatham, and Harwich. Secondly, That the Commissioners appointed by

1714.
Bill to take away
30 per Cent. Du-
ty on Foreign
Books.
Regimental List
of Officers or-
der'd to be print-
ed.

Bill to prevent
Schism.

Acts passed by
Commission.

Papers about the
Fortifications of
Portsmouth, &c.
call'd for.

Anno 13 Annæ,
1714.

Riotous Petition
of the Shoemakers.

by her Majesty to make a new Survey of such Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments, as are necessary for the Fortifications now in being at Portsmouth, Chatham, and Harwich, do attend this House upon Tuesday Morning next.' Then, in a Committee of the whole House, it was resolved, 'That a Sum not exceeding 300000*l*. be granted to her Majesty, towards satisfying the Debts due for Seamen's Wages, and to the Yards, and for the Debt due to the Marines: Which Resolution was reported and agreed to on Monday the last Day of May; to which Day the House adjourn'd on the 28th.

We may here take Notice, that on the 26th of May, a vast Multitude of Shoemakers, with their Journeymen and Prentices, having assembled at Covent-Garden, went from thence to Westminster, in order to present the following printed Petition.

'To the honourable the Knights, Citizens, and Burgessees, in Parliament assembled. The humble Petition of the Cordwainers, inhabiting the Cities of London and Westminster, and Parts adjacent, in behalf of themselves, and others of their Trade, in the rest of the Kingdom, sheweth,

'That your Petitioners are far more numerous than any other Trade, and that in the late War, many Thousands of them served their Country both by Sea and Land; many of whom, since the Peace, would have returned to their former Occupation; but they, to their very great Disappointment, find the Trade they profess almost ruin'd: And the Masters who formerly employ'd a Dozen Men, can hardly now find Work for Three, whereby Multitudes of your Petitioners are in a starving Condition, with their Families. Which Decay of their Trade, is entirely owing to the Drawback of the Duties laid upon Leather exported, which most evidently cuts off the Major-part of her Majesty's Revenue arising by the said Duty, and causes large Quantities of Leather to be exported, to the unspeakable Prejudice of her Majesty's Subjects, who find the Remainder so dear, that very little is manufactur'd here, in comparison of late Times; and that which is worked up, is at so small a Price, that your Petitioners, who are Journeymen, and in Work, can't support themselves and Families. And whereas in Times past, great Quantities of Shoes and Boots were exported, and now only the Leather unwrought: This Drawback, if continu'd, does not only deprive this Nation of that Manufacture, but may inevitably reduce several Thousands of poor Families, who might otherwise support themselves by their Industry.'

'Therefore your Petitioners most humbly pray the Consideration of this August Assembly in the recited Premises, and with all Humility beg to be relieved, by such proper Methods as this Honourable House shall think fit. And your Petitioners, as in Duty bound, shall ever pray, &c.'

On

On the First Day of June Sir Peter King presented to the House of Commons, A Bill for the better Maintenance of Curates within the Church of England, and for the preventing the Sale of the next Avoidance of Ecclesiastical Benefices: Which was receiv'd, read the first Time, and order'd a second Reading. The same Day, an engrossed Bill to prevent the Growth of Schism, and for the further Security of the Church of England, as by Law establish'd, was read the third Time, and the Question being put, that the Bill do pass, the same occasion'd a warm Debate. Mr. Hambden, Mr. Walpole, General Stanhope, Mr. Lechmere, Sir Peter King, and Sir Joseph Jekyl, exerted their Natural Abilities and Eloquence in opposing this Bill; representing, among other Things, that it tended to raise as great a Persecution against our protestant Brethren, as the Primitive Christians ever suffer'd from the Heathen Emperors, particularly Julian the Apostate. Mr. Stanhope shew'd, in particular, the ill Consequences of this Law, as it would of Course occasion Foreign Education, which, 'on the one Hand,' would drain the Kingdom of vast Sums of Money; and, which was still worse, fill the tender Minds of young Men with Prejudices against their own Country. He illustrated and strengthened his Reasoning by the Example of English Popish Seminaries abroad, which he said were so pernicious to Great Britain, that, instead of making New Laws which will encourage Foreign Education, he could wish those already in Force against Popish Schools were mitigated.' The chief Sticklers for the Bill were Mr. Bromley, Principal Secretary of State, Sir William Wyndham, Mr. Collier, and Mr. Hungerford. Mr. Bromley said, among Things, That the Dissenters were equally dangerous both to Church and State: And if the Members who spoke in their Behalf would have this Bill drop, he would readily consent to it, provided another Bill were brought in, to incapacitate them either to sit in that House, or to vote in Elections of Members of Parliament. Mr. Walpole answer'd this Speech with a great deal of Vivacity: After which Mr. Hungerford re-capitulated, and labour'd to answer what had been said by the Whig Members. Mr. Collier back'd Mr. Hungerford; and, in order to expose the Dissenters, he desir'd leave to read to the House, a Collection of Absurdities and Impious Expressions, which he pretended to have cul'd out of their Writings. After the reading of Part of his impertinent Legend, he fell on a Passage taken out of the nonsensical Rhapsodies of the late Mr. Hickeringill, Minister at Colchester, wherein Mr. Collier pretended he averr'd, that our Blessed Saviour, was a Son of a W—— At these shocking Expressions, Mr. Bromley stop't him short, Saying, such impious

Anno 13. Anax.
1714.

Bill for the Maintenance of Curates, and preventing the Sale of Advowsons.
Bill against Schism read the third time.
Debate about it.

Mr. Stanhope

Mr. Bromley

Mr. Walpole.
Mr. Hungerford.

Mr. Collier.

pious

Anno 13 Annæ,
1714.

Mr. Lechmere.

pious Words ought not to be repeated in that Assembly. Some other Members observ'd, on the other Hand, First; That the late Mr. Hickeringill was not a Dissenting Teacher; but a Minister of the Church of England; and Secondly; That he was known to be Crack'd-brain'd; so that his Extravagancies and Blasphemies proved nothing against the Dissenters. Mr. Lechmere spoke against the Bill, with a great deal of Vehemence; and; among other Things, took notice; ' That the Indulgence granted to Protestant Dissenters since the Revolution, had been so far from hurting the Church, that it had rather enlarg'd its Pale; and that it was notorious, that some Persons who had been bred among Schismatics, were, or, at least, pretended to be, the strongest Supports of the Establish'd Church. Several other Speeches were made for and against the Bill; but whoever got the better in Point of Reasoning, it was carried by a Majority of 237 Voices, against 126; That * the Bill do pass; and

Ordered;

* *An Act to prevent the Growth of Schism; and for the further Security of the Churches of England and Ireland, as by Law Established.*

Whereas by an Act of Parliament made in the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Years of his late Majesty King Charles the Second, entitled, An Act for the Uniformity of Public Prayers, and Administration of Sacraments, and other Rites and Ceremonies; and for establishing the Form of making; ordaining, and consecrating Bishops, Priests, and Deacons in the Church of England, It is, amongst other Things, enacted; That every School-master, keeping any public or private School, and every Person instructing or teaching any Youth, in any House or private Family, as a Tutor or School-master, should subscribe before his or their respective Archbishop, Bishop, or Ordinary of the Diocese, a Declaration or Acknowledgment, in which, amongst other Things, was contained as follows; viz. I. A. B. do declare, That I will conform to the Liturgy of the Church of England as it is now by Law established; and if any School-master, or other Person instructing or teaching Youth in any private House or Family, as a Tutor or School-master, should instruct or teach any Youth as a Tutor or School-master, before Licence obtained from his respective Archbishop, Bishop, or Ordinary of the Diocese; according to the Laws and Statutes of this Realm, for which he should pay Twelve-pence only, and before such Subscription and Acknowledgment made, as aforesaid, then every such School-master and other, instructing and teaching, as aforesaid, should, for the first Offence, suffer three Months Imprisonment, without Bail or Mainprize, and for every second and other

Ordered, That Sir William Wyndham, Chancellor of the Anno 13 Anne;
Exchequer, who brought in the Bill, should carry it to the 1714.
Lords, and desire their Concurrence.

On

other such Offence, should suffer Three Months Imprisonment without Bail or Mainprize, and also forfeit to his Majesty the Sum of Five Pounds: And whereas notwithstanding the said Act, sundry Papists and other Persons dissenting from the Church of England, have taken upon them to instruct and teach Youth, as Tutors or School-masters, and have for such purpose, openly set up Schools and Seminaries, whereby, if due and speedy Remedy be not had, great Danger might ensue to this Church and State: For the making the said recited Act more effectual, and preventing the Danger aforesaid, Be it Enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament Assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That every Person or Persons who shall, from and after the First Day of August next ensuing, keep any public or private School or Seminary, or teach or instruct any Youth as Tutor or School-master, within that part of Great-Britain called England, the Dominion of Wales, or Town of Berwick upon Tweed, before such Person or Persons shall have subscribed so much of the said Declaration and Acknowledgment, as is before recited, and shall have had and obtained a Licence from the respective Archbishop, Bishop, or Ordinary of the Place, under his Seal of Office (for which the Party shall pay One Shilling and no more, over and above the Duties payable to her Majesty for the same) and shall be thereof lawfully convicted, upon an Information, Presentment, or Indictment, in any of her Majesty's Courts of Record at Westminster, or at the Assizes, or before Justices of Oyer and Terminer, shall and may be committed to the common Goal of such County, Riding, City, or Town-Corporate, as aforesaid, there to remain without Bail or Mainprize for the Space of Three Months, to commence from the time, that such Person or Persons, shall be received into the said Goal.

Provided always, and be it hereby Enacted, That no Licence shall be granted by any Archbishop, Bishop, or Ordinary, unless the Person or Persons who shall sue for the same, shall produce a Certificate, of his or their having received the Sacrament, according to the Usage of the Church of England, in some Parish Church, within the Space of one Year next before the Grant of such Licence, under the Hand of the Minister, and one of the Church Wardens of the said Parish, or until such Person or Persons shall have taken and sub-

Anno 13 Anne,
1714.

On the 2d, the House proceeded to take into Consideration the Report made to the Lord High Treasurer of Great Britain, concerning the Fortifications of Portsmouth, Chatham and Harwich,

scribed, the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy, and Abjuration, as appointed by Law, and shall have made and subscribed the Declaration against Transubstantiation, contained in the Act made in the Twenty-fifth Year of the Reign of King Charles the Second, entitled, An Act for preventing Dangers which may happen from Popish Recusants, before the said Archbishop, Bishop, or Ordinary; which said Oaths and Declarations, the said Archbishop, Bishop, or Ordinary, are hereby empowered and required to Administer and Receive; and such Archbishops, Bishops, and Ordinaries, are required to File such Certificates, and keep an exact Register of the same, and of the taking and subscribing such Oaths and Declarations.

And be it further Enacted, by the Authority aforesaid, That any Person who shall have obtained a Licence, and subscribed the Declarations, and taken and subscribed the Oaths, as above appointed, and shall, at any time after, during the time of his or their keeping any public or private School, or Seminary, or instructing any Youth as Tutor or School-master, knowingly, or willingly, resort to, or be present at any Conventicle, Assembly, or Meeting, within England, Wales, or Town of Berwick upon Tweed, for the Exercise of Religion in any other Manner, than according to the Liturgy and Practice of the Church of England, or shall knowingly and willingly, be present at any Meeting or Assembly for the Exercise of Religion, although the Liturgy be there used, where her Majesty (whom God long preserve) and the Elector of Brunswick, or such other as shall, from time to time be lawfully appointed to be prayed for, shall not there be prayed for in express Words, according to the Liturgy of the Church of England, except where such particular Offices of the Liturgy are used, wherein there are no express Directions to pray for her Majesty and the Royal Family, shall be liable to the Penalties in this Act, and shall from thenceforth be incapable of keeping any public or private School or Seminary, or instructing any Youth, as Tutor or School-master.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Person licensed, as aforesaid, shall teach any other Catechism than the Catechism set forth in the Book of Common Prayer, the Licence of such Person, shall be liable to the Penalties of this Act.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful, to and for the Bishop of the Dia-

Harwich, and the Petition of the Proprietors of the said Land, Tenements and Hereditaments : And the Petitioners, and their Counsel, and the Commissioners appointed by her Majesty

Anno 13 Anne.

1714.

cess, or other proper Ordinary, to cite any Person or Persons whatsoever, keeping School or Seminary, or teaching without Licence, as aforesaid, and to proceed against and punish such Person or Persons, by Ecclesiastical Censure, subject to such Appeals, as in Cases of Ordinary Jurisdiction ; this Act or any other Law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Provided always, That no Person offending against this Act, shall be punished Twice for the same Offence.

Provided also, That where any Person shall be prosecuted without Fraud or Covin, in any of the Courts aforesaid, for any Offence contrary to this Act, the same Person shall not be afterwards prosecuted for the same Offence in any of the said Courts, whilst such former Prosecution shall be pending and carried on, without any wilful Delay ; And in Case of any such After-Prosecution, the Person so doubly prosecuted may alledge, plead, or shew forth in his Defence against the same such former Prosecution, Pending, or Judgment, or Sentence thereupon given, the said Pleader first making Oath before the Judge or Judges of the Court, where such After-Prosecution shall be pending, and which said Oath he or they are hereby empowered and required to administer, That the said Prior-prosecutions was not commenced or carried on by his Means, or with his Consent or Procurement, or by any Fraud or Collusion of any other Person to his Knowledge or Belief.

Provided always, That this Act, or any Thing therein contained, shall not extend, or be construed to extend to any Tutor teaching or instructing Youth in any College, or Hall within either of the Universities in that Part of Great-Britain ; called England ; nor to any Tutor who shall be employed by any Nobleman or Noblewoman, to teach his, or her own Children, Grand-Children, or Great Grand-Children only, in his or her Family ; provided such Tutor, so teaching in any Nobleman's or Noblewoman's Family, do in every respect qualify himself according to this Act, except only in that of taking a Licence from the Bishop.

Provided also, That the Penalties in this Act shall not extend to any Foreigner, or Alien, of the Foreign Reformed Churches, allowed, or to be allowed by the Queen's Majesty, her Heirs and Successors, in England, for instructing or Teaching any Child or Children of any such Foreigner or Alien only, as a Tutor or School-master.

Provided always, And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Person, who shall have been convicted, as aforesaid, and thereby made incapable to teach

or

Anno 13 Annæ, Majesty to make a new Survey of the Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments, necessary for the Fortifications now in Being,

1714.

Addresses about
the Fortifications
at Portsmouth,
&c.

at Portsmouth, they were called in, and the said Report and Petition were read, and the Counsel were heard thereupon: And also

or instruct any Youth, as aforesaid, shall, after such Conviction, conform to the Church of England for the space of one Year, without having been present at any Conventicle, Assembly, or Meeting, as aforesaid, and receive the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, according to the Rights and Usage of the Church of England; at least Three Times in that Year, every such Person or Persons shall be again capable of having and using a Licence, to teach School, or to instruct Youth as a Tutor or School-master, he or they also performing all that is made requisite thereunto by this Act.

Provided also, and be it further Enacted, That every such Person, so convicted, and afterwards conforming, in manner as aforesaid, shall, at the next Term after his being admitted to, or taking upon him to teach or instruct Youth, as aforesaid, make Oath in Writing, in some one of her Majesty's Courts at Westminster, in public and open Court, or at the next Quarter-Sessions for that County or Place where he shall reside, between the Hours of Nine and Twelve in the Forenoon, that he hath conformed to the Church of England for the Space of one Year before such his Admission, without having been present at any Conventicle, Assembly, or Meeting, as aforesaid, and that he hath received the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper at least Three Times in the Year, which Oath shall be there Enrolled, and kept upon Record.

Provided always, That this Act shall not extend, or be construed to extend to any Person, who as a Tutor, or School-master, shall instruct Youth in Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, or any Part of Mathematical Learning only, so far as such Mathematical Learning, relates to Navigation, or any Mechanical Art only, and so as such Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, or Mathematical Learning, shall be taught in the English Tongue only.

And whereas by an Act of Parliament made in Ireland, in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Years of his said late Majesty King Charles the Second, Entitled, *An Act for the Uniformity of Public Prayers, and Administration of the Sacraments and other Rites and Ceremonies; and for establishing the Form of Making, Ordaining, and Consecrating of Bishops, Priests, and Deacons in the Church of Ireland; It is Enacted concerning School-masters and other Persons instructing Youth in private Families in Ireland, as in and by the above-recited Act is Enacted concerning School-masters and others instructing Youth*

also the said Commissioners were heard : And then they withdrew. After which it was resolved, ' That an humble Address be presented to her Majesty, that she will be pleased to give Directions, that the Purchase-money agreed for as a valuable Consideration for certain Lands and Tenements, vested in Trustees for the Crown, for the better fortifying and securing the Docks and Harbours at Portsmouth, be paid, pursuant to the several Contracts made with the Proprietors of the said Lands and Tenements. 2. That another Address be presented to her Majesty, that she will be pleased to give Directions, that the Purchase-money agreed for as a valuable Consideration for certain Lands and Tenements, vested in Trustees for the Crown, for the better fortifying and securing the Docks and Harbours at Chatham, be paid pursuant to the several Contracts made with the Proprietors of the said Lands and Tenements.' In this Debate, it was made appear to the House, that the Fortifications at Portsmouth, and other Sea-ports, were in so wretched a Condition, that, during the late War, the Enemy might, with an inconsiderable Force, have made themselves Masters of those important Places.

Anno 13 Anne,
1714.

The same Day, upon Complaint of the riotous Assembly of the Shoemakers beforementioned, it was ordered, ' That the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, and the High Bailiff of the City of Westminster, do take Care to disperse any disorderly Assembly of Persons crowding to the Palace Yard, Westminster-Hall, and Passages to this House; and to prevent any such tumultuous Resort for the future.

Order against tumultuous Assemblies.

The 3d, the Commons ordered a Bill to be brought in, for taking, examining and stating the public Accounts of the Kingdom. And upon a Debate, it was ordered, by a Majority of 179 Voices against 118, ' That it be an Instruction to the Gentlemen appointed to bring in the said Bill, that they do provide a Clause or Clauses in the said Bill, for appointing Commissioners to take, examine and determine the Debts due to the Army, Transport Service, and the Sick and Wounded.'

Bill for Commissioners of public Accounts.

The next Day, the Commons, in a Grand Committee on the Supply, resolved, 1. ' That 2188 l. 9 s. 2 d. be granted to her Majesty for the military Officers and Chaplains that served in the Train of Artillery in Flanders and Spain, and on several Expeditions, which, with the Allowance they have on the

Resolutions on the Supply.

Establishment in private Families in that Part of Great-Britain called England: And whereas it is reasonable, that where Law is the same, the Remedy and Means for enforcing the Execution of the Law should be the same: Be it therefore Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That all and every the Remedies, Provisions, and Clauses, in and by this Act given, made, and enacted, shall extend, and be deemed, construed, and adjudged to extend to Ireland, in as full and effectual Manner, as if Ireland had been expressly named and mentioned in all and every the Clauses in this Act.

Anno 15 Anne,

1714.

Mr. Harley.
Mr. Foley.

As passed.

Establishment in the Office of Ordnance, is to complete Half-pay for the Year 1714. 2. 300000 *l.* towards ing the Debt due on Account to the Land Forces, out of the Sum of 60095 *l.* 9 *s.* 2 *d.* is to be applied to discharge Bills of Exchange drawn by William Chetwynd Esq; his Majesty's late Envoy at Genoa, for Corn sent to Barcelona 3000 *l.* upon Account to be equally distributed among Chaplains that served in the Fleet during the late War, and not otherwise provided for. 4. 18540 *l.* 12 *s.* 9 *d.* to make good the Interest on Debentures, to the Sufferers at Vis and St. Christophers, for three Years, to the 25th of December 1714. And 5. 42785 *l.* 14 *s.* 4 *d.* for the Support of the Royal Hospital of Chelsea, and pay off the Outstandings; and for extraordinary Allowance for Forage for Troops in North Britain, from the 25th of December, to the 24th of December 1714. These Resolutions were the next Day reported, and agreed to by the House, and the Conduct of them Nemine contradicente; but it is to be observed, That, in the Grand Committee, a Motion being made, that the Arrears due to the Troops of Hanover, some Resolutions were cast upon them, for not obeying the Duke of Osnabruck's Orders, in the Year 1712. Hereupon, Mr. Auditor of the Exchequer and Mr. Foley said, 'That whatever Reason the Government might have for what they did, they were sure those Troops had ever done their Duty, and therefore they were sorry to hear them reflected on.' Which gave Occasion to a Member to say, 'He wondered the Gentlemen of the contrary Side, should fall out among themselves, at a time when they prosecuted so warmly a Bill against Schism.'

The same Day, the Lords authorized, by Virtue of their Majesty's Commission, having sent for the Commons House of Peers, gave the Royal Assent to the following public and private Bills.

An Act for the better regulating the Forces to be continued in her Majesty's Service, and for the Payment of the said Forces and of their Quarters.

An Act for taking away the new Additional Duty of five per Cent. ad Valorem, imposed upon all Books and Printed Papers, imported into Great Britain, by an Act made in the Tenth Year of the Reign of her present Majesty Queen Anne.

An Act for Upholding and repairing the Bridges and Highways in the County of Edinburgh.

An Act for taking away Mortuaries within the Dioceses of Bangor, Landaff, St. David's, and St. Asaph, and giving Recompence therefore to the Bishops of the said respective Dioceses; &c. and three private Bills.

The 7th, the Commons ordered a Bill to be brought in to appoint Commissioners to enquire into the Value

Lands and Revenues which belonged to the Archbishops and Bishops in that Part of Great Britain, called Scotland; and in to the Value of all Grants and Alienations of the same, since the Year 1689, and to what Uses, and upon what Considerations the same have been granted.

The next Day, Mr. Wikes reported the Resolutions of the Committee, to whom it was referred to consider of the State of the Leather Manufactures in this Kingdom, and what farther Encouragement might be proper to be given to the same; which Resolutions were referred to the Consideration of the grand Committee on Ways and Means. After this Mr. Bertie, from the Commissioners for determining the Debts due to the Army, &c. presented to the House, the Answers of several Persons concerned in the Report of the Commissioners sent into Spain, with the Replies of the said Commissioners, for determining the Debts due to the Army, together with several Books and Accounts relating thereunto: Which Papers were ordered to lie upon the Table.

The 9th, the Commons resolved to present * three Addresses to the Queen; 1. That her Majesty would be graciously pleased out of her great Goodness to her People to give Directions, That the fourth Part of the Assiento Trade reserved to her Majesty, by the 28th Article of the Assiento Contract; as also all such other Benefits or Advantages arising from the Assiento Trade, or the Licenses relating thereto, or from any Duties or Profits reserved to his Catholic Majesty, as her Majesty may be entitled to, by Virtue of any subsequent Agreement or Assignment from the King of Spain to her Majesty, may be disposed of for the Use of the Public, and towards the discharging the Debts of the Nation. 2. That the Revenues of the Island of Minorca, and the Rents of the Houses at Gibraltar, may be applied towards the Maintenance and Support

Anno 13 Anne,
1714.

Bill for Commissioners to enquire into the Value of Bishops Lands in Scotland.

Three Addresses to the Queen about the Assiento, the Island of Minorca, and Gibraltar.

* The Ground for the first of these three Addresses was this: Arthur Moore, Esq; a Member of the House, and one of the Commissioners of Trade, who was the chief Manager of the Treaties of Commerce both with France and Spain, had, on several Occasions, cry'd up the great Advantages the Nation would receive from the Assiento Trade; and it being strongly suspected, that he, and the Lord Treasurer, who countenanced him, were to have the Benefit of the fourth Part of the Assiento Contract reserved to her Majesty, which was esteemed too great a Recompence for Ministers who had made a Peace from which the Nation reaped no other Advantages, but such as were hoped for from the said Contract: The Commons thought fit, that the said Benefits, if any, should be disposed of for the Use of the Public; who had contributed such immense Sums of Money towards obtaining those pretended Advantages. The other two Addresses were in some Measure grounded upon an Information, that the Governors or Deputy-governors of Port-Mahone and Gibraltar, got considerable Sums of Money by their Exactions, both on the Inhabitants of those Places, and on Merchant Ships.

Anno 13 Annæ,
1714.

Address for the
Payment of
Lands to fortify
Harwich.

Bill in Favour of
the Commissio-
ners of the Equi-
valent.

Petition of Mr.
Whiston and Mr.
Ditton, for a Re-
ward for Discove-
ry of the Longi-
tude.

port of the Garrisons in those Places; and 3. That the Ports of Mahone and Gibraltar may be made Free Ports.

The next Day, upon the reading of a Petition of the several Proprietors of Lands and Tenements in Harwich, taken surveyed, and agreed for by her Majesty's Commissioners: It was resolved to address her Majesty, that she would be pleased to give Directions, that the Purchase-money agreed for as a valuable Consideration for certain Lands and Tenements vested in Trustees for the Crown, for the better fortifying and securing the Docks and Harbours of Harwich, be paid, pursuant to the several Contracts made, with the Proprietors of the said Lands and Tenements. After this, the House having considered the Report from the Committee to whom the general Abreviature of the Receipts and Payments made by the Commissioners of the Equivalent in North Britain, was referred; a Bill was ordered to be brought in, to discharge and acquit the Commissioners of Equivalent for the Sum of 381509 $\text{L. } 15 \text{ s. } 10 \text{ d. } \frac{2}{3}$ by them duly issued out of the 398085 $\text{L. } 10 \text{ s.}$ which they had received.

Towards the latter End of April, Mr. William Whiston, M. A. and Mr. Humphry Ditton, Master of the New Mathematical School in Christ's Hospital, London, having as they thought, found a new Method, for discovering the LONGITUDE both at Land and Sea, were encouraged by some Gentlemen to apply themselves to the House of Commons for a Reward, which they did in the following Paper, or Petition,

Whereas her Majesty has been pleased, this very Sessions of Parliament, particularly to recommend the Improvement of the Trade and naval Force of Great Britain, from the Throne: And whereas it is known, that nothing can be either at home or abroad, more for the common Benefit of Trade and Navigation, than the Discovery of the Longitude at Sea which has been so long desired in vain, and for want of which so many Ships and Men have been lost: Whereas also a Proposal for that Purpose has now been offered to the World for some Time, and has met with Approbation among some of the best Judges, to whom it has been privately discovered, but, for Want of any suitable Encouragement, could not hitherto be communicated to the Public: It is humbly desired, that a Bill, or Clause of a Bill, may be brought in this Parliament, to appoint a suitable Reward, for such as shall first lay before the Public, any sure Method for the Discovery of that Longitude; to be then due, when the most proper Judges, who may be appointed in the Bill, shall declare that such Method is both true in it self, and is also practicable at Sea; That the lowest Reward may be allotted to the discovering the same within one whole Degree of a great Circle, or seventy measured Miles; a greater to the discovering it within one half; and

and a still greater to the discovering it within one Quarter of that Measure : And that withal, if it be thought fit, proper Rewards may be also allotted to such as shall afterward make any farther considerable Improvements for the perfecting so important a Discovery. This is the humble Desire of the Authors of this Invention, as well as of many others ; who are unwilling that this their Native Country of Great Britain should lose the Honour and Advantage of its first Discovery, Practice and Encouragement.' Anno 13 Annæ,
1714.

April 29, 1714.

The House appointed a Committee, to consider what Encouragement was fit to give to such as should find out the Longitude ; which Committee, having on the 4th of June, asked Mr. Whiston and Mr. Ditton some Questions, in the Presence of Sir Isaac Newton, Dr. Halley, and some other celebrated Mathematicians, came to these two Resolutions,

1. ' That it is the Opinion of this Committee, that a Reward be settled by Parliament, upon such Person or Persons, as shall discover a more certain and practicable Method of ascertaining the Longitude, than any yet in Practice, and that the said Reward be proportioned to the Degree of Exactness to which the said Method shall reach.' 2. That the House be moved, that Leave be given for a Bill to be brought in accordingly.

Resolutions of
the Committee
thereupon.

The 11th, the House took into their Consideration, the two Resolutions before mentioned, which were agreed to, and a Bill was ordered to be brought in, upon the first. Then, in a Committee of the whole House, on Ways and Means, the House came to sixty-one Resolutions, for laying several new Duties on Soap, Paper, Parchment, Tapestries, &c. imported Linens, Silks, Callicoes and Stuffs, &c. for settling a Fund of 112500 *l.* per Ann. for 32 Years, for raising the Sum of 1500,000 *l.* by way of a Lottery : Which 61 Resolutions being the next Day reported to the House, it was resolved, that they be recommitted.

A Bill ordered to
be brought in
thereupon.

Resolutions on
Ways and Means

Upon the second reading of the Bill for taking, examining, and stating the public Accompts of the Kingdom, which was committed to a Committee of the whole House, a Motion was made, and the Question put, ' That it be an Instruction to the said Committee, that they do appoint the same Commissioners for executing the Powers contained in the said Bill, who were appointed to put in Execution the former Act, for taking examining and stating the public Accompts of this Kingdom, except Francis Annesley, Esq; who had desired to be excused from the said Employment.' The said Question passed in the Negative ; and it was resolved, 1. That the Number of the Commissioners be seven ; 2. That they be chosen by way of Balloting. Then, in a Committee of the whole House, some Progress was made, in the Consideration of Ways and Means,

Resolutions to
appoint New
Commissioners
of public Ac-
compts.

Anno 13 Annæ,
1713.

Account of public
Debts, and
Interest there-
upon called for.

Commissioners
of public Ac-
counts chosen.

Notice taken of
the Affair rela-
ting to the Affi-
ento Trade.

which was resumed the next Day; after which Mr. Conyers reported to the House from the Committee, that they had directed him to move, ' That an humble Address be presented to her Majesty, that she would be pleased to give Direction, that an Account be laid before this House, of the public Debts provided for by Parliament, and of what Interest is paid for such Debts respectively.' This Address was resolved upon, and ordered to be presented accordingly; which raised an Apprehension in those concerned in the public Funds, That the Commons being puzzled how to find Ways and Means to raise the Supply, designed to reduce the high Interest of some Parliamentary Funds, and put them all on the moderate Rate of Four or Five per Cent.

The 16th the House in a Grand Committee considered further of Ways and Means; and the next Day, proceeded to the Choice of Seven Persons, to be Commissioners of public Accounts, and having appointed a Committee to examine the Lists, the said Committee reported, on the 18th, that the Majority had fallen on Thomas Lyker Esq; James Bulteel, Esq; Henry Bertie Esq; Sir William Barker, Bart. George Lockart, Esq; Jonathan Elford, Esq; and Abraham Blackmore, Esq; whose Names were ordered to be inserted in the Bill.

The 18th, the House taking into Consideration certain † Transactions which had passed the 16th at a General Court of the South-Sea Company, ordered ' that the Directors of the South-Sea Company, do lay before this House, an Account of all Proceedings in the said Company, relating to the Affiento Trade, together with all Orders, Directions, Letters, or Informations, which the Directors or any Committee of Directors had received concerning the same. At the same time, the Commons resolved to address her Majesty, ' That she would be pleased to give Directions, That an Account be laid before

† The 16th of June, at a Meeting of the Directors of the South-Sea Company, a Letter was produced from Capt. Johnson, Commander of one of her Majesty's Ships, who had been appointed to attend the Service of the said Company, but who had afterwards been superseded: By which Letter Arthur Moore Esq; one of her Majesty's Lords Commissioners of Trade and Plantations, and one of the Directors of the South-Sea Company, was charged with being priuie, and encouraging a Design, of carrying on a clandestine Trade, to the Prejudice of that Corporation. Mr. Moore, being present at the Reading of that Letter, denied the Accusation as false and malicious, but Capt. Johnson, who was within Call, being immediately sent for, maintained, to Mr. Moore's Face, what he had advanced in his Letter, and said he was ready to prove it; whereupon a Committee was appointed to enquire into that Matter, and report it to the General Court. Mr. Moore still insisted on his Integrity; but being apprehensive that, if any Breach of Trust should be made out against him, he should forfeit all the Stock he had in the Company, prudently thought fit to transfer it the next Day; which was generally look'd upon as a plain Indication, that he was not altogether innocent,

before this House, of all Orders that had been sent to the Lords of the Admiralty, for fitting any Ships to attend the Service of the South-Sea Company, and what Directions had been given ** for altering the Service, for which such Ships were under Orders, and what Representations had been made by the Admiralty upon that Account.

Anno 13 Anne,
1714.

The 18th, it was proposed in the House of Commons, to reduce the Interest of Public Funds ; but no Member offering to second that Motion, the same was dropt, and, on the contrary, it was ordered, Nemine contradicente, That a Bill be brought in, to reduce the Rate of Interest, without any Prejudice to Parliamentary Securities : Which was done, or at least intended, to encourage People to place their Monies in the public Funds, and thereby to advance public Credit. The next Day, the House, in a grand Committee on Ways and Means, to raise the Supply, came to Forty Resolutions, which were in Substance, to lay a further Duty upon all Coals exported ; Vellum, Parchment, and Paper ; Stamps, Soap, Paper, Paste-boards, Milboards, and Scaleboards imported ; Linnens, Silks, Calicoes, and Stuffs, to be printed or stained ; Transfers of Stock ; Starch ; and Buckrams imported, except from Ireland ; one of these Resolutions was for ' Allowing a Drawback of the whole Duty of one Penny half-penny per Pound Weight, on all tanned Leather, manufactured and actually made into Goods or Wares, and exported out of Great Britain, to be ascertained out of the Weight of such Wares or Goods respectively.' The three last Resolutions were as follow, viz. ' That the said Additional Duty upon Coals exported into foreign Parts ; and upon stampt Vellum, Parchment and Paper, and upon Soap and Paper, and upon certain Linnens, Silks, Calicoes and Stuffs, and upon Transfers of Stocks, and upon Starch, and upon Buckrams imported, be granted to her Majesty for the Term of 32 Years. That

Bill to reduce the
Rate of Interest
&c.

Resolutions on
Ways and
Means.

U 2

2

** Which Address was grounded upon a just Suspicion that Captain Johnson had been superseded, (by the Interest of the Person he had accused) for refusing to take on Board his Ship Sixty Tuns of Goods, which were to be sent to the West-Indies, on a private Account.

To conclude on this Head, the 7th of July, the General Court resumed the adjourned Debate relating to the Complaint of Captain Johnson against Arthur Moore Esq; one of her Majesty's Lords Commissioners of Trade and Plantations: And after a full Hearing, in a very numerous Court of near a Thousand Persons, they came to the following Resolves, ' 1. That it appears to this General Court, that Arthur Moore Esq; while a Director of this Company, was privy to, and encouraged a Design of carrying on a clandestine Trade, to the Prejudice of this Corporation, contrary to his Oath, and in Breach of the Trust reposed in him. 2. That the said Arthur Moore Esq; for such his Breach of his Trust, be declared incapable of being a Director of, or having any other Employment in this Company.' Which Censure made a great Noise, and was highly rejoyced by Lord Belingbroke, who countenanced the said Arthur Moore.

Anno 13 Annæ,

1714.

Bill for a Lottery.

a Fund not exceeding 105,000 *l.* per Ann. for 32 Years, be settled and established, and charged upon, and made payable out of all the said Duties, for raising a Sum not exceeding 1,400,000 *l.* by Way of a Lottery. And that, towards raising the Supply granted to her Majesty, the Surpluses and unappropriated Monies, which after the 12th of June 1714, shall be paid into the Exchequer for the Use of the Public, be applied to the Current Service of this Year. These Resolutions were on the 22d reported, and, with some Amendments to some of them, agreed to by the House; and a Bill was ordered to be brought in thereupon.

The same Day Mr. Secretary Bromley acquainted the House, that their several Addresses following had been laid before her Majesty. viz.

I. That her Majesty would be pleased to give Directions, that the Purchase Money, for certain Lands, &c. for the better fortifying, &c. Portsmouth, Chatham and Harwich, may be paid; and that her Majesty was pleased to answer, 'That she will give the Directions which are desired.'

The Queen's
Answers to several
Addresses.

II. That her Majesty would give Directions, that the fourth Part of the Assiento Trade, reserved to her Majesty, &c. might be disposed of for the Use of the Public; and that her Majesty was pleased to give this Answer, 'That her Majesty gave to the South-Sea Company the Assiento or Contract she obtained from the Catholic King for importing Negroes into the Spanish West-Indies, and her Majesty has since thought it necessary, for their further Encouragement, and for removing Difficulties in the carrying on that Beneficial Trade, to grant them the fourth Part in the Contract reserved to herself; her Majesty being of Opinion, that the Encouragement of Trade, will best enable her Subjects, to discharge the Debts of the Nation.'

'As to the other Reservations of an inferior Nature, which may have been under Negotiation, if they are obtained, her Majesty will make such Disposition of them as she shall judge proper for her Service.'

III. That the Revenues of the Island of Minorca, and the Rents of the Houses of Gibraltar, might be applied towards the Maintenance and Support of the several Garrisons in those Places; and that her Majesty was pleased to say, 'That a Survey has been taken, by her Majesty's Direction, of the Island of Minorca, in order to make the Possession thereof beneficial to this Kingdom; and her Majesty will take Care that the Revenues of Minorca, and the Rents of the Houses of Gibraltar, shall be applied for the public Service.'

IV. That the Ports of Mahone and Gibraltar might be made free Ports; and that her Majesty was pleased to say

'That

* That, soon after the Surrender of Gibraltar to her Majesty, Orders were given, that the Port of Gibraltar should be declared a Free Port; and her Majesty has it now under Consideration, in what Manner Port Mahone may best be established, and declared a Free Port.

Anno 13 Annæ,

1714.

V. That her Majesty would be graciously pleased to confer some Dignity in the Church upon the Reverend Dr. Pelling, Chaplain to this House; To which her Majesty was pleased to answer, 'That she will confer some Dignity in the Church upon him, as is desired.'

VI. That her Majesty would be pleased to give Directions, that an Account might be laid before this House of the Public Debts provided for by Parliament, and of what Interest is paid for such respective Debts respectively; And that her Majesty was pleased to say, 'She will order an Account desired to be laid before this House.'

VII. That her Majesty would be pleased to give Directions, That an Account be laid before this House, of all Orders that have been sent to the Lords of the Admiralty for fitting any Ships to attend the Service of the South-Sea Company, &c. And that her Majesty was pleased to say, 'She will order the Account, Directions and Representations desired, to be laid before the House.'

VIII. That her Majesty would be pleased to give Orders for the reducing the Number of Commissioners of Equivalent, and that her Majesty said, 'That she will give Orders for reducing the Number of Commissioners for the Equivalent, and for lessening the annual Charge of that Commission.' It is to be observ'd, that this last Address was order'd to be presented just the Day before. After the Report of her Majesty's several Answers to those several Addresses, which her Majesty moved by the Court-Party, and resolv'd, 'That an humble Address be presented to her Majesty, to return the humble Thanks of this House for the Encouragement which she had given to Trade, by granting to the South-Sea Company the fourth Part of the Assiento Contract, reserv'd to her Majesty, in order to their immediate carrying on that Trade; and to assure her Majesty, that this House would entirely acquiesce in all such Dispositions of the future Advantages which her Majesty should obtain, as she should think proper for the Benefit and Increase of Trade.'

An Address of
Thanks for the
Encouragement
given to Trade.

Two Days after Mr. Secretary Bromley reported, that this Address had been presented to her Majesty: And that her Majesty received the same very graciously.

The Lords having made certain Amendments to the Schism Bill, the House put off the Consideration of them to the 23d, when a small Debate ensued. Mr. Lechmere and Mr. Walpole, among the rest, represented, 'That since the Pro-

The Lords A-
mendments read
by the Commons.
Debate there-
upon.

Mr. Lechmere,
protestant Mr. Walpole.

Ann. 13. Ann.
1714.

Sir William
Wyndham.
Mr. Campion.

General Stan-
hope.

Mr. Hungerford.

The said Amend-
ments approved.

A Proclamation
for apprehending
the Pretender.

Address of
Thanks, &c. on
that Occasion.

testant Dissenters of Ireland were made liable to the Penalties of this Bill, it were but just, either to insert a Clause in it, or to bring in another Bill, to make them enjoy the Benefit of the Toleration Act, that was pass'd in England, in the last Reign. But Sir William Wyndham and Mr. Campion said thereupon, ' That if leave were given to bring in such a Bill, they hoped they should have leave also to bring in another, to incapacitate Dissenters from voting in Elections for Parliamentmen.' Upon which that Matter dropt, On the other Hand, General Stanhope propos'd, ' That the Tutors in Families of Members of the House of Commons, might be put on the same Foot with those who taught in the Families of a Nobleman or Noblewoman; it being reasonable to suppose, that the Members of that House, many of whom were of noble Extraction, had as great a Concern as the Lords for the Education of their Children; and an equal Right to take care of their Instruction.' Several Members of both Parties, were of Mr. Stanhope's Opinion; but Mr. Hungerford was very plain, and represent'd that the least Amendment now made in the House, might occasion the Loss of the Bill: Which had such Weight with them who all along promoted it, that the Question being put, it was carried by a Majority of 168 Votes against 98, that the Commons agreed to the Lords Amendments; and order'd, That Sir William Wyndham do carry the Bill to the Lords, and acquaint them therewith.

A Proclamation having been publish'd, offering a Reward of five thousand Pounds for apprehending the Pretender, the Commons, on the 24th, resolv'd, *Nemine Contradicente*,

' That an humble Address be presented to her Majesty, acknowledging the grateful Sense which this House has of her Majesty's Concern for the Protestant Succession in the House of Hanover, by issuing so seasonable a Proclamation, promising a Sum of five thousand Pounds out of her own Revenue, as an Encouragement for apprehending the Pretender, whenever he shall land, or attempt to land in any of her Majesty's Dominions; and to assure her Majesty that this House will cheerfully aid and assist her Majesty, by granting, out of the first Aids to be given by Parliament, the Sum of a Hundred Thousand Pounds, as a further Reward to any who shall perform so great a Service to her Majesty and her Kingdoms; and also that this House will heartily concur with her Majesty in all other Measures for extinguishing the Hopes of the Pretender, and all his open and secret Abettors.'

' Resolv'd, That the said Address be presented to her Majesty by the whole House.'

It is to be observ'd, that Mr. Freeman, Knight of the Shire for Hertfordshire, made the Motion for this Address, and

and was seconded by Mr. Auditor Harley, the Lord Treasurer's Brother, and supported by the Earl of Hertford, Son to the Duke of Somerset, who proposed the Sum of a Hundred Thousand Pounds. Some Objections were raised, as if the promising a Reward so much beyond what was mention'd in the Queen's Proclamation, were disrespectful to her Majesty: But the same were over-ruled, and the said Vote pass'd unanimously. On Monday the 28th of June, the Commons, with their Speaker, waited on her Majesty at Kensington, and presented their humble Address; to which the Queen was pleas'd to give this Answer:

Gentlemen,

* The hearty Concern you shew in this Address for the Security of the Protestant Succession is very agreeable to me.

* I hope your Concurrence will have the desir'd Effect in removing Jealousies and quieting the Minds of my good Subjects.

This Answer being reported the next Day, the Commons resolv'd, *Nemine Contradicente*, to return her Majesty the Thanks of their House for the same.

The 25th, the Secretary of the South-Sea Company laid before the House a Book, containing the Proceedings of the Directors relating to the Assiento Trade, together with all Directions, Letters, and Informations, which the Directors, or any Committee of Directors, had receiv'd concerning the same: Which Book was order'd to lie on the Table. The same Day the Lords, authoriz'd by virtue of her Majesty's Commission, gave the Royal Assent to the several Bills following.

1. *An Act to prevent the Growth of Schism, and for the further Security of the Churches of England and Ireland, as by Law establish'd.*

2. *An Act for encouraging the Tobacco Trade, and to four local Acts, and four private Acts.*

The 30th, the Commons read the third Time, pass'd, and sent to the Lords the Bill, for Taking, Examining, and Stating the Public Accounts of the Kingdom, which was by them rejected.

Bill for stating the Publick Accounts, rejected by the Lords.

July 9, The Queen being come to the House of Peers with the usual State, and the Commons being sent for up, and attending, her Majesty was pleas'd to give the Royal Assent to several public and private Bills, viz.

1. *An Act for laying Additional Duties on Soap and Paper, and upon certain Linens, Silks, Callicoes, and Stuffs, and upon Starch, and Exported Coals, and upon Stampd Vellum, Parchment and Paper, for raising 1400000 l. by way of Lottery, for her Majesty's Supply; and for Allowances of Exporting Made Wares, of Leather, Sheep-Skins, and Lamb-Skins; and*
for

Anno 13 Annæ;

1714.

Acts pass'd.

The Queen's Answer.

Anno 13 Annæ, for Distribution of Four thousand Pounds, due to the Officers and Seamen for Gun-money; and to adjust the Property of Tickets in former Lotteries; and touching certain Shares of Stock in the Capital of the South-Sea Company; and for appropriating the Monies granted to her Majesty.

2. An Act for raising the Militia for the Year 1714, altho' the Month's Pay, formerly advanced, be not repaid; and for rectifying a Mistake in an Act passed in this Session of Parliament, entitled, An Act for the regulating the Forces to be continued in her Majesty's Service, and for the Payment of the said Forces, and of their Quarters.

3. An Act for the better Maintenance of Curates, within the Church of England; and for preventing any Ecclesiastical Person from buying the next Avoidance of any Church Preferment.

4. An Act to prevent the enlisting of her Majesty's Subjects, to serve as Soldiers, without her Majesty's Licence.

5. An Act for rendering more effectual an Act made in the Third Year of the Reign of King James the First, entitled, An Act to prevent and avoid Dangers which may grow by Popish Recusants; and also of one other Act made in the first Year of the Reign of their late Majesties King William and Queen Mary, entitled, An Act to vest in the two Universities the Presentations of Benefices belonging to Papists; and for vesting in the Lords of Justiciary, Power to inflict the same Punishment against Jesuits, Priests, and other trafficking Papists, which the Privy Council of Scotland was empower'd to do, by an Act passed in the Parliament of Scotland, entitled, An Act for preventing the Growth of Popery.

6. An Act for providing a public Reward for such Person or Persons as shall discover the Longitude at Sea.

7. An Act for reducing the Laws relating to Rogues, Vagabonds, sturdy Beggars, and Vagrants, into one Act of Parliament, and for the more effectual punishing such Rogues, Vagabonds, sturdy Beggars, and Vagrants, and sending them whither they ought to be sent.

8. An Act to reduce the Rate of Interest, without any Prejudice to Parliamentary Securities.

9. An Act to discharge and acquit the Commissioners of Equivalent, for the Sum of 381509 l. 15 s. 10 d. $\frac{2}{3}$, by them duly issued out of the Sum of 398085 l. 10 s. which they receiv'd.

10. An Act for the speedy and effectual Preserving the Navigation of the River Thames, by stopping the Breach in the Leveels of Havering and Dagenham, in the County of Essex; and for ascertaining the Coal-measures.

11. An Act to explain, and make more effectual, an Act passed in the Tenth Year of her Majesty's Reign, for preventing Abuses in making Linen Cloth, and regulating the Length and Breadth,

*Breadth, and equal Sorting of Yarn, in each Piece made in Anno 13 Antiquæ
Scotland; and for Whitening the same.*

1714

12. *An Act for the preserving all such Ships and Goods thereof, which shall happen to be forced on Shore, or stranded upon the Coasts of this Kingdom, or any other her Majesty's Dominions.*

13. *An Act to explain a Clause in an Act of Parliament of the Tenth Year of her Majesty's Reign, for laying several Duties upon all Soap and Paper made in Great Britain, or imported into the same; and upon chequer'd and strip'd Linens imported; and upon certain Silks, Callicoes, Linens, and Stuffs, printed, painted, or stained; and upon several kinds of stamp'd Vellum, Parchment and Paper; and upon certain printed Pamphlets and Advertisements; for raising the Sum of Eighteen hundred thousand Pounds, by way of a Lottery; and for other Purposes in the said Act mentioned, so far as the said Act relates to Lawns, Canvas, Buckrams, Barras, and Silks Neckcloths.*

14. *An Act to explain Part of an Act made in the Seventh Year of her Majesty's Reign, (for enlarging the Capital Stock of the Bank of England, and for raising a further Supply to her Majesty, for the Service of the Year 1709) so far as it relates to Unwrought Inle, imported into this Kingdom.*

15. *An Act to continue an Act of the Sixth Year of her Majesty's Reign, entitled, An Act to enable her Majesty to make Leases and Copies of Offices, Lands and Hereditaments, part of her Dutchy of Cornwall, or annexed to the same; and 14 local and private Acts.*

After which her Majesty was pleased to make a most gracious Speech to both Houses of Parliament, as followeth, viz.

‘ My Lords and Gentlemen,

‘ The Progress which has been made in Public Business, and the Season of the Year, render it both convenient and necessary, that I should put an End to this Session.

‘ Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

‘ I return you hearty Thanks for all your good Services to me, and to your Country, and particularly for the Supplies you have given me, as well to defray the Expences of the current Year, as towards the Discharge of the National Debts.

‘ In our present Circumstances it could not be expected, that a full Provision should be made on both these Heads.

‘ What you have granted shall be laid out with the best Husbandry, and to the greatest Advantage.

‘ My Lords and Gentlemen,

‘ I hope early in the Winter to meet you again, and to find you in such a Temper as is necessary for the real Improvement of our Commerce, and of all the other Advantages of Peace.

The Queen's
Speech to both
Houses.

Anno 13 Annæ,
1714.

‘ My chief Concern is, to preserve to you, and to your Posterity, our holy Religion, and the Liberty of my Subjects; and to secure the present and future Tranquillity of my Kingdoms. But I must tell you plainly, That these desirable Ends can never be attained, unless you bring the same Dispositions on your Parts; unless all groundless Jealousies, which create and foment Divisions amongst you, be laid aside; and unless you shew the same Regard for my just Prerogative, and for the Honour of my Government, as I have always express’d for the Rights of my People.’

And afterwards the Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, by her Majesty’s Command, said:

The Parliament
prorogued.

‘ My Lords and Gentlemen,
‘ It is her Majesty’s Royal Will and Pleasure, That this Parliament be prorogued to Tuesday the Tenth Day of August next: And this Parliament is accordingly Prorogued to Tuesday, the Tenth Day of August next.’

It may not be amiss to conclude this Tome with the remarkable Letter of the Lord Treasurer Oxford to the Queen, together with his Recapitulation of the Public Affairs during his Ministry, by way of Self-justification against the Complaints of the Lord Viscount Bolingbroke.

The Earl of
Oxford’s Letter
to the Queen.

May it please your Majesty,

‘ I presume, in Obedience to your Royal Commands, to lay before your Majesty a State of your Affairs. Though I have very much contracted it from the Draught I made, and the Vouchers from whence it is taken; yet I find it swell under my Pen in transcribing, being willing to put every thing before your Majesty in the clearest Light my poor Understanding can attain to. It was necessary to lay it before your Majesty in the Series of Time, from the beginning to this present Time; and when that is completely laid before you, it remains only for me to beg God to direct your Majesty.

And as to myself, do with me what you please, place me either as a Figure or a Cypher, displace me or replace me, as that best serves your Majesty’s Occasions, you shall ever find me, with the utmost Devotion, and without any Reserve,

Madam,

Your most Dutiful, most Faithful, most Humble,

Most Obedient Subject, and Unworthy Servant,

OXFORD.

A Brief Account of Public Affairs, since August the 8th, 1710, Anno 13 Annæ
1714.
to this present 8th of June, 1714. To which is added,
The State of Affairs Abroad, as they relate to this King-
dom; with some humble Proposals for securing the future
Tranquillity of her Majesty's Reign, and for the Safety of
her Kingdoms.

HER Majesty, on the 8th of August 1710, was plea-
sed to alter her Treasury, and two Days after, in a
new Commission, Robert Harley, by her Majesty's great Fa-
vour, was made Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The State of Affairs at Home and Abroad are fresh in every
one's Memory.

The Condition of the Treasury at that Time was laid be-
fore her Majesty in a large Representation.

I beg Leave to touch some few Heads. The Army was in
the Field; no Money in the Treasury; none of the Remit-
ters would contract again; the Bank had refus'd to lend a
hundred thousand Pounds to Lord Godolphin on very good
Security; the Navy, and other Branches of Service, eleven
Millions in Debt, which enhaunced the Price of every thing
proportionably; the Civil List in Debt about six hundred
thousand Pounds, and the yearly Income too little for the
current certain Expence, by the lowest Computation, one hun-
dred twenty-four thousand, four hundred ninety-five Pounds,
two Shillings and Four-pence.

In a few Days this new Commission made Provision for pay-
ing the Army, by the greatest Remittance that had ever been
known: Though the Opposition from every Office which was
full of Persons, who were Enemies to the Change made by
the Queen, was very strong, and very troublesome and vexa-
tious; and such was the Situation of Affairs, that nothing
but great Patience, could ever have overcome these Difficul-
ties; it being impossible, as well as unavoidable, to make Re-
moves but by Degrees.

As soon as it was possible, (and notwithstanding the Cla-
mours then raised, it was the only proper Time) a new Parlia-
ment is called.

Its first Meeting was November the 27th, 1710, Robert
Harley had prepar'd the Funds ready before the Parliament
met, as he has done every Session to this Day) not only for
the current Service of the Year, both by Sea and Land, but
also for easing the Nation of above nine Millions of Debt.
This was thought so chimerical when Robert Harley did be-
gin to open it, that it was treated with Ridicule, until he
shew'd how practicable it was. It is true, this gave great
Reputation Abroad, and enabled to treat advantageously of a
Peace: It rais'd sinking Credit at Home, but, at the same time,
as it drew Envy upon Harley from some, and the Rage of

Anno 13 Annæ,

1714.



others, so it gave Offence to some of his Fellow-Servants, who told him plainly that he ought to have told his Secret, and, if he would not get Money himself, he ought to have let his Friends share a Hundred Thousand Pounds, which would not have been felt or found out in so vast a Sum as Nine or Ten Millions.

* To this Principle was owing the setting on Foot at this Time the unhappy Voyage to Canada: To all which Meetings Harley avoided coming, and gave Lord Rochester his Reasons, and after he desir'd his Lordship to be a Means to the Queen to hinder that Expedition; but it happen'd to be too late. But Lady Malham knows how much Harley was concern'd at it, though he did not know the true Spring of that Voyage, which will appear after in this Paper.

* The Beginning of February 1710-11, there began to be a Division amongst those called Tories in the House, and Mr. Secretary St. John thought it convenient to be Listing a separate Party for himself.

* To prevent this, Lord Rochester and Harley desired to have a Meeting, and to cool such rash Attempts; and it was contriv'd Mr. Secretary St. John should invite us to Dinner, (which was the last Time he ever invited Robert Harley, being now above three Years) where were Duke of Shrewsbury, Earl Powlet, Lord Rochester, and others; and Lord Rochester took the Pains to calm the Spirit of Division and Ambition.

* Harley was at this time seized by a violent Fever, and on his first coming Abroad, March the 8th, met with a Misfortune which confin'd him many Weeks. The Transactions during that Time are too public, as well as too black, for Harley to remember or to mention. In the End of May, 1711, the Queen, out of her abounding Goodness, was pleas'd to confer undeserved Honours on Robert Harley; and on the 29th of the same Month was pleas'd to put the Treasurer's Staff into his Hands: A Post so much above Harley's Abilities to struggle with, that he had nothing but Integrity and Duty to recommend him to her Majesty's Choice; so he must have Recourse to her Majesty's transcendent Goodness and Mercy, to pardon all his Faults and Failings, both of Omission and Commission, during the whole Course of his Service.

* But to return, and resume the Thread of this Discourse: The 4th of June 1711, three Days after the Treasurer was sworn, he was surpriz'd with a Demand of twenty-eight thousand thirty-six Pounds and five Shillings, for Arms and Merchandize, said to be sent to Canada. When the Treasurer scrupled this, Mr. Secretary St. John and Mr. Moore came to him with much Passion upon this Affair; and, about a Fortnight after, the Secretary of State signified the Queen's positive

tive Pleasure to have that Money paid; and accordingly her Majesty sign'd a Warrant June 21, and the Treasurer not being able then, with all his Precaution, to discover further Light, the Money was paid July 4, 1711.

Anno 13 Annæ,
1714.

Since the Return from that Expedition, the Secret is discover'd, and the Treasurer's Suspicion justified: For the Public was cheated of above twenty thousand Pounds.

There is Reason to be more particular upon this Head, because it is one of the Things never to be forgiven the Treasurer; and Lord Chancellor told him more to that Purpose; that they told him, no Government was worth serving, that would not let them make those Advantages, and get such Jobs.

One thing more is crav'd Leave to be added, That the Treasurer was forc'd to use all his Skill and Credit to keep the House of Commons from examining this Affair last Parliament.

June the 12th, 1712, the first Session of last Parliament ended.

From this Time, to the beginning of the next Session, the Treasurer's Hands were full of negotiating the Peace in all Courts abroad; and, besides the ordinary and necessary Duty of his Office at home, he had frequent Occasion of calming the Quarrels and Grudges Mr. Secretary had sometimes against Lord Dartmouth, sometimes against Lady Masham, and sometimes against the Treasurer himself.

The second Session of the last Parliament began December the 7th, 1711.

This was attended with great Difficulties and Dangers, as well from the Practices of the Discontented here, as the Designs carry'd on by Mr. Buys, Prince Eugene and Bothmar; in which Designs concurr'd the Emperor, and other States and Princes who gain'd by the War.

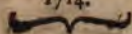
This put her Majesty under a sort of Necessity, to preserve the whole, and to take a Method which had been us'd before, to create some new Peers.

So many having been brought formerly out of the House of Commons of those who us'd to manage Public Affairs, it was propos'd to Mr. Secretary, That, if he would be contented to stay in the House of Commons that Session, her Majesty would have the Goodness to create him a Peer, and that he should not lose his Rank.

The second Session ended the 21st of June, 1712; and, notwithstanding Bothmar's Memorial, and all other Attacks both from Abroad and at Home, Supplies were provided, and every Thing relating to the Public put upon a good Foot, and the Malecontents began to despair, as appear'd by the Duke of Marlborough's retiring Abroad, and other Particulars.

After

Anno 13 Anne,
1714.



' After the Session was ended, the Queen, as she had promis'd, ordered a Warrant for Mr. Secretary St. John to be a Viscount; this happen'd to put him in the utmost Rage against the Treasurer, Lady Masham, and without sparing the Greatest.

' It did avail very little to tell him, how much he had got in Place; for had he been created with the other Lords, it would have fallen to his Share to have come next after Lord Trevor; but the Treasurer with great Patience bore all the Storm, of which Lord Masham was often a Witness of the outrageous Speeches; and Mr. Moore very lately told the Treasurer, that Lord Bolingbroke said very lately to him, that he ow'd him a Revenge upon that Head.

' This Discontent continu'd, until there happen'd an Opportunity of sending him to France, of which there was not much Occasion; but it was hop'd, that this would have put him in good Humour; which it did, until in October 1712, there were Knights of the Garter made. This created a new Disturbance, which is too well remember'd, and breaks out now very often in outrageous Expressions publicly against all then made.

' In November, on the Death of Duke Hamilton, he was much against Duke Shrewsbury's going, for Reasons very plain, which then were in Negociation; for, before the last Session of that Parliament began, a new Model was fram'd, or a Scheme of Ministry; which, how they afterwards came to fall out, will appear in its due Place.

' The third and last Session began April the 9th, 1713; which was as soon as the Peace was concluded, and could be proclaim'd.

' It is not decent to take Notice, That, during this whole Negociation, the Treasurer was oblig'd by his own Hand, and at his own Charge, to correspond in all the Courts concern'd in the Negociation; and very often he had the good Luck to set right several Mistakes, and to obtain some Things very little expected; but the only Merit of this belongs to her Majesty, the Credit of whose Favour brought it about, and gave Power to the Treasurer to act with Success.

' During this Session, the Lords of the Cabinet, and Others, met every Saturday, at the Treasurer's, in order to carry on the Queen's Business, as they had done the Year before on Thursdays. Many Offers were made, and repeated by the Treasurer, in order to attack former Offenders, and quiet the Minds of the Gentlemen, and of the Church Party; and the only Reason for this Failing, was, because of the Project laid for their new Scheme, and putting themselves at the Head, as they call'd it, of the Church Party.

' This

* This being the last Session of Parliament, and some Gentlemen fearing their Elections, and some for other Reasons, dropt the Bill of Commerce.

Anno 13 Anne,
1714.

* The Treasurer saw this Opportunity, and immediately took it, and prevailed with Sir Thomas Hanmer, and others, to come into the Payment of the Civil-List Debts, incurr'd before the Change of the Treasury, though the present Treasurer was rail'd at, and malign'd; which he chose to bear patiently, rather than own the true Reason, that there was no Money to do it with, which would have ruin'd all at once.

* This Step of paying the Debts, put the Malecontented into the utmost Rage, which they did very publicly express in both Houses.

* This last Session of that Parliament, and the Third since the Change of the Ministry, ended July the 16th 1713.

* The Peace with France being over, and it growing necessary to put her Majesty's Affairs into a further and more settled Regulation, and to ease the Treasurer of the Burden, as well as Envy, of such a Bulk of Business; her Majesty was pleas'd to approve of the Scheme of the Duke of Ormond's staying here to attend the Army Affairs, which was necessary at the time of Disbanding; Duke Shrewsbury to go to Ireland, upon his Return from France; Lord Finlater to be Chancellor of Scotland; Lord Mar third Secretary; Lord Dartmouth Privy-Seal, and Mr. Bromley Secretary of State, and Sir William Wyndham Chancellor of the Exchequer. I am sure the Queen very well remembers the Rage this caus'd, as perfectly defeating their Scheme, and shewing that her Majesty would put her Affairs upon a solid Foot; the Lord Chancellor said it was against Law, and to this Day will not treat Lord Finlater with Decency; and Lord Mar has met with many ill Treatments as well as Mr. Secretary Bromley.

* But that the Treasurer might leave them without Excuse, and make her Majesty's Affairs, if possible, easy with and to those in her Service; as soon as he was recovered enough to write, he wrote a large Letter to the Lord Bolingbroke, containing his Scheme of the Queen's Affairs and what was necessary for Lord Bolingbroke to do, as belonging only to his Province. This Letter was dated July the 25th 1713, and was answer'd July 27th, by Lord Bolingbroke; the Copy was shewn to Lady Masham, who came to visit the Treasurer then confin'd to his Chamber; and she then thought it was a very good one, and what was proper for the Occasion. I believe the whole would be of Use to give Light to Her Majesty into the Ground and Foundation of the Follies and Madness
which

Anno 13 Annæ, which have since appear'd: And the whole is ready for her Majesty's Perusal when she pleases.

1714.

* In this Letter the Treasurer gives an Account to Lord Bolingbroke of the Occasions, or rather the Pretences for giving Disturbance to the Queen's Servants. He proposes the Remedy, and what was requisite to be done by him as Secretary to his own Province, and also Assurance of the Treasurer's Assistance to the utmost, and of his Desire to consult with him (Lord Bolingbroke) how to unite the rest of our Friends.

* Being then Sick, the Treasurer took the Liberty to put Lord Bolingbroke in mind of the several Particulars which then requir'd Dispatch, and were solely belonging to his Province, without any other Interposition than that of taking Your Majesty's Direction.

* Amongst others, that of a Circular Letter upon the Addresses of both Houses relating to the Pretender.

* This was not done in Three Months. His Lordship wrote Word it was done July 27th.

* In the same Letter, the Treasurer propos'd, that (according to the Treaty of Peace) Care should be taken of the following Particulars, viz. Newfoundland, Hudson's Bay, Acadia, St. Christophers, Assiento, and other Things contain'd in the Treaties of Commerce.

* These Particulars the Treasurer thought to have been executed, until within a few Weeks he heard the contrary by Accident, and that the Time in the several Treaties was elapsed. Upon this, the Treasurer, on Wednesday June 2, told Mr. Moore of this, and that every Body would be liable to Blame who are in the Queen's Service. Thursday June 3 1714, Lord Bolingbroke writes to the Treasurer a Letter, which begins thus:

* Mr. Moore has been this Morning with me, and has put into my Hands a Paper, which he calls, I think not improperly, a Charge upon me.

This Paper contains the Neglect above-mentioned in the Treasurer's Letter of July 25 1713, 11 Months before; and yet these Faults are now charg'd upon the Treasurer.

Notwithstanding this Apology of the Treasurer, he was removed from his high Office, July 27. And on the First of August following, died that most accomplish'd Lady and excellent Princess, Queen Anne, in the 50th Year of her Age, and in the 13th of her Reign; who, having been left Husbandless, and Childless, was expos'd to the Persecutions of two designing Factions, whose too prevalent Artifices, not only troubled her Repose, but sully'd her Glory, and help'd to shorten her Days.

The Lord Treasurer removed.
The Queen dies.



A P P E N D I X.

A LIST of the HOUSE of COMMONS
in the CONVENTION-PARLIAMENT,
April 25, 1660.

A B I N G T O N, Sir John Stonehouse
Amundesham, Charles Cheyne, Thomas Proby
St. Albans, Richard Jennings, William Foxwilt
Aldborough (Suffolk), Robert Brook, Thomas Bacon
Aldborough (Yorkshire), Solomon Swale, Francis Goodrick
Allerton-North, Francis and Thomas Lascel
Andover, Sir John Trott, John Collins
Anglesea, Richard Lord Visc. Bulkley
Appleby, John Lowther, John Dallston
Arundel, Lord Orrery, Lord Falkland
Ashburton, Sir William Courtney, John Power
Aylbury, Richard Ingoldsby, Thomas Lee
Banbury, Sir Anthony Cope
Barstaple, John Rolle, Nicholas Denny
Bath City, Alexander Popham, William Prynn
Beaumaris, Griffith Bodarda
Bedfordshire, { Lord Bruce,
 { Samuel Brown
Bedford Town, Sir John Luke, Humphry Winch
Bedwin, Sir Ralph Verney, Thomas Gape
Berkshire, { Sir Robert Pye,
 { Richard Powle
Berwick, Sir Thomas Widdrington, J. Rushworth
Beverly, Sir John Hotham, Hugh Bethel
Beudley, Thomas Foley
Bishops Castle, William Oakley, Edmond Warring
Bletchingly, Sir John Evelyn, John Goodwyn
Bodmin, Sir John Carew, Hender. Roberts
Boraston, John Maynard, George Howard
Boroughbridge, Conyers Darcy, Henry Stapleton
Bosfeny, Robert Roberts, Richard Rous
Boston, Sir Arthur Irby, Sir Thomas Hatcher

APPENDIX.

Brackley, Thomas Carew, William Lisle
Bramber, John Blue, Edward Eversfield
Brecon County, Sir William Lewis
Brecon Town, Sir Henry Williams
Bridgewater, Sir Thomas Wroth, Francis Roll
Bridport, John Drake, Henry Henley
Bristol, Thomas Earl, John Knight
Bridgenorth, Walter Aston, John Bennet
Bucks County, { Thomas Tyrrel,
 William Bowyer
Buckingham Town, Sir Richard Temple, John Dormer
Calne, William Bainton, William Ducket
Cambridgeshire, { Thomas Wendy,
 Isaac Thornton
Cambridge Town, Sir Dudley North, Thomas Willis
Cambridge University, George Monk, Thomas Crouch
Camelford, Thomas Coventry, William Godolphin
Canterbury, Sir Edward Masters, Thomas Lovelace
Cardiffe, Busley Mansel
Cardigan County, John Vaughan
Cardigan Town, William Griffith
Carlisle, William Briscoe, Jer. Tolhurst
Caermarthen County, John Lloyd
Caermarthen Town, Lord Vaughan
Caernarvon County, John Glynn
Caernarvon Town, William Glynn
Castle-rising, Sir John Holland, John Spelman
Chester County, { Sir George Booth,
 Thomas Manwaring
Chester Town, John Ratcliff, William Ince
Chichester, Henry Pecham, William Cawley
Chippenham, Edward Hungerford, Edward Poole
Chipping, Edmund Petty, Thomas Scott
Christ's Church, Hugh Weld, Henry Tulse
Cirencester, Richard Honour, John George
Clifton, John Hale, John Frederick
Clithero, Sir Ralph Ashton, John Heath
Cockermouth, Richard Tolson, Wilfrid Lawson
Colchester, Sir Henry Grimston, John Shaw
Corfe Castle, Sir Ralph Banks, John Tregonel
Cornwall, { John Trelawny,
 John Coriton
Coventry, John Beak, Richard Hopkins
Cricklade, Henry Dunch, Edward Masklyn
Cumberland County, { Lord Howard,
 Sir Wilfrid Lawson
Denbigh County, Sir T. Middleton

Denbigh Town, Sir John Carter
Derbyshire, { Lord Cavendish,
 { Philip Frechmill
Derby Town, Roger Alestree, John Dalton
Devizes, William Lewis, Robert Aldworth
Devonshire, { George Monk,
 { Sir John Northcott
Dorchester, Daniel Hollis, John Whiteway
Dorsetshire, { John Fitz James,
 { Robert Coker
Dover, Edward Montague, Arthur Brains
Downton, Gyles Eyre, John Elliot
Droitwich, Samuel Sandys, Henry Coventry
Dunwich, John Roe, Henry Bedingfield
Eastlow, Henry Seymour, Robert Atkins
Edmunds Bury, Sir Henry Crofts, Sir John Duncomb
Essex, { John Brampton,
 { Edward Turner
Evesham, John Egiokke, Sir Thomas Rouse
Exeter, John Maynard, Thomas Bampfild
Eye, Charles Conwallis, George Reeve
Flint County, Sir Thomas Hanmer
Flint Town, Roger Whitley
Fowey, Jon. and John Rashleigh
Gatton, Thomas Turgis, William Oldfield
Germans, John and Edward Elliot
Glamorgan, Sir Edward Mansel
Gloucestershire, { Benjamin Throgmorton,
 { John How
Gloucester City, Sir Edward Maffey, Evan Seys
Grampound, Charles Trevanion, John Tanner
Grantham, John Newton, William Ellis
Grimsbj, William Wray, Edward King
Grimstead, Marmaduke Gresham, George Corthop
Guildford, Sir Richard Onslow, Arthur Onslow
Harwich, Capel Lukin, Henry Wright
Haslemere, John Westbroke, Richard West
Hastings, Dennis Ashburnham, Nicholas Delves
Haverford, Sir Frederick Hyde
Helsion, Sir Peter Killegrew, Thomas Robertson
Hereford County, { Edward Harley,
 { William Powel
Hereford City, Robert Bosworth, John Rushworth
Hertford County, { Henry Caesar,
 { Rowland Litton
Hertford Town, James Cooper, Arthur Spack
Hydon, Hugh Bethel, John Cloberry

APPENDIX.

Hertfordshire, Thomas Moor, John Jolliff
Higham, Edward Harby
Hindon, Edmund Ludlow, George How
Honiton, Sir John Young, Samuel Searl
Horsham, Robert Springer, Richard Blacker
Huntingdonshire, { Lord Mandeville
 { Henry Cromwell.
Huntingdon Town, John Barnard, Nicholas Pedley
Hythe, Lord Strangford, Peter Andrews
Hereford, Robert Hunt, Henry Dunster
Ipswich, Francis and Nicholas Bacon
Ipswich, (St.) James Praed, Edward Nefeworthy
Kellington, Sir Cyril Wyche, Anthony Buller
Kent, { Sir Thomas Peyton
 { Sir John Tufson
Kingsstone, Andrew Marvel, Abraham Gilby
Knaresborough, William Stockdale, Hugh Bethel
Lancaster County, { Sir Roger Bradshaw
 { Edward Stanley
Lancaster Town, Sir John Harrison, Richard Kirkby
Lancaster, Sir Charles Herford, Richard Edgecomb
Leicestershire, { Thomas Merry
 { Matthew Babington
Leicester Town, John Grew, Thomas Armstrong
Lempster, John Bird, Edward Pitt
Lekeard, John Harris, Benjamin Grevil
Leithwistiel, Sir Charles Wray, John Eulsteel
Lewes, John Staple, Nicholas Rivers
Lincolnshire, { Sir George Castleton
 { Sir George Saunderson
Lincoln City, John Monson, Thomas Meers
Litchfield, Anthony Dacey, John Lane
Liverpool, William Stanley, Sir Gilbert Ireland
London, { William Wilde, George Brown
 { John Robertson, William Vincent
Ludlow, Thomas Littleton, Francis Carlton
Lutterell, William Prinn, William Thomas
Lyme, Walter Young, Thomas Moore
Lymington, Sir William Lewis, John Bunkley
Lynn, Sir Ralph Hare, Edward Walpole
Maidstone, Sir Edmond Pierce, Robert Barnham
Malden, Edward Harris, Henry Mildmay
Malmesbury, Henry Hungerford, Henry Dean
Malton, Philip Howard, Thomas Noble
Marlborough, Lord Seymour, Jeffrey Daniel
Marlow, Peter Hobby, William Borlace
Marves, Sir William Tredenham, Arthur Spry

Malcolm,

APPENDIX.

5

Melcomb, Henry Waltham, Samuel Bond
Merioneth, Henry Meyrick
Midburſ, William Willoughby, John Steward
Middleſex, { Sir William Waller
 { Lancelot Lake
Milbourn, William Milbank, Michael Mallet
Minehead, Francis Lutterell, Charles Pim
Michael, (St.) Matthew Wren, John Burlace
Monmouthſhire, { Lord Herbert
 { William Morgan
Monmouth Town, Sir Trevor Williams
Morpeth, Lord Morpeth, Sir George Downing
Montgomeryſhire, John Purcel
Montgomery Town, Thomas Middleton
Newark, Sir Robert Markham, Richard Rothwall
Newcaſtle, (Staffordſh.) John Bower, John Tyrriſk
Newcaſtle, (Northumberland) Sir Francis Anderſon, Sir John
 Morley
Newport, (Cornwall) Sir Francis Drake, John Specott
Newport, (Hants) Sir Robert Dillington, William Glaſcock
Newton, (Lancaſhire) Richard Gorges, Richard Leigh
Newton, (Hants) Sir John Barrington, Sir Joſeph Worſley
Norfolk County, { Lord Richardſon
 { Sir Horatio Townſhend
Northamptonſhire, { Sir Henry Yelverton
 { John Carew
Northampton Town, Francis Harvey, Richard Raynsford
Northumberland County, { Lord Mansfield
 { John Fenwick
Norwich, William Barnham, Thomas Rant
Nottinghamſhire, { Lord Houghton
 { William Pierrepont
Nottingham Town, John Hutchinson, Arthur Stanhope
Okehampton, Edward Wiſe, Robert Reynolds
Orford, Walter Devereux, Henry Broderick
Oxfordſhire, { Lord Wenman
 { Sir Thomas Wenman
Oxford City, Henry Carew, James Harley
Oxford Univerſity, Thomas Clayton, John Mills
Pembrokeſhire, Arthur Owen
Pembroke Town, Sir Hugh Owen
Penryn, William Pendarvis, John Birch
Peterborough, Hugh Orme, Francis St. John
Peterſfield, Thomas Neal, Arthur Bold
Plymouth, John Maynard, William Morrice
Plimpton, William Strode, Chriſtopher Martin.
Pool, Sir Walter Earl, George Cooper

A LIST of the House of Commons,
in the Long, or Pensioner, Parliament,
May 8th, 1661.

A BINGTON, George Stonehouse
Agmondesham, Sir Henry Proby, William Drake
St. Albans, Thomas Affrae, Richard Jennings
Aldborough (Suffolk) Robert Brook, Thomas Bacon
Aldborough (Yorkshire) Solomon Swale, Francis Goodricks
Allerton-North, Francis and Thomas Laseells
Andover, Sir John Trött, John Collins
Anglesea, Richard Lord Vice. Bulkley
Apulby, John Lowther, John Dallton
Arundel, Lord Orrery, Lord Falkland
Ashburton, John Powel, Sir George Sondes
Aylsbury, Richard Ingolfby, Thomas Lee
Bambury, Sir John Holman
Barnstable, John Rolle, Nicholas Denny
Bath, Alexander Popham, William Prynn
Beaumaris, Griffith Bodurda
Bedfordshire, { Sir Humphry Winch,
 { Lord Bruce
Bedford Town, John Keyling, Richard Taylor
Bedwyn, D. Stonehouse, Thomas Gape
Berkshire, { John Lovelace,
 { Richard Powle
Berwick, Sir Ralph Grey, Sir Tho. Widrington
Beverly, Michal Wharton, Sir John Hotham
Bewdly, Sir Henry Herbert
Bishops Castle, William Oakley, Edmond Warring
Blechingly, Sir William Hayward, Edward Bih
Bodmin, Sir John Carew, Hender. Roberts
Boraston, Sir Joseph Maynard, John Maynard
Boroughbridge Robert Lucy, John Nicholas
Bossiney, Robert Roberts, Richard Rous
Boston, Lord Willoby, Anthony Irby
Brackly, Robert Spencer, Sir William Farmer
Bramber, Peter Goring, John Pine
Brecon County, Sir Henry Williams
Brecon Town, Sir Henry Price
Bridgwater, Edmund Wyndham, John Tynt
Bridport, H. mphry Bishop, John Strangeways

Bristol.

APPENDIX.

9

Bristol, Thomas Earl, John Knight
Bridgeworth, Walter Aston, John Bennet
Buckinghamshire, { Sir William Terringham,
 William Bowyer
Buckingham Town, Sir Richard Temple, William Smith
Calne, George Lee, William Duckett
Cambridgeshire, { Thomas Chichley
 Thomas Wendy
Cambridge Town, Sir William Compton, Roger Pepys
Cambridge University, Sir Richard Fenshaw, Tho. Crouch
Camelford, J. Coventry, William Godolphin
Canterbury, Sir Edward Masters, Thomas Lovelace
Cardiff, Bussell Mansel
Cardigan County, John Vaughan
Cardigan Town, William Griffith
Carlisle, Sir Philip Howard, Sir Christ. Musgrave
Caermarthens County, John Lloyd
Caermarthens Town, Lord Vaughan
Caernarvon County, John Glynn
Caernarvon Town, William Glynn
Castle-rising, Sir Robert Paston, Robert Steward
Chester County, { Lord Brereton,
 Peter Venables
Chester City, Sir Thomas Smith, John Ratcliff
Chichester, William Garraway, Henry Pecham
Chippensham, Edward Bainton, Edward Hungerford
Chipping, Sir John Borlace, Sir Edmund Pye
Christ's Church, Hugh Weld, Henry Tulse
Cirencester, Richard Honour, John George
Clifton, Thomas Southcot, Henry Herbert
Clithero, Sir Ralph Ashton, John Heath
Cockermouth, Richard Tolson, Wilfrid Lawson
Colchester, Sir Henry Grimston, John Shaw
Corfe Castle, Sir Ralph Banks, John Tregonel.
Cornwall, John Trelawny, John Coriton
Coventry, Sir Clement Fisher, Thomas Flint
Cricklade, Henry Dunch, Edward Masklyn
Cumberland, Sir Peter Curwin, Sir George Fletcher
Denbighshire, Sir Thomas Middleton
Denbigh Town, Sir John Salisbury
Derbyshire, { Lord Cavendish
 Philip Frechnill
Derby Town, Roger Alestree, John Dalton
Devizes, William York, John Kent
Devonshire, { Sir Hugh Poilard
 Sir John Rolle
Dorchester, James Gould, Daniel Hollis

Dorsetshire,

APPENDIX.

- Dorsetshire*, { George Strangeways
 { John Strode
Dover, Sir Francis Vincent, George Montague
Downton, Giles Eyre, John Elliot
Droitwich, Samuel Sandys, Henry Coventry
Dunwich, Sir John Rouse, Richard Cook
Eastlow, Henry Seymour, Robert Atkins
Edmundsbury, Sir Henry Pooley, Sir John Duncomb
Essex, { Sir Benjamin Ayloff
 { John Brampton
Fewsham, Richard Cullen, John Sandys
Exeter, Sir James Smith, Robert Walker
Eye, Charles Cornwallis, George Reeve
Flintshire, Sir Thomas Hanmer
Flint Town, Roger Whitley
Fourcy, Jon. and John Rashleigh
Gatten, Sir Nicholas Carew, Thomas Sturgis
Germans, (St) John and Edward Elliot
Glamorgan, Sir Edward Mansel
Gloucestershire, { Benjamin Throgmorton
 { John How
Gloucester City, Sir Edward Massey, Edward Seymour
Grampound, Charles Trevanion, John Tanner
Grantham, Anthony Thorold, John Newton
Grimby, William Wray, Edward King
Grimstead, Lord Buckhurst, George Corthop
Guildford, Sir Richard Onslow, Arthur Onslow
Harwich, Capel Lukin, Henry Wright
Hastemere, John Westbrook, Richard West
Hastings, Edmund Waller, John Ashburnham
Haverford West, Sir Frederick Hyde
Helstone, Sir Peter Killebrew, Thomas Robertson
Hertfordshire, { John Scudamore
 { Thomas Price
Hertford City, Sir Henry Lingen, Sir Edward Hopton
Hertfordshire, { Sir Thomas Fenshaw
 { Sir Richard Fleming
Hertford Town, Sir Edward Turner, Thomas Fenshaw
Heydon, John Appleyard, Hugh Bethel
Hytesbury, Sir Charles Berkley, Henry Coker
Higkam, Lewis Palmer
Hinton, Edmund Ludlow, George How
Honiton, Charles Pool, Peter Prideaux
Horsham, Sir John Covert, John Cheney
Huntingtonshire, { Lord Mandeville
 { Henry Cromwell
Huntingdon Town, John Barnard, Nicholas Pedley

Hythe,

APPENDIX.

11

Hythe, John Harvey, Peter Andrews
Ilchester, Edward Phillips, Henry Dunster
Ipswich, John Siclemore, William Blois
Ives, (St.) James Praed, Edward Noseworthy
Kellington, Sir Cyril Wyche, Anthony Buller
Kent, Sir Thomas Peyton, Sir John Tufton
Kingstone, Andrew Marvel, Abraham Gilby
Knaresborough, Sir John Crossland, William Thompson
Lancaster County, { Sir Roger Bradshaw
 { Edward Stanley
Lancaster Town, Sir John Harrison, Richard Kirkby
Lanceston, Sir Charles Harwood, Richard Edgcomb
Leicestershire, { Lord Rooses
 { George Fount
Leicester Town, Sir William Hartop, William Billingham
Leominster, Richard Grimes, Hugh Cornwall
Lestard, John Harris, Benjamin Greville
Lezworthiel, Sir Charles Wray, John Bulteel
Lewes, Thomas Woodcock, John Staple
Lincolnshire, { Charles Huffy
 { Sir George Castleton
Lincoln City, Sir Robert Bowles, Thomas Meers
Litchfield, Anthony Dicey, John Lane
Liverpool, William Stanley, Sir Gilbert Ireland
London, { John Toke, William Thompson
 { Christopher Love, John Jones
Ludlow, Thomas Littleton, Francis Carlton
Lutterball, Sir Jeffery Palmer, William Ash
Lyme, Sir John Shaw, Henry Henley
Lymington, Sir William Lewis, John Burkley
Lynn, Sir William Howel, Edward Walpole
Maidstone, Sir Edmund Pierce, Robert Barnham
Malden, Sir John Tyrrel, Sir Richard Wifeman
Malmsbury, Laurence Wallington, Henry Dean
Malton, Thomas Gower, James Danby
Marlborough, Lord Seymour, Jeffery Daniel
Marlow, Peter Hobby, William Borlace
Mawes, Sir William Tredenham, Arthur Spry
Melcomb, Benjamin Remes, John Penn
Merioneth, Henry Meyrick
Midhurst, John Lukner, John Steward
Middlesex, { Sir Thomas Allen
 { Lancelot Lake
Milbourn, Sir Francis Wyndham, Michael Mailet
Minehead, Sir Hugh Wyndham, Francis Lutterel
Michael, (St.) Matthew Wren, John Borlace

Mon-

APPENDIX.

Monmouthshire, { Lord Herbert
 { William Morgan
Mormouth Town, Sir Trevor Williams
Morpeth, Lord Morpeth, Sir George Downing
Montgomeryshire, John Purcel
Montgomery Town, Edward Vaughan
Newark, Sir Robert Markham, Richard Rothwell
Newcastle, (*Staffordshire*) Sir Cæsar Colcow, Edward Man-
 waring
Newcastle, (*Northumberland*) Sir Francis Anderson, Sir John
 Morley
Newport, (*Cornwall*) Sir Francis Drake, John Specott
Newport, (*Hants*) Sir Robert Dillington, William Glascock
Newton, (*Lancashire*) Richard Gorges, Richard Leigh
Newton, (*Hants*) Sir John Barrington, Sir Joseph Worsley
Norfolk County, { Sir Ralph Hare
 { Lord Richardson
Northamptonshire, { Sir Justinian Isham
 { John Park
Northampton Town, Francis Harvey, Richard Raynsford
Northumberland County, { Lord Mansfield
 { John Fenwick
Norwich, Francis Corey, Christopher Jay
Nottinghamshire, { Sir John Clifton
 { John Eyres
Nottingham Town, John Hutchinson, Arthur Stanhope
Okehampton, Sir Thomas Hale, Edward Wise
Orford, Walter Devereux, Henry Broderick
Oxfordshire, { Lord Faulkland
 { Sir Anthony Cope
Oxford City, Benjamin Whorwood, Richard Crook
Oxford University, Sir Heneage Finch, Sir Laurence Hyde
Pembrokeshire, Arthur Owen
Pembroke Town, Sir Hugh Owen
Penryn, William Pendarvis, John Birch
Peterborough, Lord Spencer, Hugh Orme
Petersfield, Thomas Neal, Arthur Bold
Plymouth, John Maynard, William Morris
Plimpton, Thomas Hale, William Strode
Pool, Sir John James, John Morton
Pontefract, Sir John Dawney, William Lowther
Portsmouth, John Bunkly, Richard Norton
Præston, Edward Rigby, Jeffery Rushton
Queenborough, James Herbert, Edward Hales
Radnor County, Sir Richard Lloyd
Radnor Town, Sir Edward Harley
Reading, Sir Thomas Doleman, Richard Aldworth

Ret-

APPENDIX.

13

Retford, William Hickman, Thomas Fitz-Gerrard
Richmond, Sir John York, John Craddock
Rippon, Edmund Jennings, John Lambert
Rockester, Sir Francis Clark, Sir William Battin
Ramney, Sir Charles Barclay, Sir John Norton
Rutlandshire, { Edward Noell
 { Philip Sherrard
Rye, Henry Morley, William Hay
Ryegate, Roger James, Edward Thurland
 { Sir Francis Rawleigh,
Salop County, { Sir Richard Okeley
Salop Town, Samuel and Thomas Jones
Saltsb, Francis Bulwar, John Butler
Sandwich, Edward Montague, James Thurbane
Sarum New, Francis Swanton, Edward Tooker
Sarum Old, John Norden, Algernoon Cecil
Scarborough, Sir John Crosland, William Thompson
Seaford, Sir Thomas Dyke, George Parker
Shafisbury, Henry Whitaker, Thomas Low
Shoreham, Sir Henry Springcott, Edward Blaker
Somersetshire, { Sir John Howel,
 { Edward Philips
Southamptonshire, { Lord St. John,
 { Sir John Norton
Southampton Town, William Stanley, Robert Richbell
Southwark, John Moore, Thomas Bludworth
Staffordshire, { Sir Thomas Leigh,
 { Sir Randolph Egerton
Stafford Town, Robert Millard, William Chetwynd
Stamford, William Stafford, William Montague
Steyning, Henry Goring, John Fagg
Stockbridge, Sir Robert Howard, Robert Philips
Sudbury, Isaac Apleton, Thomas Waldegrave
Suffolk County, { Sir Henry Felton,
 { Sir Henry North
Surry County, { Adam Brown,
 { Sir Edward Bowyer
Sussex County, { John Ashburnham,
 { Sir John Pelham
Tamworth, Lord Clifford, John Swinfen
Tewisstock, William Russel, George Howard
Taunton, Sir William Portman, William Wyndham
Tewksbury, Sir Henry Capel, Richard Dowdeswell
Thetford, Sir Allen Apsley, Sir Charles Gaudy
Thirsk, Henry Boucher, William Stanley
Tiverton, Sir Thomas Stewkley, Sir Thomas Carew
Totnes, Thomas Chase, Thomas Clifford

Tregony,

Tregony, Hugh Boscawen, Thomas Herl
Truro, John Arundel, Thomas Boscawen
Wallingford, George Fane, Richard Packer
Warwickshire, { Sir Robert Holt,
 { Sir Henry Pickering
Warwick Town, Sir Clem. Throgmorton, Hen. Puckering
Wareham, George Pitt, Robert Cullisford
Wells, Lord Boteler, Sir Maurice Berkley
Wendover, Robert Crook, Richard Hampden
Wenlock, Sir Francis Lawley, Thomas Whitmore.
Wicoby, Thomas Tomkins, John Barnaby
Westbury, Richard Lewis, William Brunker.
Westlow, Sir Henry Vernon, John Trelawney
Westminster, Sir Philip Warwick, Sir Rich. Everick.
Westmoreland County, { Sir Philip Musgrave,
 { Sir Thomas Strickland
Weymouth, Sir John Strangeways, Winston Churchill
Whitchurch, Henry Wallop, Giles Hungerford
Winchelsea, Sir Nicholas Crisp, William Howard
Winchester, Richard Goddard, Laurence Hyde
Windsor, Sir Richard Bream, Francis Higgins
Wilton, John Nicholas, Thomas Mompeston
Wiltshire, { Henry Hyde,
 { Charles Seymour
Woodstock, Sir William Fleetwood, Sir Tho. Spencer
Wooton Bassett, Sir Walter St. John, John Pleydell
Wygan, Lord Antrim, Jeffery Shackerly
Worcestershire, { Sir John Packington,
 { Samuel Sandys
Worcester City, Sir Rowland Barclay, Thomas Street
Yarmouth (Norfolk) William Coventry, Sir William Doyley
Yarmouth (Hants) Richard Lucy, Edward Smith
Yorkshire, { Sir John Guthrie,
 { Conyers Darcy
York City, Sir Metcalf Robinson, Thomas Osborn

 Speakers in this Parliament, { Sir EDWARD TURNER,
 { Sir JOB CHARLTON,
 { EDWARD SEYMOUR Esq;



*A * Seasonable Argument to perswade all the Grand Juries in England, to petition for a NEW PARLIAMENT: Or a List of the Principal Labourers in the Great Design of Popery and Arbitrary Power, who have betrayed their Country to the Conspirators, and bargained with them to maintain a Standing Army in England, under the Command of the Bigotted Popish D. Who, by the Assistance of the L. L's Scotch Army, the Forces in Ireland, and those in France, hope to bring all back to ROME.*



Bedfordshire.

SIR Humphry Winch, Baronet, hath from the Court 500*l.* *per annum*, Salary; and was of the Council of Trade and Plantations.

Berkshire.

Windfor. Sir Thomas Higgon, Knight, hath a Pension of 500*l.* *per annum*, and hath had 4000*l.* in Gifts; married to the Earl of Bath's Sister.

Sir Francis Winnington, Knight, Solicitor General to the King, which Place is worth 1500*l.* *per annum*.

Reading. Sir Thomas Doleman has 200*l.* *per annum* Pension, and was assisted by the Court in the Cheating Will, whereby he got Quarles his Estate, valued at 1600*l.* now Clerk of the Council, which is worth 500*l.* *per annum*, and is promised to be Secretary of State.

* A Reward of 200*l.* was offered by Proclamation to such as would discover the Author of this Piece, which is very scarce.

Richard Aldsworth, Esq; Auditor in the *Exchequer*, which is worth 400 *l. per annum*, he is also the *Archbishop's* Secretary, and has got by Boons, at several Times, 3000 *l.*

Wallingford. Sir John Benner, Knight of the *Bath*, has got of the poor, indigent Cavalier's Money, 26000 *l.* and, other ways, near 40000 *l.* more.

Buckinghamshire.

Sir Richard Temple, Commissioner of the Customs, which is worth 1200 *l. per annum*.

Buckingham Town. Sir William Smith, as honest as Sir Richard Temple,

Chipping-Wickham. Sir Robert Sawyer, a Lawyer of as ill Reputation as his Father, has had for his Attendance this Session 1000 *l.* and is promised (as he insinuates) to be Attorney General, and Speaker of the House of Commons.

Agmondesham. Sir William Drake, Bart. under the Command of his Father in Law, the Chief Baron Montague, who enjoys 1500 *l. per annum*, during the King's Pleasure.

Cambridgeshire.

Sir Thomas Hatton, a Man of no Estate but his Pension.

Sir Thomas Chichley, Master of the Ordnance, and has had 2000 *l.* given him, and the Reversion of his Place to his Son.

University. Sir Charles Wheeler, a Foot-Captain, who once promised himself to be Master of the Rolls, now Governor of *Nevis*.

Cambridge Town. William Lord Allington, in Debt very much, a Court Pensioner, and in hopes of a White Staff. A *Cully*.

Cheshire.

Thomas Cholmondely, promised a great Place at Court, but not only deceived, but laught at, poor Gentleman.

Chester. Robert Worden, Esq; a Betrayer of the Old Cavaliers (with Willis) and of Sir George Booth; the Duke of York's Creature, and Gentleman of his Bed-Chamber.

Cornwall.

Sir Jonathan Trelawney, Bart. one that is known to have sworn himself into 4000 *l.* at least, in his account of the Prize-Office, Controulor to the Duke, and has got, in Gratuities, to the Value of 10,000 *l.* beside what he is promised for being an Informer.

Sir John Compton, Bart. a Commissioner of the Prizes, and besides a Patentee for setting up Lights upon the Sea-Coast.

Lanceston,

Lanceston, Sir Charles Harbord, Surveyor-General, has got 100,000*l.* of the King and Kingdom; he was formerly a Solicitor of Staples-Inn, till his Lewdness and Poverty brought him to Court,

Leskard, Bernard Greenvil, Esq; a Bed-Chamber Man, has got in Boons at several times 20,000*l.*

Helfton, Sidney Godolphin, Esq; a Bed-Chamber Man. Sir William Godolphin, Bart. had 1200*l.* per annum out of the Fee-farm Rents, and Governor of Scilly Island.

Truro, John Arundel, Esq; his Father, from a small Fortune, raised to be a Lord, and hath now 2000*l.* per annum Pension out of the Excise, and hath got in Boons 20,000*l.*

Camelford, Sir William Godolphin, Knt. under Secretary to the Lord Arlington, now Ambassador in Spain, and lately turned Papist, hath got in Boons 30,000*l.*

Westlow, John Trelawny, Esq; Cup-bearer to the King, Captain to a Troop of Horse in Ireland, and 200*l.* per annum Pension.

John Trelawny, Esq; own Son to honest Sir Jonathan Trelawny.

Eastlow, Charles Osborn, the Treasurer's Brother, has an Office in the Customs.

Henry Seymour, Esq; of the Bed-chamber, has the Hanager Office, is Controulor of the Customs at London, and has got 40,000*l.* in Dutchy Leaves, and other Boons.

Bossiney, Robert Roberts, Esq; Victuals and Protections in Whitehall, out of Privilege Time, and 50*l.* a Session.

St. Michael, Francis Lord Hawly, Captain of his Majesty's Troop, Gentleman of the Bed-chamber to the Duke, and Court-Buffoon, has got in Boons 20,000*l.*

St. Marwes, Arthur Sprye, a Commissioner of the Prizes, 400*l.* per annum Pension, has raised his Estate from 100 per annum to 800, by being a Member.

Sir Joseph Tredenham, the Son of an Attorney, and by marrying the Speaker's Sister, has got a considerable Pension.

Kellington, Sir Cyril Wych, Secretary to the Lieutenancy in Ireland, Brother-in-Law to the two Earls of Bath and St. Albans.

Carlisle.

Sir Philip Howard, Captain of the Horse-guards, got in Patents and Boons 4000*l.*

Sir Christopher Musgrave, Knt. Captain of a Foot Company, 200*l.* per annum Pension, and to succeed his Father in the Government of Carlisle.

APPENDIX.

Devonshire.

Sir Copellston Bampfild, Bart. much addicted to Tipling, presented to the King by his pretended Wife, Betty Roberts, in Pall mall.

Exeter, Sir James Smith, Knt. Major of the King's Regiment, has received 10,000*l.* in Boons. Kinsman to the Duke of Albemarle.

Thomas Walker, Esq; a Commissioner of the Prizes, where he feathered his Nest to some Purpose, received 500*l.* this Session, beside preferring his Brother to be Collector of the Customs of Exeter.

Totness, Sir Edmund Seymour, Bart. the Speaker's Father, and an indigent Pensioner.

Sir Thomas Berry, Knt. a Pensioner of 200*l. per annum*, got for him by the Lord Clifford his Brother-in-Law.

Plymouth, Sir Gilbert Talbot, Knt. Master of the Jewel-Office.

Plimpton, Sir Nicholas Slanning, Knight of the Bath, Sir George Carteret's Son-in-Law, the King's Carver, 2000*l.* in Boons, and Governor of Pendennis in Reversion.

Honington, Sir Courtney Pool, first Mover of the Chimney Money, for which he had —

Sir Peter Prideaux, Knt. the Lord of Bath's Brother-in-Law, constant Court-dinners, and 300*l. per annum* Pension.

Beer Alston, Sir John Maynard, Knt. the King's Sergeant at Law.

Tiverton, Sir Henry Ford, once Secretary for Ireland, a Pension of 300*l. per annum*, which is almost all he has to subsist on.

Dorsetshire.

Corfe, Lord Latimer, Son to the Lord Treasurer.

Lime Regis. Sir John Shaw, once a Vintner's Boy, got of the Crown, out of the Customs, and by other Ways, 60,000*l.*

Weymouth, Sir Winston Churchill, was a Commissioner of the Court of Claims in Ireland, now one of the Clerks of the Green-cloth. He preferred his own Daughter to the Duke of York, and has got in Boons 10,000*l.* He has published in Print, that the King may raise Money without his Parliament.

Brid-port, George Boreman, Esq; once an Under-Clerk in the six Clerks Office, now Master of the Ballast Office (a Place no less oppressive than illegal) worth 1500*l. per annum*.

Warham, George Pitt, Quondam Servant to the Duke of

APPENDIX.

19

of York, but turned out, and was promised to have the Money it cost him, 2,500*l.*

Durham.

John Tempest, Esq; a Papist, a Pensioner, and a Court-dinner Man, has got a Customer's Place at Hull for his Son.

Essex.

Harwich, Thomas King, Esq; a Pensioner for 50*l.* a Session, &c. Meat, &c. Drink, and now and then a Suit of Clothes.

Gloucester.

Sir Baynham Throgmorton, a Grant of Kingswood-Forrest, and 200*l.* *per annum.*

Malden, Sir Richard Wiseman, a 1000*l.* *per annum* Pension, and Keeper of one of the Treasurer's public parliamentary Tables.

Sir William Wiseman at Sir Richard's Devotion.

Hantsire.

Winchester, Sir Robert Holmes, first an Irish Livery-Boy, then a High-way-man, now Bashaw of the Isle of Wight, got in Boons, and by Rapine, 100,000*l.* The cursed Beginner of the two Dutch Wars.

Laurence Hide, the elder, a Pension of 200*l.* *per annum*, and a constant Court-dinner Man.

Southampton, Sir Richard Ford, Knt. joint Contriver of the two Dutch Wars, for which he had 10,000*l.* and yet is scarce able to live.

Thomas Knowles, Esq; the Treasurer's Kinsman, 400*l.* *per annum* Pension.

Portsmouth, Sir George Carteret, Bart. a Vice-Chamberlain, once Treasurer of Ireland, and the Navy, in which two Places he cheated the Crown of 40,000*l.* as upon Account was made apparent; He has wisely conveyed great Part of his Estate beyond Sea, therefore deservedly made a Privy Counsellor.

Petersfield, Thomas Neal, Esq; now turned Brewer since he has consumed a rich Wife's Fortune, and his own Estate; he has a Promise his Son shall marry Moll Davey's Daughter, and to be made a Viscount, and maintained if his Brew-house fail. Formerly called Golden Neal, now, Brazen Groom-Porter.

Stockbridge, Sir Robert Howard, Auditor of the Receipts of the Exchequer, worth 3000*l.* *per annum*: Many

APPENDIX.

great Places and Boons he has had, but his W — Uphill spends all, and now refuses to marry him.

Robert Philips, Esq; Bed-chamber Man, got in Gifts 20,000*l.*

Newton in the Isle of Wight, Sir John Holmes, Sir Rob's Brother, a cowardly, baffled Sea-Captain, twice boxed, and once whipped with a Dog-whip, as many Gentlemen can testify; chosen in the Night, without the Head-Officer of the Town, and but one Burgefs, yet Voted Well-elected, this last Session.

Sir Kingsmil Lucy, Bart. has had 1000 *l.* and a Promise of a Court-Place.

Hereford.

Thomas Price, Esq; 500 *l.* given him, and 300 *l.* per annum Pension, and Protection in *White-Hall* during Prorogations.

Hereford City, Herbert Westphalin, Esq; 500 *l.* in Money, and an Office in the Custom-House, worth 150 *l.* per annum.

Weobley, Sir John Barnaby, Knight, 500 *l.* given him.

Sir Thomas Williams, once a poor Quack-Chemist, now the King's Chemist, has got at least 40000 *l.* by making Provocatives for Letchery, and yet at this time all his Land is under Extent, and his Protection only keeps him out of Prison.

Hertfordshire.

Sir Richard Franklin, a Pension of 400 *l.* per annum.

Huntingdon Town.

Sir John Cotton, a mad Man, who cut his own Throat, and now cuts his Countries, by his Vote.

Sir Lionel Walden, 8000 *l.* in the King's Debt, a *Black-Heath* Captain, and a Papist, at present has a Company of Foot, and 1000 *l.* given him.

Kent.

Sir Thomas Peyton, the Coal-Farm, worth 2000 *l.* per annum, has had many Boons, and yet has spent all, and his own Estate to boot. This is Peyton the Informer.

Canterbury, Sir Edward Masters, Knight, a great Wittal, &c.

Canterbury, Thomas Hardnefs, Serjeant at Law promised to be a Judge.

Rochester, Sir Francis Clerk, a Commissioner of the Prizes,

Prizes, and a constant Receiver of all public Money, and a constant Dinner at Court-Tables.

Malden, Thomas Harlakenden, Esq; whose only Livelihood is in his Pension.

Sir Robert Barnham also.

Queenborough, James Herbert, Esq; is but fifteen Years old, but Son in Law to the Treasurer, and therefore of Age to dispose of the People's Money.

Lancashire.

Sir Roger Bradshaw, a Papist, has a Lease from the Cown.

Lancaster, Richard Kirby, Esq; one of a very small Estate, a Captain of Guards, and a Commissioner for the Hackney Coaches, has had 500 *l.* in Boons.

Richard Harrison, Esq; a small Pension proportionable to his Understanding.

Preston, Edward Rigby, Esq; Serjeant at Law, promised to be a *Welsh-Judge*.

Sir John Otway, Solicitor of the Dutchy, and rewarded with a considerable Boon in the Fee-Farm-Rents.

Newton, Richard Lord Gorges, a Pension of 500 *l. per annum*.

Clithero, Sir John Heath, Attorney to the Dutchy, a great Drinker, and a suspected Papist.

Sir Thomas Stringer, a Dancing-master's Son, got 30000 *l.* under the Duke of *Albemarle*.

Wiggon, Charles Earl of Ancram, a poor *Scot*, 500 *l. per annum* Pension.

Sir Jeoffery Shackerly, Governor of *Chester*, a Pension of 500 *l. per annum*.

Leicestershire.

George Fount, Esq; 500 *l.* out of the last Tax, and is a constant Receiver of all Taxes.

Leicester Town, Sir William Hartop, a Pensioner of 200 *l. per annum*, and promised to be Clerk of the Kitchen; threatens to sue his Town for his Wages, because he hears they will chuse him no more.

Lincolnshire.

Sir Robert Carr, Bart. 20000 *l.* in Boons, Chancellor of the Dutchy. Two Wives living at this Time, one *Arlington's* Sister.

Grimby, William Broxholm, Esq; an indigent Papist, has had 5000 *l.* given him.

Stamford, Peregrine Bertie, Esq; the Treasurer's Brother in Law, has a Pension and a Troop of Horse.

Middelfex.

Middlesex.

Sir Lancelot Lake, much in debt, has a promise that his Elder Brother's Son shall not be naturalized, a notorious Cuckold.

Sir Thomas Allen, whose Understanding is as great as his Honesty; a close Embracer of Rogues, had a Boon of a 1000 *l.*

Westminster, Sir Philip Warwick, once Secretary to Archbishop *Laud*, before that, a poor Singing Boy, got artificially from the Treasurer *Southampton*, and the King, 40000 *l.* now Clerk of the Signet; never lies more than when he professes to speak the sincerity of his Heart.

Sir Richard Everard, 500 *l.* and that being near spent, must have more, or seek a new Way to get Bread.

Norfolk.

Christopher Ivy, Esq; a Prisoner in the Kings Bench, an old decrepid Letcher, has 50 *l.* a Session.

Norwich, Francis Cory, Esq; no better than Ivy.

Lynn Regis, Robert Cook, Esq; the Treasurer's Son in Law, who, by his Privilege, protects himself from the payment of the Money (*viz.* 8000 *l.*) that was spent at his Election.

Robert Wright, Esq; *Pepis* his Pensioner, and has 40 *s.* a Day allowed him by the Sea-men, as their Council, but uses them as he does the Nation, *viz.* betrays them.

Yarmouth, Sir William Doyley, got 7000 *l.* out of the Dutch Prisoners Allowance, and starved many of them to death, a Pension of 500 *l. per annum*, his Son is a Teller in the Exchequer.

Thetford, Sir Allen Apsly, the King's Falconer, worth 1200 *l. per annum.* the Duke's Treasurer, worth — got by Boons and other Acts, 60000 *l.* a Red Letter Man, if of any Religion.

Sir Joseph Williamson, once a poor Foot Boy, then a Servitor, now Principal Secretary of State, and Pensioner to the French King.

Castle Rising, Samuel Pepys, Esq; once a Taylor, then Serving Man to the Lord *Sandwich*, now Secretary to the Admiralty, got by Passes and other illegal Ways 40000 *l.*

Northampton Town.

Henry Lord Obryon, by his Wife's Interest, has got of Secretary Williamson, 1500 *l.* and the Reversion of *Cobham Park*, and other Estates that were in the Crown, worth
13000 *l.*

APPENDIX.

23

13000*l. per annum*, his Son married the Treasurer's Daughter.

Higham Ferris, Sir Lewis Palmer, a great Trader in Protections, and sells cheap, his Father was Attorney-General.

Brackley, Robert Spencer, Esq; a Bed-chamber-man to the King, and in Debt over Ears.

Northumberland.

Sir John Fenwick, a Captain under the Duke of *Monmouth*, and promised a Place at Court, had 2000*l.* given him for his Election

Sir Ralph Delaval, had 2000*l.* given him, and has a Pension of 500*l. per annum*.

Newcastle, Sir Francis Anderson, a Pensioner to the Treasurer.

Morpeth, Sir George Downing, a poor Child, bred up on Charity; like *Judas*, betrayed his Master. What then can his Country expect? He drew and advised the Oath of renouncing the King's Family, and took it first himself. For his Honesty, Fidelity, &c. rewarded by his Majesty with 8000*l.* at least, and is Commissioner of the Customs; the House-Bell, to call the Courtiers to Vote, at six a Clock at Night: An Exchequer-teller.

Berwick, Daniel Collingwood, Esq; a Court Janizary, a Pension of 300*l. per annum*, Governor of *Holy Island*.

Viscount Duplin, 15 Years old, the Treasurer's Son, bribed the Mayor falsely to return him.

Nottinghamshire.

Sir Francis Leake, Bart. Governor of the Block-house at *Gravesend*, a Foot-Company and 500*l.* in Money.

East-Retford, Sir Edward Dearing, Bart. Commissioner of the Court of Claims in *Ireland*; the Chancellor's Brother in Law, promised to be Secretary of State after *Cowenry*, now Commissioner of the Customs in *London*, worth 1200*l. per annum*.

Oxfordshire.

Universty, Lawrence Hyde, Master of the Robes to the King, has had in Boons 20000*l.*

Woodstock, Thomas Howard, Esq; the Lord of *Suffolk's* Brother, 400*l. per annum* Pension.

Rutland.

Edward Noel, Esq; Lord Lieutenant of *Hantsire*, Lord Warden of the *New Forrest*, and other great Favours promised

APPENDIX.

promised him; which he need not doubt of, being the Treasurer's Nephew.

Shropshire.

* Sir Francis Lawley, a Pensioner, one of the Horses in Madam Fentles's Coach.

Lowdow, Somerset Fox, a Pensioner of 300 *l.* per annum.

Sir Job Charlton, Serjeant at Law, Chief Justice of *Chester*, a dull *Welsh* Judge, 500 *l.* per annum, for his Speaker's Place.

Wenlock, George Wild, Esq; a Commissioner of the Excise in *Ireland*, 2000 *l.* in Money; a declared Enemy to his Country.

Bishopscastle, Edmond Warring, Esq; a Commissioner of the Excise, a Pension to keep him out of Prison. Sir Job Charlton's Brother in Law.

William Oakley, Esq; Brother in Law to Charlton, and Warring, has a small Pension.

Somersetshire.

Bath, Sir William Basset, Henry Seymour's Son in Law, 1000 *l.* given him by Clifford; he has a Promise of a Place in the Law Aët; always drunk when he can get Money.

Wells, Maurice Lord Fitzharding, one of that Family which had from the Crown in Boons and Places 200000 *l.* beside the unnatural Honour given to the younger Brother for pimping, which came afterwards to the Father, and so to this Lord. He's Colonel of Horse in *Ireland*.

Taunton, Sir William Portman, in hopes to be a Lord, much Priest-ridden.

Bridgewater, Sir Edmond Windham, Knight-Marshal, in Boons, 5000 *l.* His Wife was the King's Nurse.

Mynbrad, Thomas Windham, Esq; Bed-chamber-man to the King, as also Equerry. He married a Court—

Staffordshire.

Randal Egerton, Esq; a Captain in the Guards, has had in Boons 1000 *l.*

Litchfield, Richard Diet, Esq; a Sea-Captain, Kinsman to Sir Robert Car, 400 *l.* per annum Pension.

Walter Chetwind, courted, treated and complimented out of his Vote.

Newcastle under Line, Levison Gower, Esq; Son in Law to the Earl of *Bath*, had a great Estate fell to him by chance; but Honesty and Wit never came by accident.

Suffolk,

Suffolk.

Sir Henry Felton, a Pensioner, and his Son a Bed-chamber-man.

Dunwich. Sir John Pettus, a Pension of 300 *l. per ann.* all his Estate is under Extent.

William Wood, Esq; Master of the King's Dock, his Ship-wright, and a violent Man for Taxes.

Sudbury. Sir Robert Cordel, a poor Gentleman that has almost spent all.

Major Cornwall, a Pension of 200 *l. per annum*, and a Captain in the Army.

Eye. Sir George Reeves, though possessed of a great Estate yet content with a small Pension, and Promises that he shall be paid a great Sum of Money, he had in the Banker's Hands. Of no Religion.

Robert Reeves, his Son, no less than the Treasurer's Table is sufficient to feed his monstrous Carcase.

Edmunds Bury. Sir John Duncomb, a Pensioner, of 2000 *l. per annum*; in Boons 20000 *l.*

William Duncomb, his Son.

Surrey.

Sir Adam Brown, Bart. the Treasurer's Counsellor german, and the Duke of York's Vassal.

Southwark. Sir Thomas Bludworth, a mercenary Alderman of ~~London~~, not to be forgotten for his p—ng out the Fire.

Blechingley. Sir William Hayward, a Commissioner in the Sale of the Fee-farm rents, by which he got 2000 *l.* a Privy-chamber-man, and a Grant of 2000 *l.* in Money.

Sir Edward Bych, King at Arms, 100 *l.* a Session; yet very poor.

Rygate. Sir John Worden, the Duke of York's Secretary, a favourer of Popery.

Guildford. Thomas Delinghoy, Esq; a Scotch Serving-man, a Creature of *Lauderdale's*, chosen by the Duke of York, who was in Pension at his Election, and voted for him.

Sir William Morley, Knight of the Bath, a constant Court-dinner-man.

Suffex.

Chichester. Richard May, Esq; a Lawyer, Recorder of Chichester, a Pensioner, and promised to be Heir to Bap. May, if he Votes.

Horsham. Sir John Covett, Bart. wheedled with promises, much in debt.

Midburſt, Baptiſt May, Eſq; Privy-purſe, 1000*l.* per annum allowance, got beſides in Boons for ſecret Service, 40000*l.* This is he that ſaid, 500*l.* per annum, was enough for a Country Gentleman, to drink Ale, eat Beef, and to ſink with, &c.

Lewis, Sir John Stapely, an Indigent.

Sir Thomas Woodcock, Deputy Governor of *Winſor Caſtle*, a Foot Company, 200*l.* per annum Penſion. He ſet up a Deed to gain his Niece's Eſtate, which was found to be forg'd by a Jury at the *King's Bench Bar*, and now ſtands upon his Privilege, to prevent a Decree in *Chancery* to have it cancel'd.

Staining, Henry Goring, Eſq; 200*l.* per annum Penſion, and Court-dinners.

Bramber, Pierce Goring, Eſq; 200*l.* per annum Penſion.

New-Shoreham, Henry Goring, Eſq; 500*l.* and promiſed a Penſion.

Eaſt-Grimſtead, Edward Sackvil, Eſq; Lieutenant to the Yeomen of the Guards.

Arundel, Roger, Earl of Orrery, Preſident of *Munſter*, and a Regiment of Horſe in *Ireland*.

Francis, Viſcount Langford, formerly Treasuſer of *Ireland*, which he ſold for 14000*l.* now a Penſioner of 500*l.* per annum.

Warwickſhire.

Sir Robert Holt, Bart. 1000*l.* given him, and Proteſtion from his Creditors; brought out of Goal this laſt Seſſion, when outlawed after Judgment.

Sir Henry Puckering, alias Newton, Pay-maſter to the popiſh, ſtanding Army, and Allowance for keeping a Table every Seſſion.

Warwick Town. Sir Francis Compton, Knt, Captain of a Troop of Horſe.

Westmoreland.

Sir Philip Muſgrave, Bart. a Regiment of Foot, Governor of *Carlifle*, given him in Fee-farm Rents 6000*l.*

Appleby, Thomas Tuſſon, Eſq; Bed chamber-man to the Duke of York.

Wiltſhire.

Nece Sarum. Sir Stephen Fox, from a poor Foot-boy, and then ſinging Boy, has got in Places by the Court 150,000*l.* Clerk of the Green Cloth.

Winton,

Wilton, Sir John Berkenhead, a poor Alehouse Keeper's Son, got, by lying, to be one of the Masters of the Request and Faculty Office, and in Boons 3000*l*.

Hindon, Edward Seymour, who had for four Years 2000*l*. Pension to betray the Country Party, for which he then appeared. But, since he hath shewn himself barefaced, and is Treasurer of the Navy, and Speaker, one of the Commissioners of the Admiralty and of the popish Cabal, received 6000*l*. *per annum*.

Robert Hyde, Esq; had sold his Vote before he came into the House, and had 1000*l*. for this last (his first) Session.

Westbury, Thomas Wanklin, Esq; once a poor Serving Man, now one of the Commissioners of the Excise in Ireland, and 50*l*. a Session. Kept an Inn at Kingston three Years, now keeps a Tavern in Essex Buildings in the Strand.

Devizes, George Johnson, Esq; a Lawyer, and a Welch Judge, the Treasurer's Solicitor, and an impudent — has the Reversion of the Master of the Rolls, but some say, that is only in Trust for Baron Bertie.

Chipenham, Francis Gwyn, Esq; one of the Commissioners of the Excise in Ireland, had 500*l*. given him.

Malmesbury, Philip Howard, Esq; of the Duke's Bed-chamber, 300*l*. *per annum* Pension.

Sir Thomas Elcourt, Reversioner of the Judge of the Marshalsea, his Father's own Son, converted to the Church of Rome by his young, handsome Mother in Law, with whom he is very inward.

Crecklade, Sir John Earnley, a Commissioner of the Navy, and Chancellor of the Exchequer, always votes as directed.

Bedwin, Henry Clerk, an indigent Commissioner of the Prizes, and a Place in the Custom House at Bristol worth 200*l*. *per annum*.

Luggershall, Daniel Finch, Esq; the Chancellor's Son.

William Ashburnham, Esq; got by the Court 50,000*l*. Cofferer.

George Leg, Esq; supposed to be a Papist, of the Duke's Bed-chamber, and Governor of Portsmouth, in Boons 40,000*l*.

Old Sarum, Sir Edward Nicholas, Knt. got by the Court 10,000*l*.

Marlborough, Sir John Elwes, Knt. very poor, but a Place in Ireland of 300*l*. *per annum*, a Court-Admirer.

Worcestershire.

Samuel Sandys, senior, Esq; a Boon given him in the Excise which he sold for 13,500*l*.

APPENDIX.

Worcester, Thomas Street, Esq; a Welch Judge, promised other Preferments, had 500*l.* given him.

Droitwich, Samuel Sandys, junior, Esq; Son of—13500*l.*
Henry Coventry, Secretary of State, the Breaker of the Triple League, as he himself affirmed when he went to Sweden.

Evesham, Sir John Hanmer, a prodigal Gentleman of the Horse to the Master of the Horse, Commissioner of the Excise in Ireland, and a Troop of Horse in Ireland, 2000*l.* given him in Money.

Yorkshire.

Conyers Darcy, Esq; assisted by the Court in stealing the Lord Lexington's Sister from her Guardian for his Son.

Sir Thomas Slingsby, Governor of Scarborough Castle, never gave his Country one Vote, who voted all for him when chosen Knight of the Shire.

Knaresborough, Valiant Sir John Talbot, a Foot Company, a Company of Dragoons, a Commissioner of the Prizes, of the Excise, and for the Sale of Fee farm Rents, 800*l. per annum* out of the Wiltshire Excise, the Reversion of the Jewel Office.

Rippon, Sir John Nicholas, Knight of the Bath, Clerk of the Council, got by the Court 40,000*l.*

Sir Edmund Jennings, made High Sheriff of Yorkshire, (against a Vote of Parliament) which is worth 1000*l.* promised a Pension and Place at Court.

Heydon, Henry Guy, Esq; Groom of the Bed Chamber.

Aldborough, Sir Solomon Swayle, Bart. one whose Word will not pass for 3*d.* where he is known, got by the Court 600*l.* an old Papist, if not Priest, but his bald Pate excuses his Tonsure; a Forger of Wills.

Sir John Risby, the Treasurer's Creature, sold himself and Country to him.

Thirsk, Sir William Wentworth, Sir Allen Apsley's Son in Law, much in Debt; his Wife has a Place under the Dutchess of York, he a Pension of 500*l. per annum*, in Boons 3000*l.*

North Allerton, Sir Gilbert Gerrard, a Soldier of Fortune, he has got by the Court, and the late Bishop of Durham (whose Daughter he married) 30,000*l.* but at present it is most spent; but he hopes his Friend the Treasurer will repair all Breaches.

Pontefract, Sir William Lowther, Commissioner of the Customs, a Man whose Honesty and Integrity oftener fails him than his Wit.

Cinque-

Cinque Ports.

Hastings, Sir Dennis Ashburnham, married Mr. John Ashburnham's Daughter, got in Places 10,000*l*.

Rye, Sir John Robinson, Bart. Lieutenant of the Tower, got in Places and Gifts, by his Wife's Interest and other Ways, 40,000*l*. Sheriff of London at the Execution of Dr. Hewit, and a notorious R—— in the late Times.

Hilbe, John Harvey, Esq; the Queen's Treasurer, that told the King, *He had been voting against his Conscience to serve his Majesty*.

Sir Loolia Jenkins, Son of a Taylor, Judge of the Admiralty, was in Hopes to be Archbishop of Canterbury, employed in four Embassies, and whose indefatigable Industry in promoting a Peace for France, has been our ———; He affirmed in the House of Commons, *That, upon Necessity, the King might raise Money without Act of Parliament*.

Dover, George Montagu, Esq; Abbot Montagu's Brother, Master of St. Katherine's Hospital, in Gifts 3000*l*.

Sandwich, John Stroud, Governor of Dover, Commissioner of the Prizes, got by several indirect ways from the King and Kingdom, 10,000*l*.

Beau Maris, John Robinson, Esq; 400*l*. per annum Pension.

Wales.

Brecknock, Sir Herbert Price, Bart. Master of the Household, got in Boons 10,000*l*.

Cardiganshire, Sir Charles Cottere], Master of the Ceremonies, got in Gifts 11,000*l*.

Carmarthen Town, John Lord Vaughan, Governor of Jamaica, 1000*l*. per annum Pension.

Robert Lord Buckley, the Chancellor's Brother in Law, by whose means he is Guardian to Sir William Williams; worth 1000*l*. per annum to him.

Denbighshire, John Wynn, Esq; 400*l*. given him in Money.

Flintshire, Sir Thomas Hanmer, Bart. 500*l*. per annum Pension.

Flint, Roger Wheatley, Esq; Knight Harbinger, Farmer of the Post Office, by which he has got a vast Estate.

Merioneth, Andrew Newport, Esq; 400*l*. per annum Pension; a Squire of the Body.

THE Publisher begs Pardon of those Gentlemen here named, if he has, for want of better Information, undervalued the Price and Merit of their Voices, which he shall be ready, upon their Advertisement to amend: But more particularly he must beg the Excuse of many more Gentlemen, no less deserving, whom he hath omitted, not out of any Malice, or for want of good Will, but of timely notice; but, in general, the House was, if they please to remember, this last Session, by three of their own Members told, *That there were among them several Papists, fifty Out-laws, and Pensioners without Number*; so that, upon Examination, they may arrive at a better Knowledge amongst themselves, and do one another more right, than we (howsoever well affected) can possibly do without Doors.



A LIST of the House of Commons,
in King *Charles II*'s Third Parliament,
which met *March 6*, 1678.

A B I N G T O N, John Stonehouse
Agmondesham, Sir Roger Hill, William Drake
St. Albans, Thomas Blount, John Gape
Aldborough (Suffolk) Sir Richard Haddock, Hen. Johnson
Aldborough (Yorkshire) Sir John Reresby, Sir Godfrey Coply
Allerton North, Sir Gilbert Gerrard, Sir Henry Claverly
Andover, Francis Pawler, William Withers
Anglesea, Richard Lord Visc. Bulkley
Appelby, Richard Tufton, Anthony Lowther
Arundel, William Garraway, James Butler
Ashburton, Thomas Raynell, William Stawell
Aylsbury, Richard Ingolsby, Thomas Lee
Bambury, Sir John Holman
Barnstaple, Sir Hugh Acland, John Basset
Bath City, Sir William Basset, Sir George Speke
Beaumaris, Richard Bulkley
Bedfordshire, } William Lord Russell,
 } Sir Humphry Monoux
Bedford Town, Sir William Franklyn, John Keyling
Bedwin, Francis Stonehouse, John Dean
Berkshire, } Sir Humphry Feiler,
 } William Barker
Berwick, John Rushworth, Sir Ralph Grey
Beverly, Michael Wharton, Sir John Hotham
Bewdley, Philip Foley
Bishops Castle, William Oak'ey, Edmund Warring
Bletchingly, George Evelyn, Edward Harvy
Bodmin, Nicholas Glynn, Hender. Roberts
Borlston, Sir William Bastard, Sir Joseph Maynard
Boroughbridge, Sir Richard Meleverer, Sir Hen. Goodrick
Bosfyny, William Coriton, John Treagle
Boston, Sir Philip Harcourt, Sir William Ellis
Brackley, William Lisle, Thomas Carew
Bramber, Nicholas Eversfield, Henry Goring
Brecon County, R. Williams
Brecon Town, John Jefferys
Bridgewater, Sir Henry Tynt, Robert Stawell
Bridport, William Young, John Strangeways

Bristol,

Bristol, Sir Robert Cann, John Knight
Bridgenorth, Sir Tho. Whitmore, Sir Will. Whitmore
Buckinghamshire, { Thomas Wharton,
 { John Hampden
Buckingham Town, Lord Latimer, Sir Richard Temple
Caine, Sir George Hungerford, Wal. Narbon
Cambridgeshire, { Ferdinand Ruffel,
 { Edward Patrick
Cambridge Town, Lord Arlington, Sir Tho. Chichley
Cambridge University, Sir Thomas Exton, James Vernon
Camelford, Sir James Smith, William Harbord
Canterbury, Edward Hales, William Jacob
Cardiffe, Robert Thomas
Cardigan County, Edward Vaughan
Cardigan Town, Hector Phillips
Carlisle, Sir Philip Howard, Sir Christ. Musgrave
Caermarthen County, Lord Vaughan
Caermarthen Town, Altham Vaughan
Caernarvon County, Thomas Bulkley
Caernarvon Town, Thomas Moystin
Castle rising, Sir Richard Howard James Hoste
Chester County, { Henry Booth,
 { Philip Egerton
Chester City, William Williams, Thomas Grosvenor
Chichester, Richard May, John Bramen
Chippenham, Sir John Talbot, Edward Hungerford
Chipping, Thomas Lewis, Sir John Borlace
Christ's Church, Sir Thomas Clarges, Henry Tulse
Cirencester, Henry Powle, Sir Robert Atkins
Clifton, John Upton, Nat. Hern
Clithero, Sir Thomas Stringer, Sir Ralph Ashton
Cockermouth, Sir Richard Graham, Orlando Gee
Colchester, Sir Walter Clarges, Sir Henry Grimstone
Corfe Castle, Visc. Dumblain, John Tregonel
Cornwall, { Francis Roberts,
 { Richard Edgcomb
Coventry, John Beak, Richard Hopkins
Cricklade, Edmund Webb, Henry Dunch
Cumberland, Sir John Lowther, Richard Lamplugh
Denbighshire, Sir Thomas Middleton
Denbigh Town, Sir John Salisbury
Derbysire, { William Sacheverell,
 { Lord Cavendish
Derby Town, Anthony Grey, George Vernon
Devizes, Sir Walter Ernly, Sir Edward Bainton
Devonshire, { Sir William Courtney,
 { Edward Seymour

APPENDIX.

33

Dorchester, Sir Francis Hollis, Nicholas Gold
Dorsetshire, { Thomas Strangeways,
 { Thomas Freak
Dover, William Stokes, Thomas Papillon
Downton, Maurice Buckland, Sir Joseph Ash
Droitwich, Samuel Sandys, Henry Coventry
Dunwich, Sir Philip Shippon, Sir Thomas Allen
Durham County, { Matthew Fetherston,
 { William Bowes
Durham City, Sir Richard Lloyd, Willian Blackston
Eastlow, Sir Jon. Trelawny, Henry Seymour
Edmunds Bury, Sir Thomas Harvey, Thomas Jernegan
Essex, { Sir Eliab Harvey.
 { Henry Mildmay
Exeter, Henry Parker, James Rushout
Exeter, Peter Glyde, Malachi Pyne
Eye, Sir Charles Gaudy, Sir Robert Reeve
Flintshire, Mutton Davies
Flint Town, Roger Whitley
Fowey, John Trefry, Jon. Rashleigh
Gatton, Sir Nicholas Carew, Thomas Turgis
Germans, Richard and Daniel Elliot
Glamorgan, Bussy Mansel
Gloucestershire, { Sir John Gnisé,
 { Sir Ralph Dutton
Gloucester City, William Cook, Evan Seys
Grampond, Sir Joseph Tredenham, Char. Trevanion
Grantham, Sir William Ellis, John Newton
Grimby, William Broxholm, George Pelham
Grimstead, Thomas Pelham, Edward Sackville
Guildford, Thomas Dalmahey, Richard Onslow
Harwich, Sir Anthony Dean, Sir Thomas Pepys
Haslemere, Sir William More, James Grestham
Hastings, Sir Robert Parker, John Ashburnham
Haverford West, William Wogan
Helfton, Sir Vial Vivian, Sir Peter Killebrew
Herefordshire, { Herbert Crofts,
 { John Scudamore
Hereford City, Peter Harford, Paul Foley
Herefordshire, { William Hale,
 { Silas Titus
Hertford Town, Sir Charles Cesar, Sir Thomas Bide
Hendon, Henry Guy, Hugh Bethel
Heytesbury, Richard Reeves, William Trenchard
Higham, Sir Rice Rudd
Hindon, Richard How, Thomas Lambert
Honiton, Sir Walter Young, Sir Thomas Putt

Horsham,

APPENDIX.

Horsham, Anthony Whitfield, John Mitchel
Huntingtonshire, { Ralph Montagu,
 { Robert Aprees
Huntingdon Town, Sidney Wortly, Nicholas Pedley
Hythe, Sir Edward Deering, Julius Deeds
Ilcester, Robert Hunt, Edward Philips
Ipswich, John Wright, Giles Lynfield
Ives (St.) James Praed, Edward Nofeworthy
Kellington, Sir John Coriton, Samuel Roll
Kent, { Sir Vere Fane,
 { Thomas Deering
Kingslon, Lemuel Kingdon, William Ramfden
Knafsborough, Sir Thomas Slingsby, William Stockdale
Lancaster County, { Charles Gerrard,
 { Peter Bold
Liecester Town, Richard Bold, Richard Harrison
Lanceston, Bernard Greenville, Sir Charles Harbord
Leicestershire, { Lord Sherrard,
 { Lord Rooes
Leicester Town, Sir Henry Beaumont, John Grey
Leominster, James Pitt, John Duttoncolt
Leskard, John Buller, John Conock
Lestwithiel, Sir John Carew, Walter Kendal
Lewis, William Morley, Edward Bridges
Lincolnshire, { Sir Robert Carr,
 { Sir George Castleton
Lincoln City, Henry Monson, Thomas Meers
Litchfield, Sir Henry Littleton, Michael Bidulph
Liverpool, Richard Wentworth, John Dubois
London, { Sir Robert Clayton, Thomas Player
 { Christopher Love, Thomas Pilkington
Ludlow, Thomas Neal, John Smith
Luggershall, Thomas Neal, John Smith
Lyme, Sir George Strode, Henry Henley
Lymington, John Button, Benjamin Bunkley
Lynn, John Turner, Simon Taylor
Maidstone, Sir John Tufton, Sir John Deering
Malden, Sir John Graham, Sir William Wiseman
Malmshury, William Etkcourt, Joseph Long
Malton, Walter Payser, William Palms
Marlborough, Thomas Bennet, Edward Goddard
Marlow, Sir Humphry Winch, John Borlace
Marwe, Sidney Godolphin, Henry Seymour
Melcomb, Thomas Brown, Michael Harvey
Merioneth, John Wynne
Midhurst, Sir William Morley, John Alford

Middlesex,

- Middlesex*, { Sir William Roberts
 { Sir Robert Peyton
Milbourn, John Hunt, William Lacy
Minehead, Sir John Mallet, Francis Lutterel
Michael, Sir John St. Aubin, Walter Vincent
Monmouthshire, { Lord Herbert
 { William Morgan
Monmouth Town, Sir Trevor Williams
Morpeth, Lord Morpeth, Sir George Downing
Montgomeryshire, Edward Vaughan
Montgomery Town, Matthew Price
Newark, Lord Deincourt, Sir Robert Markham
Newcastle, (*Staffordsh.*) Sir Thomas Bellot, William Gower
Newcastle, (*Northumberland*) Sir William Blacket, Francis
 Anderson
Newport, (*Cornwall*) John Coriton, Ambrose Pudsey
Newport, (*Hants*) Sir Robert Holmes, Sir Robert Dillington
Newton, (*Lancashire*) Sir John Chichley, Andrew Fountain
Newton, (*Hants*) Sir John Holmes, John Churchill
Norfolk County, { Sir John Hobart
 { Sir Peter Glyn
Northamptonshire, { Sir Roger Norwich
 { John Park
Northampton Town, Sir William Farmer, Edward Montagu
Northumberland County, { Sir John Fenwick
 { Ralph Delaval
Norwich, Lord Palton, Augustus Briggs
Nottinghamshire, { Sir Scroop How
 { John White
Nottingham Town, Richard Slater, John Hutchinson
Okehampton, Sir Arthur Harris, John Calmady
Orford, Lord Huntingtower, Sir John Duke
Oxfordshire, { Sir Edward Norris
 { Sir Anthony Cope
Oxford City, William Wright, Benjamin Whorwood
Oxford University, John Edisbury, Sir Heneage Finch
Pembrokeshire, Sir Hugh Owen
Pembroke Town, Arthur Owen
Penryn, Sir Robert Vivian, Francis Trefusis
Peterborough, Francis St. John, Hugh Orme
Petersfield, Sir John Norton, Leonard Bilson
Plymouth, John Spark, Sir John Maynard
Plimpton, George Treby, Richard Hillersden
Pool, Thomas Trenchard, Thomas Chaffin
Pontefract, Sir Patience Ward, Sir John Dawney
Portsmouth, George Legg, John Kempthorn
Preston, Sir Robert Carr, Edward Rigby

Queenborough, James Herbert, Edward Hales
Radnor County, Row. Gwynn
Radnor Town, Sir Edward Harley
Reading, Nathan Knight, John Blagrove
Retford, Sir Edward Nevill, William Hickman
Richmond, Thomas Craddock, Hugh Wharton
Rippon, Richard Stern, Edmund Jenniogs
Rochester, Richard Head, John Banks
Rumney, Paul Borret, Sir Charles Sedley
Rutlandshire, { Sir Thomas Mackworth
 { Philip Sherrard
Rye, Thomas Frewen, Henry Morley
Ryegate, Dean Goodwyn, Roger James
 { Sir Vincent Corbet
Salop County, { Richard Newport
Salop Town, Sir Richard Corbet, Edward Kynaston
Saltsb., Bernard Greenville, Nicholas Lawney
Sandwich, Sir James Oxenden, James Thurbane
Sarum New, Thomas Mompesson, Alexander Thistlethwait
Sarum Old, Sir Eliab Harvey, John Young
Scarborough, Francis and William Thompson
Seaford, Herbert Stapley, Sir Thomas Dyke
Shaftsbury, Thomas Bennet, Henry Whitaker
Shoreham, Sir Robert Fagg, John Hale
Somersetshire, { Sir John Sydenham
 { Sir Hugh Smith
Southampton County, { Edward Noell
 { Richard Norton
Southampton Town, Sir Richard Ford, Thomas Knowles
Southwark, Sir Richard How, Peter Rich
Staffordshire, { Sir Walter Baggot
 { Sir John Bowyer
Stafford Town, Walter Chetwynd, Stephen Armstrong
Stamford, Sir Richard Cust, William Hyde
Steyning, Henry Goring, John Fag
Stockbridge, Henry Whitehead, Oliver St. John
Sudbury, Sir Robert Cordel, Jervis Elwys
Suffolk County, { Sir Harvey Elwys
 { Sir Samuel Barnadiston
Surry County, { Arthur Onslow
 { George Evelyn
Sussex County, { John Lukener
 { Sir John Pelham
Tamworth, Thomas Thynn, John Swinfen
Tarvisstock, Sir Francis Drake, Edward Russel
Taunton, John Trenchard, Sir William Portman
Tewkesbury, Sir Francis Russel, Sir Henry Capel

Thetford,

APPENDIX.

37

Thetford, William Harbord, Sir Joseph Williamson
Thirsk, Nicholas Saunderson, William Stanley
Tiverton, Sir Henry Ford, Samuel Foot
Totness, Sir Edward Seymour, John Kelland
Tregony, Charles Trevanion, Hugh Boscawen
Truro, William and Edward Boscawen
Wallingford, John Stone, Robert Packer
Warwickshire, { Sir Richard Bowton
 { Robert Burdet
Warwick Town, Robert Beak, Richard Hopkins
Wareham, Thomas Erle, George Savage
Wells, Edward Berkley, William Coward
Wendover, Edward Blackwell, Richard Hampden
Wenlock, Sir John Weld, William Forrester
Wobly, William Gray, John Birch
Westbury, Thomas Trenchard, Edward Norton
Westlow, Jonathan and John Trelawney
Westminster, Sir Stephen Fox, Lewis Putt
Westmoreland, Sir John Lowther, Allen Bellingham
Weymouth, Winston Churchill, Sir John Coveatry
Whitchurch, Richard Ayloffe, Henry Wallop
Winchelsea, Christopher Draper, Thomas Austin
Winchester, Lord Annesly, Sir John Cloberry
Windsor, Sir John Ernley, John Powney
Wilton, Thomas Hurst, Thomas Penraddock
Wiltshire, { Sir Richard How
 { Thomas Thynn
Woodstock, Sir Littleton Osbaldiston, Nicholas Bainton
Wooton Bassett, Laurence Hyde, John Pleydell
Wyggon, Roger Bradshaw, Lord Antrim
Worcestershire, { Thomas Foley
 { Samuel Sandys
Worcester City, Sir Francis Winnington, Thomas Street
Yarmouth, (Norfolk) Lord Huntington, William Coventry
Yarmouth, (Hants) Sir Richard Mason, Richard Lucy
Yorkshire, { Lord Clifford
 { Lord Fairfax
York City, Sir Henry Henley, Henry Thompson

Speaker, Serjeant GREGORY.

APPENDIX.

A LIST of the House of Commons,
which sat at *Westminster* from the 21st
of *October* 1680, to the 10th of *January*
following.

Bedfordshire, { WILLIAM, Lord Russell
Sir Humphry Monoux
Bedford Town, Pawlet St. John, Sir William Franklin
Berkshire, { William Barker,
Richard Southbey
New Windsor, Richard Winwood, Samuel Starkey
Reading, John Blagrove, Nathan Knight
Wallingford, William Lenthal, Scorie Barker
Abington, Sir John Stonehouse
Buckinghamshire, { Thomas Wharton,
John Hampden
Buckingham Town, Sir Rich. Temple, Edward Lord Latimer
Chipping-Wicomb, Sir John Borlace, Thomas Lewis
Aylbury, Sir Thomas Lee, Sir Richard Ingoldsbey
Agmondesham, Sir Roger Hill, Sir William Drake
Wendover, Richard Hampden, Edward Backwel
Great Marlow, John Burlace, Thomas Hobby
Cambridgeshire, { Sir Levinus Bennet,
Sir Robert Cotton
Cambridge University, Sir Thomas Exton, Sir Will. Temple
Cambridge Town, Will. Lord Allington, Sir Tho. Chicheley
Cheshire, { Henry Booth,
Sir Robert Cotton
Chester City, William Williams, Sir Thomas Grosvenor
Cornwall, { Francis Roberts,
Sir Richard Edgcomb
Lanceston, Sir John Coriton, Sir Hugh Pyper
Lisbard, Sir Jon. Trelawney, John Buller
Leffwithbiel, Sir John Carew, Walter Kendal
Truro, William and Edward Boscawen
Bodwin, Hender. Roberts, Nicholas Glynn
Helfton, Sir Vial Vivian, Sidney Godolphin
Saltaß, Sir John Davy, William Jennings
Camelford, Robert Russell, Sir James Smith
Westlow, John Trelawney, John Trelawney
Grampound, Nicholas Hearle, John Tanner
Eastlow, Sir Jonathan Trelawny, Henry Seymour
Perry, Charles Smith, Sir Nicholas Slanning

Tregony,

Tregony, Hugh Boscawen, Charles Trevanion
Bosfiney, Charles Bodvile Roberts, Narcissus Lutterell
Ives (St.) Edward Nofeworthy, Edward Nofeworthy
Forwey, Jonathan Rashleigh, John Trefry
Germans, Daniel and Richard Elliot
Michael (St.) Sir John St. Aubin, Walter Vincent
Newport, William Coriton, Ambrose Manaton
Marves, (St.) Sir Joseph Tredenham, Henry Seymour
Killington, Richard Carew, William Treviza
Cumberland, { Edward Lord Morpeth,
 { Sir John Lowther
Carlisle, Sir Philip Howard, Sir Christ. Musgrave
Cockermouth, Sir Richard Graham, Orlando Gee
Derbyshire, { William Lord Cavendish,
 { William Sacheverell
Derby Town, Anchtel Grey, George Vernon
Devonshire, { Sir William Courtney,
 { Samuel Rolle
Exeter, William Glyde, Malachi Pine
Toines, Sir Edward Seymour, Edward Seymour
Plymouth, Sir John Maynard, Sir William Jones
Okehampton, Sir Arthur Harris, Josias Calmady
Barnstable, John Bassett, Richard Lee
Plympton, George Treby, John Pollexfen
Honiton, Sir Walter Young, Sir Thomas Putt
Tawistock, Edward Ruffel, Sir Francis Drake
Asbburton, Thomas Reynell, Richard Duke
Clifton, John Upton, Edward Yard
Boralslon, Sir John Trevor, Sir William Bastard
Tiverton, Samuel Foot, Sir Henry Ford
Dorsetshire, { Thomas Strangeways,
 { Thomas Freke
Pool, Henry Trenchard, Thomas Chafin
Dorchester, James Gould, Nicholas Gould
Lyme Regis, Henry Henley, Thomas Moore
Weymouth, Sir John Coventry, Sir John Morton
Melcomb Regis, Thomas Brown, Michael Harvey
Bridport, Sir Robert Henley, William Bragge
Shaftsbury, Sir Matthew Andrews, Thomas Bennet
Wareham, Thomas Erle, George Savage
Corfcastle, Nathaniel Bond, Sir Nathan Naper.
Durham, { William Bowes,
 { Thomas Fetherston Hough
Durham City, Sir Richard Lloyd, William Blakeston
Essex, { Henry Mildway,
 { John Lemot Honeywood
Colchester, Sir Harbottle Grimston, Sir Walter Charges
Malden,

APPENDIX.

41

London, { Sir Robert Clayton, Sir Thomas Player,
 { William Love, Thomas Pilkington
Monmouthshire, { Sir Trevor Williams,
 { William Morgan
Monmouth Town, John Arnold
Norfolk, { Sir John Hobart,
 { Sir Peter Glyn
Norwich, William Lord Paston, Augustin Briggs
Lynn Regis, John Turner, Simon Taylor
Great Yarmouth, Richard Huntington, George England
Tketford, Sir Joseph Williamson, William Harbord
Castle-rising, Sir Robert Howard, James Hoste
Northamptonshire, { John Packhurst,
 { Miles Fleetwood
Peterborough, Francis St. John, Charles Orme
Northampton Town, Ralph Montagu, Sir William Langham
Brackley, Richard Wenham, Sir William Egerton
Higham Ferrers, Sir Rice Rud
Northumberland, { Sir John Fenwick,
 { Sir Ralph Delaval
Newcastle upon Tyne, Sir William Blacket, Sir Ralph Carr
Morpeth, Sir Geo. Downing, Daniel Collingwood
Berwick, Ralph Grey, John Rushworth
Nottinghamshire, { Sir Scroop How,
 { John White
Nottingham Town, Robert Pierrepont, Rich. Slater
East-Retford, Sir Will. Hickman, Sir Edward Nevil
Newark, Sir Robert Markham, Sir Richard Rothwell
Oxfordshire, { Sir John Cope,
 { Thomas Hoard
Oxford University, Sir Leoline Jenkins, Dr. Perrot.
Oxford City, Broom Whorwood, William Wright
Woodstock, Sir Littleton Osbaldiston, Nicholas Baynton
Bambury, Sir John Holman
Rutland, { Sir Abel Barker
 { Philip Sherrard
Salop, { Richard Newport,
 { Sir Vincent Corbet
Salop Town, Sir Richard Corbet, Edward Kinafton
Bridgenorth, Sir William and Sir Thomas Whitmore
Ludlow, Francis Charlton, Thomas Walcot
Great Wenlock, William Forrester, John Woolryche
Bishops Castle, Edward Waring, Richard Scriven
Somersetshire, { Sir William Portman,
 { George Speke
Bristol, Sir Robert Cann, Sir John Knight
Wells, John Hall, William Coward

f

Taunton

APPENDIX

Tannton, Edmund Freeman, John Trenchard
Bridgewater, Sir Haswell Tynt, Ralph Stawel
Minehead, Francis Lutterell, Thomas Palmer
Ilcester, William Strode, John Speke
Milburn, John Hunt, Henry Bull
Southampton County, { Jarvis,
 { Sir Francis Roll
Winchester, James Lord Annesly, Sir John Clobery
Southampton Town, Sir Ben. Newland, Sir Charles Wyndham
Portsmouth, George Legg, Nichard Norton
Yarmouth, Sir Richard Mafon, Thomas Wyndham
Petersfield, Sir John Norton, Leonard Bilson
Newport, Sir Robert Dillington, John Lee
Stockbridge, Oliver St. John, Henry Whitehead
Newton, Sir John Holmes, Lemuel Kingdon
Chriss's Church, Sir Thomas Clarges, George Fulford
Whitchurch, Henry Wallop, Richard Ayliffe
Limmington, John Button, John Burrard
Andover, Sir Robert Henley, Francis Powlet
Staffordshire, { Sir Walter Bagott,
 { Sir John Bowyer
Litchfield, Daniel Finch, Michael Biddulph
Stafford, Sir Thomas Wilbraham, Sir Thomas Armstrong
Newcastle under Line, Sir Tho. Bellor, Will. Levison
 Gower
Tamworth, Thomas Thynne, Sir Andrew Hacket
Suffolk, { Sir William Spring,
 { Sir Samuel Barnardiston
Ipswich, Sir J. Barker, John Wright
Dunwich, Sir Robert Kemp, Sir Philip Skippon
Oxford, Sir John Duke, Henry Parker
Stiborough, John Bence, John Corrance
Sudbury, Sir Jervas Elvys, Jervas Elvys
Eye, Charles Fox, George Walch
Edmunds Bury, Sir Thomas Harvey, Thomas Germyn
Surrey, { Arthur Onslow
 { George Evelyn
Southwark, Sir Richard How, Peter Rich
Blechingly, George Evelyn, John Morris
Ryegate, Roger James, Dean Goodwyn
Guildford, Morgan Randyl, Richard Onslow
Garston, Sir Nicholas Carew, Thomas Turgis
Haslemere, Dennis Onslow, Francis Dorrington
Sussex, { Sir John Pelham
 { Sir Nicholas Pelham
Cbichester, Rich Farrington, John Braman
Horsham, Anthony Eversfield, John Michel

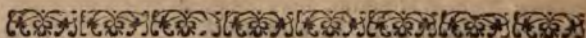
Midhurst,

A P P E N D I X.

43

Midhurst, John Lewkener, John Alford
Lewes, Richard Bridget, Thomas Pelham
New Shoreham, John Cheale, John Hales
Bramber, Henry Sidney, Henry Goring
Steyning, Sir John Fagg, Philip Gell
East Grinstead, Goodwyn Wharton, William Jephson
Arundel, William Garway, James Butler
Warwickshire, { Sir Edward Boughton
 { Robert Burdett
Coventry, Richard Hopkins, John Stratford
Warwick, Thomas Lucy, Richard Booth
Westmoreland, { Allan Bellingham
 { Christopher Philipson
Apulby, Anthony Lowther, Richard Tufson
Wiltshire, { Sir Walter St. John
 { Thomas Thynne
New Sarum, Sir Thomas Mompeffon, Alex. Thistlethwaite
Wilton, Thomas Herbert, Sir John Nicholas
Downton, Sir Joseph Ash, Maurice Blockland
Hindon, Sir Richard Grobham How, Richard How
Westbury, William Trenchard, Edward Norton
Heytesbury, William and Edward Ash
Calne, Sir George Hungerford, Lionel Duckett
Devizes, Sir Giles Hungerford, John Eyles
Chippingham, Sir Edward Hungerford, Samuel Ash
Malmesbury, Sir William Escourt, Sir James Long
Cricklade, Hungerford Dunch, Edmund Webb
Great Bedwyn, William Finch, Francis Stonehouse
Luggerball, Thomas Neal, John Gerrard
Old Sarum, Henry Lord Coleraine, Sir Eliab Harvey
Wooton Bassett, Henry St. John, Laurence Hyde
Marlborough, Thomas Lord Bruce, Thomas Bennet
Worcestershire, { Samuel Sandys
 { Thomas Foley
Worcester, Sir Francis Winnington, Thomas Street
Droitwich, Henry Coventry, Samuel Sandys, junior
Evesham, Sir James Rushout, Henry Parker
Bewdley, Philip Foley
Yorkshire, { Charles Lord Clifford
 { Henry Lord Fairfax
York, Sir Henry Thompson, Sir Henry Hewley
Kingson, Sir Michael Wharton, William Gee
Knaresborough, Sir Thomas Slingsby, William Stockdale
Scarborough, William and Francis Thompson
Rippon, Richard Stern, Christopher Wandesford
Richmond, Thomas Craddock, Humphry Wharton

Hoyden, Sir Hugh Béthell, Henry Guy
Boroughbridge, Sir Thomas Maleverer, Sir John Brooke
Malton, William Palmes, Sir Watkinson Paylor
Thirsk, Nicholas Sanderson, Sir William Frankland
Aldborough, Sir Brian Stapleton, Sir Godfrey Copely
Beverley, Sir John Hotham, Michael Wharton
North Allerton, Sir Gilbert Gerrard, Sir Henry Calverly
Pontefract, Sir John Dawney, Sir Patience Ward



BARONS of the Cinque-Ports.

Hastings, Sir Robert Parker, John Ashburnham
Winchelsea, Creswel Draper, Thomas Austin
Rye, Sir John Dorrel, Thomas Frewen
New Romney, Sir Charles Sedley, Paul Barrett
Hythe, Sir Edward Dering, Edward Hales
Dover, William Stokes, Thomas Papillon
Sandwich, John Thurban, Sir James Oxenden
Seaford, Sir William Thomas, Herbert Stapely



W A L E S.

Anglesey, Richard Bulkeley
Brecon County, Richard Williams
Brecon Town, John Jeffreys
Cardiganshire, Edward Vaughan
Cardigan Town, Hector Philips
Caermarthenshire, John Lord Vaughan
Caermarthen Town, Altham Vaughan
Caernarvonshire, Thomas Bulkeley
Caernarvon Town, Thomas Mostyn
Denbighshire, Sir Thomas Middleton
Denbigh Town, Sir John Salisbury
Flintshire, Mutton Davies
Flint Town, Roger Whitley
Glamorgan, Bussy Mansel
Cardiffe Town, Sir Robert Thomas
Merioneth, Sir John Wynne

Rembrake-

Pembrokeſhire, Sir Hugh Owen
Pembroke Town, Arthur Owen
Haverford Weſt, Thomas Owen
Montgomeryſhire, Edward Vaughan
Montgomery Town, Matthew Price
Radnor County, Rowland Gwynne
Radnor Town, Griffith Jones



The *Oxford* LIST that were returned to
 ſerve in the Parliament aſſembled at *Ox-*
ford the 21ſt of *March*, 1680-81.

Bedfordſhire, { WILLIAM Lord Ruſſel
 Sir Humphry Monoux
Bedford Town, Pawlet St. John, Sir William Franklin
Berkſhire, { William Barker
 Richard Southbey
New Windſor, Samuel Starker, Richard Winwood
Reading, John Blagrave, Nathan Knight
Wallingford, Scory Barker, Taverner Harris
Abington, Sir John Stonehouſe
Buckinghamſhire, { Thomas Wharton
 Richard Hampden
Buckingham Town, Sir Richard Temple, Sir Ralph Verney
Chipping Wicomb, Sir John Borlace, Thomas Lewis
Aylbury, Sir Thomas Lee, Sir Richard Ingolſbey
Agmondeſham, Sir William Drake, William Cheney
Wendover, John Hampden, Edward Blackwell
Great Marlow, John Borlace, Thomas Hobby
Cambridgeſhire, { Sir Levinus Bennet
 Sir Robert Cotton
Cambridge Univerſity, Sir Thomas Exon, Robert Bradey
Cambridge Town, William Lord Allington, Sir Thomas
 Chicheley
Cheſter County, { Henry Booth
 Sir Robert Cotton
Cheſter City, William Williams, Roger Whitley
Cornwall, { Francis Roberts
 Sir Richard Edgcomb
Lanceſton, Sir Hugh Piper, William Harbord
Leſkard, Sir Jonathan Trelawney, John Buller

Leſt-

Leffwithiel, Sir John Carew, Walter Kendal
Truro, Edward Boscawen, Henry Ashhurst
Bodmin, Hender Roberts, Nicholas Glynn
Helston, Charles Godolphin, Sidney Godolphin
Saltsb, Bernard Greenvil, Sir John Davy
Camelford, Robert Ruffel, Sir James Smith
Westlow, John Trelawney, Jonathan Trelawney
Grampound, John Tanner, Nicholas Herle
Eastlow, Sir Jonathan Trelawney, John Kendal
Penryn, Sir Nicholas Slanning, Charles Smith
Tregony, Hugh Boscawen, Charles Trevannion
Bossiney, Charles Bodvile Roberts, Sir Peter Colliton
St. Ives, Edward Nofeworthy, James Praed
Foway, Jonathan Rashley, John Trefry
St. Germans, Daniel Elliot, Richard Elliot
St. Michael, Sir William Ruffel, Henry Vincent
Newport, William Morris, Ambrose Manaton
St. Mawes, Sir Joseph Tredenham, Henry Seymour, junior
Killington, William Coriton, Richard Carew
Cumberland County, { Sir George Fletcher
 { Sir John Lowther
Carlisle, Edward Lord Morpeth, Sir Christopher Musgrave
Cockermouth, Sir Richard Grahme, Orlando Gee
Derbyshire, { William Lord Cavendish
 { William Sacheverel
Derby Town, Antichel Gray, George Vernon
Devonshire, { Sir William Courtenay
 { Samuel Rolle
Exeter, Sir Thomas Carew, Thomas Walker
Totnes, John and Charles Kelland
Plymouth, Sir John Maynard, Sir William Jones
Okehampton, Sir Arthur Harris, Sir George Cary
Barnstaple, John Bassett, Richard Lee
Plympton, Sir George Treby, John Pollexfen
Honiton, Sir Walter Young, Sir Thomas Putt
Tarvisstock, Edward Ruffel, Sir Francis Drake
Ashburton, Thomas Reynel, William Stawel
Clifton, Edward Yard, John Upton
Boralsdon, Sir Duncomb Colchester, John Elwell
Tiverton, Samuel Foot, Sir Henry Ford
Dorsetshire, { Thomas Freke
 { Thomas Strangeways
Pool, Thomas Chafin, Henry Trenchard
Dorchester, James Gould, Nathaniel Bond
Lime Regis, Henry Henley, Thomas Moor
Weymouth, Sir John Coventry, Michael Harvey
Melcomb Regis, Sir John Morton, Henry Henning

Bridport,

Bridport, William Brag, John Michael
Shaftsbury, Sir Matthew Andrews, Thomas Bennet
Wareham, Thomas Erle, George Savage
Corfe-castle, Sir Nathan Naper, Richard Fowns
Durham County, { William Bowes
 { Thomas Fetherston
Durham City, Sir Richard Lloyd, William Tempest
Essex, { Henry Mildmay
 { John Lemot Honeywood
Colchester, Sir Harbottle Grimston, Samuel Reynolds
Malden, Sir William Wiseman, Sir Thomas Darcy
Harwich, Sir Philip Parker, Sir Thomas Mydleton
Gloucestershire, { Sir Ralph Dutton,
 { Sir John Guise
Gloucester City, Charles Lord Dursely, Charles Somerset
 Lord Herbert
Cirencester, Sir Robert Atkins, Henry Powle
Tewkesbury, Sir Henry Capel, Sir Francis Russel
Herefordshire, { John Visc. Scudamore,
 { Sir Edward Harley
Hereford City, Paul Foley, Herbert Aubery
Leominster, John Dutton Colt, Thomas Coningsby
Woolley John Birch, John Booth
Hertfordshire, { Sir Charles Caesar,
 { William Hales
St. Albans, Sir Thomas Pope Blount, Samuel Grimston
Hertford, Sir Thomas Bide, Sir William Cooper
Huntingtonshire, { Sir Thomas Proby,
 { Silas Titus
Huntington Town, Sidney Wortley, Lionel Walden
Kent, { Sir Vere Fane,
 { Edward Deering
Canterbury, Lewis Whatton, Vincent Denn
Rochester, John Banks, Sir Francis Clerk
Maidstone, Sir John Tufton, Thomas Fane
Queenborough, William Glanvill, Gerrard Gore
Lancaster County, { Charles Lord Brandon,
 { Sir Charles Houghton
Lancaster Town, Richard Kirby, William Spencer
Preston, Sir Robert Carr, Sir Jervas Elvays
Newton, Sir John Chicheley, Andrew Fountain
Wigan, Richard Lord Colchester, Charles Earl of Ancram
Clithero, Sir Thomas Stringer, Henry Mariden
Liverpool, Ruifhee Wentworth, John Dubois
Leicester County, { Bennet Lord Sherrard,
 { Sir John Hartop
Leicester Town, John Gray, Sir Henry Beaumont

Lincoln,

APPENDIX.

- Lincoln County*, { George Visc. Castleton,
 { Sir Robert Carr
Lincoln City, Sir Thomas Husley, Sir Thomas Meers
Boston, Sir Anthony Irby, Sir William York
Great Grimsby, William Broxholm, George Pelham
Stamford, Richard Cust, William Hyde
Grantham, Sir William Ellis, Sir John Newton
Middlesex, { Sir William Roberts,
 { Nicholas Raynton
Westminster, S. William Pulteney, Sir William Waller
London, { Sir Robert Clayton, Thomas Pilkington,
 { Sir Thomas Player, William Love
Monmouth County, { Sir Trevor Williams,
 { Sir Edward Morgan
Monmouth Town, John Arnold
Norfolk, { Sir John Hobart,
 { Sir Peter Glyn
Norwich, William Lord Paston, Augustin Briggs
Lyn Regis, Sir Henry Hobart, Simon Taylor
Great Yarmouth, Sir James Johnson, George England
Thetford, Sir Joseph Williamson, William Harbord
Castle-rising, Sir Robert Howard, James Hoffs
Northamptonshire, { John Parkhurst,
 { Miles Fleetwood
Peterborough, William Lord Fitz Williams, Fran. St. John
Northampton Town, Ralph Montagu, Sir William Langham
Brackley, Sir William Wenman, William Lisle
Higbam-Ferrers, Sir Rice Rud
Northumberland, { Sir John Fenwick,
 { Sir Ralph Dalaval
Newcastle upon Tyne, Sir Ralph Carr, Sir Nath. Johnson
Morpeth, Sir George Downing, Daniel Collingwood
Berwick upon Tweed, Ralph Gray, John Rushworth
Nottinghamshire, { Sir Scroop How,
 { John White
Nottingham Town, Robert Pierrepont, Richard Slater
East Retford, Sir Edward Nevil, Sir William Hickman
Newark, Sir Robert Markham, Sir Richard Rothwel
Oxfordshire, { Thomas Hoard,
 { Sir Philip Harcourt
Oxford University, Sir Leoline Jenkins, Charles Perrot
Oxford City, William Wright, Broom Whorwood
Woodstock, Henry Bertie, Nicholas Baynton
Bambury, Sir John Holeman
Rutland, { Philip Sherrard,
 { Edward Fawkener

Salop, { Richard Newport,
 { William Levifon
Salop Town, Sir Richard Corbet, Edward Kynaston
Bridgnorth, Sir William and Sir Thomas Whitmore
Ludlow, Francis Charlton, Charles Baldwin
Great Wenlock, John Woolriche, William Forester
Bifbops Caſtle, Sir Richard Maſon, Richard Moore
Somerſetſhire, { Sir William Portman,
 { George Speke
Briſtol, Sir Richard Hart, Thomas Earl
Bath, Maurice Viſc. Fitzharding, Sir William Baſſet
Wells, William Coward, John Hall
Taunton, Edmund Prideaux, John Trenchard
Bridgwater, Sir Haſwell Tynt, Sir John Mallet
Minehead, Francis Lutterel, Thomas Palmer
Ilceſter, Sir John Barb, Thomas Hoddy
Milbourn, John Hunt, Henry Bull
Southampton, { Charles Earl of Wiltſhire
 { Sir Francis Rolle
Wincheſter, James Lord Anneſley, Sir John Cloberry
Southampton Town, Sir Charles Windham, Sir Benjamin
 Newland
Portſmouth, George Legg, Richard Norton
Litchfield, Daniel Finch, Michael Biddulph
Stafford, Sir Thomas Armſtrong, Edwyn Skrymſher
Newcaſtle under Line, Sir Thomas Bellet, William Levifon
 Gower
Tamworth, { Sir Thomas Thynne, }
 { John Swynfen } *By one Indenture.*
 { John Swynfen, }
 { John Turton } *By another Indenture.*
Suffolk, { Sir Samuel Barnardiſton,
 { Sir William Spring
Ipfwich, John Wright, Sir John Barker
Dunwich, Sir Robert Kemp, Philip Shippon
Orford, Sir John Duke, Thomas Glemham
Aldborough, John Bence, John Corrance
Sudbury, Sir Jervas Elvys, Jervas Elvys
Eye, Sir Robert Reeve, Sir Charles Gawdy
Edmunds Bury, Sir Thomas Harvey, Thomas Jermyn
Surrey, { Arthur Onflow,
 { George Evelyn
Southwark, Sir Richard How, Peter Rich
Blechingly, Sir William Guſton, George Evelyn
Ryegate, Ralph Freeman, Dean Goodwin
Guilford, Richard Onflow, Morgan Randy
Gatton, Sir Nicholas Garew, Thomas Turgis

Haslemere, Sir William Moore, George Woodrooffe
Suffex, { Sir William Thomas
 { Sir John Fagg
Chichester, John Braman, Richard Farrington
Horsham, John Machell, John Michell
Midhurst, William Montagu, John Cook
Lewes, Thomas Pelham, Richard Bridger
New Shoreham, Robert Fagg, John Hales
Bramber, Pierce and Henry Goring
Steyning, Sir John Fagg, Sir James Morton
East-Grinstead, Sir Cyrill Winch, Henry Powle
Arundel, William Garway, James Butler
Warwickshire, { Sir Richard Newdigate,
 { Thomas Marriot
Coventry, Richard Hopkins, John Stratford
Warwick Town, Thomas Coventry, Thomas Lucy
Westmoreland, { Sir John Lowther,
 { Allan Bellingham
Apulby, Sackvil Tufton, Sir John Bland
Wiltshire, { Sir Walter St. John
 { Thomas Thynne
New Sarum, John Windham, Alexander Thistlethwaite
Wilton, Thomas Herbert, Sir John Nicholas
Downton, Sir Joseph Ash, Maurice Bockland
Hindon, Sir Richard Grobham, John Thynne
Westbury, William Trenchard, John Ash
Heytesbury, William and Edward Ash
Calne, Sir George Hungerford, Walter Norborn
Devizes, Sir Walter Earnley, George Johnson
Chippenham, Sir Edward Hungerford, Sir George Spelk
Malmsbury, Sir William Escourt, Sir James Long
Cricklade, William Lenthal, Edmund Webb
Great Bedwin, Sir John Earnly, John Wildham
Luggershal, { Thomas Neal, } by one In-
 { John Gerard } denture.
 { Sir John Talbot, } by another In-
 { John Smith } denture.
Old Sarum, Sir Eliab Harvey, Sir Thomas Mompeffor
Wooten Bassett, Henry St. John, John Pledal
Marlborough, Thomas Lord Bruce, Thomas Bennet
Worcestershire, { Thomas Foley,
 { Bridges Nanfan
Worcester City, Sir Francis Winington, Henry Herbert
Droitwich, Henry Coventry, Samuel Sandys
Evesham, Sir James Rushout, Edward Rudge
Erewley, Philip Foley

APPENDIX.

51

Yorkshire, { Charles Lord Clifford,
 { Henry Lord Fairfax
York City, Sir Henry Thompson, Sir John Hewley
Kingston, Sir Michael Wharton, William Gee
Knaresborough, Sir Thomas Slingsby, William Stockdale
Scarborough, William and Francis Thompson
Rippon, Richard Stern, Christ. Wandersford
Richmond, John Darcy, Humphry Wharton
Heydon, Henry Guy, William Boynton
Boroughbridge, Sir Thomas Maleverer, Sir John Brooke
Malton, William Palmes, Sir Watkinson Paylet
Thirsk, Sir William Frankland, Sir William Ascough
Aldborough, Sir Godfrey Copley, Sir John Reresby
Beverly, Sir John Hotham, Michael Wharton
Allerton North, Sir Gilbert Gerard, Sir Henry Calverly
Pontefract, Sir John Dawney, Sir Patience Ward



BARONS of the Cinque-Ports.

Hastings, Sir Robert Parker, Thomas Mun
Winchelsea, Sir Stephen Leonard, Creiwell Draper
Rye, Sir John Dorrel, Thomas Frewen
New Romney, Sir Charles Sedley, Paul Barret
Hythe, Sir Edward Deering, Edward Hales
Dover, William Stokes, Thomas Papillon
Sandwich, Sir James Oxenden, John Thurbane
Seaford, Edward Montagu, Edward Selwyn



W A L E S.

Anglesea, Richard Bulkeley
Beaumaris, Henry Bulkeley
Brecon County, Richard Williams
Brecon Town, John Jefferies
Cardiganshire, Edward Vaughan
Cardigan Town, Hector Philips

g 2

Carmarthenshire,

Carmarthenshire, John Lord Vaughan
Carmarthen Town, Altham Vaughan
Carnarvonshire, Sir Thomas Bulkeley
Carnarvon Town, Thomas Mostyn
Denbighshire, Sir John Trevor
Denbigh Town, Sir John Salisbury
Flintshire, Sir John Hanmer
Flint Town, Thomas Whitley
Glamorgan, Sir Edward Mansel
Cardiffe Town, Bussy Mansel
Merioneth, Sir Robert Owen
Pembrokeshire, William Wogan
Haverford West, Thomas Howard
Pembroke Town, Arthur Owen
Montgomeryshire, Edward Vaughan
Montgomery Town, Matthew Price
Radnor County, Sir Rowland Gwynne
Radnor Town, Sir John Morgan

Speaker to this Parliament, Serjeant WILLIAM.
 Who was likewise Speaker in the Last.



A LIST of the House of Commons
summoned to meet the 19th of *May*,
1685, in the first Year of the Reign of
King *JAMES* the Second.

Bedfordshire, { *SIR* Villiers Charnocke
William Boteler
Bedford Town, Sir Anthony Chester, Thomas Christie
Berkshire, { Sir Humphry Forster
Richard Southby
New Windsor, William Chiffinch, Richard Graham
Reading, John Breeden, Thomas Coats
Wallingford, John Stone, John Holloway
Abington, Sir John Stonehouse
Bucks County, { John Lord Brackley
Thomas Wharton
Buckingham, Sir Richard Temple, Sir Ralph Verney
Chipping Wicomb, Sir Dennis Hampson, Edward Baldwin
Aylsbury, Sir William Egerton, Richard Anderson
Agmondesham, William Cheney, Sir William Drake
Wendover, Richard Hampden, John Backwell
Marlow, Sir John Borlace, Sir Humphry Wynne
Cambridgeshire, { Sir Levinus Bennet
Sir John Cotton
Cambridge University, Sir Thomas Exton, Robert Brady
Cambridge Town, Sir Thomas Chichely, William Wren
Ceshire, { Sir Philip Egerton
Thomas Cholmondeley
Chester, Sir Thomas Grosvenor, Robert Werden
Cornwal, { Charles Lord Lansdown
Charles Bodvile, Lord Bodmin
Lanceston, John Greenville, Sir Hugh Piper
Leskard, Christopher Wray, John Conocke
Lestwithiel, Sir Robert Southwell, Sir Matthew Vincent
Truro, John Arundel, Henry Vincent
Bodmin, Hender Roberts, Nicholas Glynn
Helfton, Charles and Sidney Godolphin
Saltaß, Sir Cyril Wyche, Edmund Waller
Camelford, Humphrey Langford, Nicholas Courtney
Westlow, Henry Trelawney, James Kendal
Grampound, Sir Joseph Tredenham, Robert Foley
Eaßlow, Charles Trelawney, Sir William Trumbal
Penryn, Sir Nicholas Slanning, Henry Fanshaw

Tregony,

Tregony, Charles Trevanion, Charles Porter
Bossiney, John Cotton, John Montevan
Ives, (St.) Charles D' Avenant, James St. Amand
Foway, Beville Greenville, John Treffry
Germani, (St.) Sir Thomas Higgins, Daniel Elliot
Michael, (St.) John Vivian, Thomas Price
Newport, William Morrice, John Speccot
Marves, (St.) Sir Joseph Tredenham, Henry Seymour junr
Killington, Sir John and William Coriton
Cumberland County, { Richard Viscount Preston
 { Sir John Lowther
Carlisle, Sir Christopher Musgrave, James Graham
Cockermouth, Sir Orlando Gee, Sir Daniel Fleming
Derbysire, { Sir Robert Coke
 { Sir Gilbert Clarke
Derby Town, John Coke, William Allestree
Devonsire, { Sir Boucher Wray
 { Sir Copleston Bampfild
Exeter City, James Walker, Edward Seymour
Totness, Sir Edward Seymour, John Kelland
Plymouth, Bernard Greenville, the Earl of Ranelagh
Okehampton, Sir Simon Leach, William Carey
Barnstaple, Sir Arthur Chichester, John Bassett
Plympton, Richard Strode, Sir Christopher Wren
Honiton, Sir Thomas Putt, Edmund Walton
Tarvisstock, Sir James Butler, John Bear
Asburton, William Stawell, Edward Yard
Clifton, Roger Pomeroy, Arthur Farewell
Boraston, Sir John Maynard, Sir Benjamin Bathurst
Tiverton, Sir Hugh Arkland, William Coleman
Dorsetsire, { Thomas Strangeways
 { Thomas Breke
Pool, Thomas Chaffin, William Ettricke
Dorchester, Edward Meller, William Churchill
Lime Regis, John Pool, Sir Winston Churchill
Weymouth, Sir John Morton, Henry Henning
Melcomb Regis, George Strangeways, Francis Mohun
Bridport, Hugh Hodges, Thomas Chase
Shaftsbury, Sir Henry Butler, John Bowles
Wareham, Thomas Earle, George Reeves
Corfe Castle, Sir Nathaniel Napier, Richard Fowns
Durham County, { Roberty Byerly
 { William Lampton
Durham City, Charles Montagu, Sir Richard Lloyd
Essex, { Sir William Maynard
 { Sir Thomas Fenshaw
Colchester, Sir Walter Clarges, Nathaniel Laurence

Malden.

Malden, Sir John Brampton, Sir Thomas Darcy
 Harwich, Sir Anthony Dean, Samuel Pepys
 Gloucestershire, { Charles Somerset
 { Sir Robert Atkins
 Gloucester City, John Wagstaff, John Powel
 Cirencester, Thomas Masters, Charles Earl of Newbourg
 Tewksbury, Sir Francis Russel, Richard Dowdeswell
 Herefordshire, { Sir John Morgan
 { Sir John Hoskins
 Hereford City, Herbert Aubery, Thomas Geers
 Leominster, Thomas Coningsby, Robert Cornwall
 Weobley, Henry Cornwall, Robert Price
 Hertfordshire, { Ralph Freeman
 { Thomas Halfey
 St. Albans, George Churchill, Thomas Dockra
 Hertford, Sir Francis Boteler, Sir Thomas Bide
 Huntingdonshire, { Sir John Cotton
 { Sir Lionel Walden
 Huntingdon, Oliver Montagu, Lionel Warden
 Kent, { Sir William Twisden
 { Sir John Knatchbull
 Canterbury, Sir William Honeywood, Henry Lee
 Rochester, Sir John Banks, Sir Francis Clarke
 Maidstone, Sir John Tufton, Archibald Clinkard
 Queenborough, Sir John Godwin, Caleb Banks
 Lancashire, { Sir Roger Bradshaigh
 { James Holt
 Lancaster, Henry Crispe, Roger Kerby
 Preston, Sir Thomas Chicheley, Edward Fleetwood
 Newton, Sir John Chichely, Peter Leigh
 Wigorn, Charles Earl of Ancram, Charles Lord Murray
 Clithero, the Honourable James Stanley, Edmund Ashton
 Liverpool, Sir Richard Atherton, Thomas Leigh
 Leicestershire, { Bennet Lord Sherrard
 { John Verney
 Leicester Town, Sir Henry Beaumont, Thomas Babington
 Lincolnshire, { George Viscount Castleton
 { Sir Thomas Hussey
 Lincoln City, Sir Thomas Meers, Sir Henry Monson
 Boston, Robert Lord Willoughby, Peregrine Bertie
 Grimby, Sir Edward Ayscough, Sir Thomas Barnardiston
 Stamford, The Hon. Peregrine Bertie, the Hon. Charles
 Bertie
 Grantham, Thomas Harrington, John Thorold
 Middlesex, { Sir Charles Gerard
 { Ralph Hawtrey
 Westminster, Charles Bonithon, Michael Arnold

London,

- London*, { Sir John Moor, Sir William Pritchard
 { Sir Samuel Dashwood, Sir Peter Rich
Monmouthshire, { Charles Lord Marquiss of Worcester
 { Sir Charles Keymis
Monmouth, Charles Lord Marquiss of Worcester
Norfolk County, { Sir Thomas Hare
 { Sir Jacob Astley
Norwich, The Hon. Robert Paston, Sir Nevil Cataline
Lyn Regis, Sir Simon Taylor, Sir John Turner
Yarmouth, Sir William Cooke, John Friend
Thetford, Henry Haveningham, William de Gray
Castle-rising, Sir Nicholas L' Estrange, Thomas Howard
Northamptonshire, { Sir Roger Norwich
 { Edward Montagu
Northampton Town, Sir Justinian Isham, Robert Rainsford
Peterborough, Charles Fitz Williams, Charles Orme
Brackley, Sir Richard Wenman, James Griffin
Higham Ferris, Sir Lewis Palmer
Northumberland County, { Sir John Fenwick
 { William Ogle
Newcastle upon Tyne, Sir William Blacket, Sir Nath. Johnson
Morpeth, Sir Henry Pickering, Theophilus Oglethorpe
Berwick upon Tweed, Philip Bickerstaff, the Hon. Ralph
 Widrington
Nottinghamshire, { Sir William Clifton
 { Reason Mellish
Nottingham Town, John Beaumont, Sir William Stanhope
East Retford, Sir Edward Nevil, John Millington
Newark upon Trent, Henry Saville, Philip D'arcy
Oxfordshire, { Anthony Viscount Faulkland
 { Thomas Tipping
Oxford University, Sir Leoline Jenkins, Charles Perrot
Oxford City, Henry Bertie, Sir George Pudsey
New Woodstock, The Hon. Richard Bertie, Sir Littleton Of-
 baldiston
Banbury, The Hon. Sir Dudley North
Rutland, The Hon. Baptist Noel, Sir Thomas Macworth
Salop County, { Edward Kynaston
 { John Walcot
Salop Town, Edward Kynaston, Sir Francis Edwards
Bridgnorth, Sir William Whitmore, Roger Pope
Ludlow, Sir Edward Herbert, William Charlton
Wenlock, Thomas Lawly, George Weld
Bishops Castle, Edmund Waring, Francis Charleton
Somersetshire, { Sir John Smith
 { George Horner
Bristol, Sir John Churchill, Sir Richard Crump

Bath, Sir Maurice Berkley, Viscount Fitzharding, Sir William Basset, *double returned*

Wells, Thomas Windham, Edward Berkley

Taunton, Sir William Portman, John Sandford

Bridgwater, Sir Francis Warre, Sir Hafwel Tynt

Minehead, Francis Lutterel, Nathaniel Palmer

Ilcester, Sir Edward Windham, Sir Edward Philips

Milbournport, John Hunt, Henry Bull

Southampton County, { Wriothesley Baptist Viscount Cambden
Charles Earl of Wiltshire

Southampton Town, Sir Charles Windham, Sir Ben. Newland

Winchester, Sir Roger L'Estrange, Charles Hanfes

Portsmouth, The Hon. William Legg, Henry Slingsby

Yarmouth, Thomas Windham, William Hewer

Petersfield, Sir John Norton, Thomas Bilson

Newport, Sir Robert Holmes, Sir William Stephens

Stockbridge, John Head, Essex Stroud

Newton, William Blaithwait, Thomas Done

Christ Church, Sir Thomas Clarges, Anthony Ettricke

Whitchurch, Henry Wallop, the Hon. James Russel

Limington, Richard Holt, John Burrard

Andover, Sir John Collins, Robert Philips

Staffordshire, { Sir Walter Baggot
Edward Littleton

Stafford Town, Walter Chetwind, Rowland Okeover

Litchfield, Thomas Orme, Richard Leveson

Newcastle under Line, Edward Mainwaring, William Sneyd

Tamworth, Richard How, Sir Hugh Gough

Suffolk, { Sir Robert Brook
Sir Henry North

Ipswich, Sir John Barker, Sir Nicholas Bacon

Dunwich, The Hon. Roger North, Thomas Knyvet

Orford, Lionel Lord Huntingtower, Thomas Glemham

Aldborough, Sir Henry Bedingfield, John Bence

Sudbury, Sir John Cordel, Sir George Wineve

Eye, Sir Charles Gaudey, Sir John Rouse

Edmunds Bury, Sir Thomas Harvey, William Crofts

Surrey, { Sir Adam Brown
Sir Edward Evelyn

Southwark, Sir Peter Daniel, Anthony Bowyer

Bletchingly, Ambrose Brown, Sir Marmaduke Gresham

Ryeigate, Sir John Werden, John Parsons

Guildford, The Hon. Heneage Finch, Richard Onslow

Gatton, Sir John Thompson, Thomas Turgis

Haslemere, Sir George Vernon, Sir George Woodrooff

Sussex, { Sir Henry Goring
Sir Thomas Dyke

h

Chichester,

Chichester, Sir Richard May, George Gunter
Horsham, Anthony Eversfield, John Machel
Midhurst, Sir William Morley, John Lukner
Leaves, Thomas Pelham, Richard Bridger
Shoreham, Sir Edward Hungerford, Sir Richard Haddock
Bramber, Sir Thomas Bludworth, William Bridgeman
Steyning, Sir John Fagg, Henry Goring
Grinstead, Simon Smith, Thomas Jones
Arundel, William Garway, William Westbrook
Warwickshire, { Sir Charles Holt
 { Richard Verney
Coventry, Sir Roger Cave, Sir Thomas Norton
Warwick, Simon Lord Digby, The Hon. Thomas Coventry
Westmoreland, { Sir John Lowther
 { Allen Bellingham
Apulby, The Hon. Sacville Tufston, Philip Musgrave
Wiltshire, { Edward Lord Cornbury
 { Thomas Lord Bruce
New Sarum, Sir Stephen Fox, John Windham
Wilton, Sir John Nicholas, Oliver Nicholas
Downton, Sir Charles Rawly, Maurice Buckland
Hinden, Robert Hyde, Thomas Lambert
Westbury, Richard Lewis, James Herbert
Heytesbury, William Ashe, Edward Ashe
Calne, Sir John Earnley, Thomas Webb
Dewizes, Sir John Talbot, Walter Grub
Chippenham, Henry Baynton, Sherington Talbot
Malmesbury, Sir Thomas Hescot, John Fitz-Herbert
 { Charles Fox
Cricklade, { Thomas Freke, *by one Indenture*,
 { Edward Webb, *by another*
Bedwin, Lemuel Kingdon, Thomas Looder
Luggershal, Thomas Neal, Henry Clark
Old Sarum, Sir Eliab Harvey, Sir Thomas Mompesson
Wooton Bassett, Henry St. John, John Playdel
Marlborough, Sir John Earnley, George Willoughby
Worcestershire, { Sir John Packington
 { James Pitts
Worcester City, William Bromley, Bridges Nanfon
Droitwich, The Hon. Thomas Windsor, Samuel Sandys
Evesham, Henry Parker, Sir John Matthews
Berwdley, Sir Charles Littleton
Yorkshire, { Charles Lord Clifford
 { Sir John Key
York City, Sir John Reresby, Sir Metcalf Robinson
Kingston upon Hull, Sir Willoughby Hickman, John Ramsde
Knafstorough, Henry Slingsby, William Stockdale

APPENDIX.

59

Scarborough, Sir Thomas Slingsby, William Osbaldfon
Rippon, Gilbert Dolben, Sir Edmund Jennings
Richmond, The Hon. John Darcy, Thomas Cradock
Heydon, Henry Guy, Charles Duncomb
Boroughbridge, Sir Thomas Maleverer, Sir Henry Goodricke
Malton, Thomas Fairfax, Thomas Worsley
Thirsk, Sir Hugh Cholmondley, Thomas Frankland
Aldborough, Sir Michael Wentworth, Sir Roger Strickland
Beverly, Michael Wharton, Sir Ralph Wharton
North-Allerton, Sir David Fowles, Sir Henry Marwood
Pontefract, John Viscount Down, Sir Thomas Yarborough

BARONS of the Cinque-Ports.

Hastings, Sir Denny Ashburnham, John Ashburnham
Winchelsea, Charles Earl of Middleton, Cresivel Draper
Rye, Sir Thomas Jenner, Thomas Frewen
New Romney, Sir Benjamin Bathurst, Sir William Goulston
Hythe, The Hon. Heneage Finch, Julius Deeds
Dover, Arthur Herbert, William Chapman
Sandwich, John Strode, Samuel Pepys
Seaford, Sir William Thomas, Sir Edward Selwyn

W A L E S.

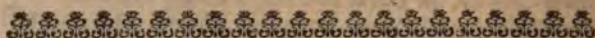
Anglesea, Robert Lord Viscount Bulkely
Beaumaris, Henry Bulkely
Brecon, Charles Lord Marquis of Worcester
Brecon Town, Charles Lord Marquis of Worcester
Cardiganshire, John Lewis
Cardigan Town, Hector Philips
Carmarthenshire, John Lord Vaughan
Carmarthen Town, Richard Vaughan
Carnarvonshire, Thomas Bulkely
Carnarvon Town, John Griffith
Denbighshire, Sir Richard Middleton
Denbigh Town, Sir John Trevor
Flintshire, Sir John Conway
Flint Town, Sir John Hanmer
Glamorgan, Sir Edward Mansel
Cardiff, Francis Gwyn
Merioneth, Sir John Wynne
Pembrokeshire, William Barlow
Pembroke Town, Arthur Owen

h 2

Haver-

Haverford West, William Wogan
Montgomeryshire, Edward Vaughan
Montgomery Town, William Williams
Radnor County, Richard Williams
Radnor Town, Owen Wynne

Speaker to this Parliament, Sir JOHN TREVOR.



A LIST of the House of Commons,
 in the Convention-Parliament, *January*
 22, 1688.

A BINGDON, Thomas Medlicott
Agmondesham, Edmund Waller, Sir William Drake
St. Albans, George Churchill, Samuel Grimston
Aldborough, (*Suffolk*) Sir Henry and William Johnson
Aldborough, (*Yorkshire*) Chr. Tancred, Sir Mich. Wentworth
Allerton-North, William Robinson, Thomas Lascels
Andover, Francis Powlet, John Pollen
Anglesea, Richard Lord Vise. Bulkley
Apulby, Sir John Lowther, Henry Wharton
Arundel, William Morley, William Garraway
Ashburton, Sir Walter Young, Edward Reynel
Aylesbury, Thomas Lee, Richard Beak
Banbury, Sir Robert Dashwood
Barnstable, Richard Lee, Sir Arthur Chichester
Bath, Lord Fitzharding, Sir William Bassett
Beaumaris, Sir William Williams
Bedfordshire, { Edward Ruffel
 { William Duncomb
Bedford Town, Thomas Hillierden, Thomas Christie
Bedwin, Sir Edmund Warnford, John Wildman
Berkshire, { Montagu Bertie,
 { Sir Hum. Winchcomb
Berwick, Francis Blake, Philip Babington
Beverly, Sir John Hotham, Michael Wharton
Bewdley, Henry Herbert
Bishops Castle, Richard Moore, Walter Warring
Bletchingly, Thomas Howard, John Glydd
Bodmin, Sir John Cutler, Nicholas Glynn

Essex,

APPENDIX,

61

Borlston, John Elwill, Joseph Maynard
Boroughbridge, Sir Thomas Maleverer, Sir Hen. Goodrick
Bossney, Sir Peter Colliton, Humphry Nicholas
Boston, Sir William York, Lord Wiloughby
Brackley, John Parkhurst, Lord Wenman
Bramber, John Alfred, Charles Goring
Brecon County, Edward Jones
Brecon Town, Thomas Morgan
Bridgewater, Henry Bull, Sir Francis Warre
Bridport, Richard Broadrepp, John Manley
Bristol, Sir Richard Hart, Sir John Knight
Bridgnorth, Sir Edward Acton, Sir Will. Whitmore
Buckinghamshire, { Thomas Wharton
 { Sir Thomas Lee
Buckingham Town, Sir Ralph Verney, Sir Richard Temple
Calne, Henry Chivers, Li. Duckett
Cambridgeshire, { Sir Robert Cotton
 { Sir Levinz Bennet
Cambridge Town, John Cotton, Sir Thomas Chichley
Cambridge University, Sir Robert Sawyer, Isaac Newton
Camelford, Henry and Ambrose Manaton
Canterbury, Sir Edward Honeywood, Henry Lee
Cardiffe, Thomas Mansel
Cardigan County, Hector Philips
Cardigan Town, John Vaughan
Carlisle, Jer. Bubb, Sir Christopher Musgrave
Carmarthen County, Sir Rice Rudd
Carmarthen Town, Richard Vaughan
Carnarvon County, Sir William Williams
Carnarvon Town, Sir Robert Owen
Castle-rising, Sir Robert Howard, Robert Walpole
Chester County, { Sir Robert Cotton
 { John Mainwaring
Chester Town, Roger Whitley, Sir Thomas Grosvenor
Chichester, Thomas Miller, Thomas May
Chippenham, Nicholas and Henry Bainton
Chipping, Thomas Lewis, William Jephson
Christ's Church, Francis Gwynn, William Etterick
Cirencester, John How, Thomas Maisters
Clifton, Charles Boon, William Hayne
Clithero, Christopher Wilkinfon, Anthony Parker
Cockermouth, Sir Henry Capel, Henry Fletcher
Colchester, Samuel Reynolds, Isaac Rebow
Corfe Castle, William Okeden, Richard Fownes
Cornwall, { Sir John Carew
 { Hugh Boscawen
Coventry, John Stratford, Sir Roger Cave

Cri-blade.

Cricblade, Charles Fox, Edmund Webb
Cumberland, { Sir John Lowther
 { Sir George Fletcher
Denbigh County, Sir R. Middleton
Denbigh Town, Edward Brereton
Derbysbire, { Sir John Gell
 { Sir Gilbert Clark
Derby Town, Anthony Grey, John Coke
Devizes, Sir William Pincen, Walter Grubb
Devonshire, { Francis Courtney
 { Samuel Roll
Dorchester, Gerrard Napier, John Trenchard
Dorsetshire, { Thomas Strangeways
 { Thomas Freak
Dover, Sir Basil Dixwell, Thomas Papillon
Downton, Sir Charles Rawley, Maurice Buckland
Droitwich, Lord Coot, Samuel Sandys
Dunwich, Sir Thomas Allen, Roger North
Durham County, { Robert Byerly
 { William Lampton
Durham City, George Morland, Henry Lyddell
Eastlow, Henry and Charles Trelawny
Edmunds Bury, Sir Robert Davers, Sir Thomas Harvey
Essex, { Henry Mildway
 { John North
Evesham, Sir John Matthews, Henry Parker
Exeter, Henry Polexfen, Sir Edward Seymour
Eye, Thomas Knivet, Henry Pooley
Flint County, Sir R. Pulestone
Flint Town, Sir John Hanmer
Fowey, Shadrach Vincent, John Raffleigh
Gatton, Thomas Turgis, Sir John Thompson
Germans, Sir Walter Moyle, Daniel Elliot
Glamorgan, Bussay Mansel
Gloucestershire, { Sir John Guise
 { Sir Ralph Dutton
Gloucester City, Sir Duncomb Colchester, Sir Will. Cook
Grampound, Edward Hearle, John Tanner
Grantbam, Sir John Brownlow, Sir William Ellis
Grimsby, Sir Thomas Brinsden, Sir Edward Askew
Grimshead, Sir Thomas Dyke, Thomas Sacville
Guildford, Foot Onslow, John Weston
Harwich, Sir Thomas Middleton, John Eldred
Hastmiers, White Titchborn, Dennis Onslow
Hastings, Thomas Mun, John Ashburnham
Haverford, William Wogan
Helston, Sir John St. Aubin, Charles Godolphin
Herefordshire

Herefordshire, { Sir Edward Harley
 { Sir John Morgan
Hereford City, Sir William Grevil, Paul Foley
Hertfordshire, { Sir Charles Cæsar
 { Sir Thomas Blunt
Hertford Town, Sir William Cowper, Sir Tho. Bide
Heydon, Matthew Appleyard, Henry Guy
Heytesbury, William Sacheverell, William Ash
Higbam, Sir Rice Rudd
Hindon, John Milner, Robert Hyde
Honiton, Richard Courtney, Richard Walrond
Horsbam, Anthony Eversfield, John Mitchel
Huntingdonshire, { Robert Montagu
 { Robert Bernard
Huntingdon Town, Sidney Wortley, John Bigg
Hythe, Edward Hales, Julius Deeds
Ilcester, Sir Edward Windham, William Hellier
Ipswich, Peyton Ventris, Sir John Barker
Ives (St.) James Praed, Walter Vincent
Kellington, Jon. Prideaux, William Coriton
Kent, { Sir Vere Fane
 { Sir John Knatchbull
Kingston, William Gee, John Ramsden
Knaresborough, Lord Latimer, William Stockdale
Lancaster County, { Lord Brandon
 { Sir Charles Houghton
Lancaster Town, John Belfon, John Raven
Lanceston, William Harbord, Edward Ruffel
Leicestershire, { Thomas Halford
 { Lord Sherrard
Leicester Town, Thomas Bellis, Laurence Carter
Leominster, John Duttoncolt, Thomas Coningsby
Leskard, Sir Boucher Wray, John Buller
Leſtwithiel, Francis Roberts, Walter Kendall
Lewes, Thomas Pelham, Richard Bridger
Lincolnshire, { Lord Castleton
 { Sir Thomas Hussey
Lincoln City, Sir Christopher Nevil, Henry Monſon
Litchfield, Sir Michael Bidulph, Robert Burder
Liverpool, Lord Colcheſter, Thomas Norris
 { Sir Patience Ward, Sir Robert Clayton
London, { William Love, Thomas Pilkington
Ludlow, Charles Baldwin, Francis Herbert
Lutterball, John Smith, John Dean
Lyme, John Barridge, John Pool
Lymington, John Burrard, Richard Holt
Lynn, Sigismund Trafford, Sir John Turner

Maidstone,

Maidstone, Sir Thomas Taylor, Caleb Banks
Malden, Charles Montagu, Thomas Darcy
Malmesbury, Henry Wharton, Charles Godfrey
Malton, Sir William Strickland, William Palms
Marlborough, Sir John Earnly, George Willoughby
Marlow, Lord Faulkland, Sir John Borlace
Marwes, Sir Joseph Tredenham, Henry Seymour
Melcomb, Sir John Morton, Sir Robert Napier
Merioneth, Sir John Wynne
Midbury, Sir William Morley, John Lukner
Middlesex, { Sir Charles Garrard
 { Robert Hawley
Milbourn, Thomas Saunders, John Hunt
Minehead, Nathaniel Palmer, Francis Lutterell
Michael (St.) Francis Vivian, Lord Fenshaw
Monmouthshire, { Sir Trevor Williams
 { Lord Worcester
Monmouth Town, John Arnold
Morpeth, Roger Fenwick, Lord Morpeth
Montgomeryshire, Edward Vaughan
Montgomery Town, Lord Herbert
Newark, Lord Eland, Nicholas Saunderson
Newcastle (Stafford) Sir John Gower, John Lawton
Newcastle (Northumberland) Will. Blacket, Sir Robert Carr
Newport (Cornwall) John Specot, William Morrice
Newport (Hants) Sir Robert Dillington, William Stevens
Newton (Lancashire) Francis Cholmley, Sir John Chichley
Newton (Hants) Lord Ranelagh, Thomas Done
Norfolk County, { Sir William Cook
 { Sir Henry Hobart
Northamptonshire, { Edward Montagu
 { Edward Harby
Northampton Town, Sir John Langham, Sir Justinian Isham
Northumberland County, { William Forster
 { Philip Bickerstaff
Norwich, Thomas Blofield, Sir Nevil Catlyn
Nottinghamshire, { Lord Houghton
 { Sir Scroop How
Nottingham Town, Francis Pierrepont, Edward Bigland
Okehampton, Henry Northleigh, William Carey
Orford, Sir John Duke, Thomas Glemham
Oxfordshire, { Sir Robert Jenkinson
 { Sir John Cope
Oxford City, Sir Edward Norris, Henry Bertie
Oxford University, Heneage Finch, Sir Thomas Clarges
Pembrokeshire, Sir Hugh Owen
Pembroke Town, Arthur Owen

APPENDIX.

65

Penryn, Anthony Rowe, Alexander Pendarvis
Peterborough, Gilbert Dolben, Charles Fitzwilliams
Petersfield, Robert Mitchell, Thomas Bilson
Plsmouth, Sir John Maynard, Arthur Herbert
Plimpton, Sir George Treby, John Pollexfen
Pool, Henry Trenchard, Thomas Chaffin
Pontefract, Lord Down, Sir Thomas Yarborough
Portsmouth, Richard Norton, Henry Slingsby
Preston, James Stanley, Thomas Patten
Queenborough, James Herbert, Robert Crawford
Radnor County, Sir Rowland Gwyn
Radnor Town, Richard Williams
Reading, Sir William Rich, Sir Henry Fane
East Retford, Evelyn Pierrepont, John Thornhaugh
Richmond, Thomas York, John Darcy
Rippon, Sir Edward Blacket, Sir Jon. Jennings
Rochester, Sir Roger Twicken, Sir John Banks
Rumney, John Brewer, James Chadwick
Rutlandshire, { Bennet Sherrard
 { Sir Thomas Mackworth
Rye, Sir John Darrel, Thomas Frewen
Ryegate, Roger James, Sir John Parsons
Salop County, { Richard Newport
 { Edward Kynaston
Salop Town, Sir Francis Edwards, Andrew Newpott
Salisbury, Bernard Greenville, John Warden
Sandwich, Sir James Oxenden, John Thurbane
Sarum New, Thomas Hoby, Giles Eyre
Sarum Old, John Young, Thomas Pitt
Scarborough, William Herbert, Francis Thompson
Seaford, William Champion, Sir Nicholas Pelham
Shaftsbury, Edward Nicholas, Sir Matthew Andrews
Shoreham, John Monk, Sir Edward Hungerford
Somersetshire, { Edward Gorges
 { George Horner
Southampton County, { Lord Pawlet
 { Lord Wiltshire
Southampton Town, Sir Rich. Bret, Sir Ben. Newland
Southwark, Sir Peter Rich, John Arnold
Staffordshire, { Sir Walter Baggot
 { John Gray
Stafford Town, Philip Foley, John Chetwynd
Stamford, William Hyde, Charles Bertie
Steyning, Sir John Morton, Sir John Fagg
Stockbridge, Richard Whitehead, Essex St. John
Sudbury, Sir John Poley, Philip Gurdon

Suffolk,

- Suffolk*, { Sir John Cordel
 { Sir John Rous
Surrey, { Sir Richard Onslow
 { George Evelyn
Suffex, { Sir John Pelham
 { Sir William Thomas
Tamworth, Henry Sidney, Sir Henry Gough
Tewkesbury, Sir Francis Drake, Robert Ruffel
Taunton, Sir William Portman, John Sandford
Tewkesbury, Richard Dowdeswell, Sir Francis Ruffel
Tbetford, William Harbord, Sir Francis Guybon
Tbirsk, Richard Staines, Thomas Frankland
Tiverton, Samuel Foot, William Coleman
Totnes, Sir John Fowell, Richard Mallock
Tregony, Charles Boscawen, Hugh Fortescue
Truro, John Manley, Henry Vincent
Wallingford, Thomas Tipping, William Jennings
Warwickshire, { Sir Richard Newdigate
 { Sir Richard Verney
Warwick Town, William Colemore, Lord Digby
Wareham, George Reeves, Thomas Erle
Wells, Thomas Wyndham, Edward Berkley
Wendover, John and Richard Hampden
Wenlock, William Forrester, George Weld
Weobly, John Birch, James Morgan
Westbury, Peregrine Bertie, Richard Lewis
Westlow, Piercy Kirk, James Kendall
Westminster, Sir William Pulteney, Philip Howard
Westmoreland, { Henry Wharton
 { Sir John Lowther
Weymouth, Michael Harvey, Henry Henninge
Whitchurch, Lord Ruffel, Henry Wallop
Winchelsea, Richard Austin, Samuel Western
Winchester, Lord Pawlet, Francis Morley
Windsor, Sir Christopher Wren, Henry Powle
Wilton, Thomas Penruddock, Thomas Wyndham,
Wiltshire, { Thomas Mompeffon
 { Lord Cornbury
Woodstock, Sir John Doyley, Sir Thomas Littleton
Wooton Bassett, Henry St. John, John Wildman
Wygan, Sir Edward Chisnal, William Banks
Worcestershire, { Sir John Rushout
 { Thomas Foley
Worcester City, John Somers, William Bromley
Yarmouth (Norfolk), George England, Lord Huntington
Yarmouth, (Hants), Richard Norton, Henry Slingsby
Yorkshire

APPENDIX.

67

Yorkshire, { Sir John Key
Lord Fairfax
York City, Lord Dumblain, Edward Thompson

Speaker to this Parliament, HENRY POWLE.



A LIST of the House of Commons in the Second Parliament of King *WIL-* *LIAM*, *March*, 20, 1689.

A *BINGTON*, Simon Harcourt
Agmondesham, Edmund Waller, William Montagu
St. Albans, Sir Samuel Grimston, George Churchill
Aldborough, (*Suffolk*) Sir Henry Johnson, William Johnson
Aldborough, (*Yorkshire*) Christopher Tancred, Sir Michael
Wentworth
Allerton-North, Sir William Robinson, Thomas Lascel
Andover, Hon. Francis Pawlet, John Pollen
Anglesea, Richard Viscount Bulkeley
Apulby, Hon. William Cheyne, Charles Boyle
Arundel, James Butler, John Cook
Ashburton, Sir Richard Reynell, William Stawel
Aylesbury, Simon Maine, Sir Thomas Lee
Banbury, Sir Robert Dashwood
Barnstable, Sir George Hutchins, Arthur Champneys
Bath City, Joseph Langton, William Blaithwayt
Beaumaris, Thomas Bulkeley
Bedfordshire, { Hon. Edward Russel
Thomas Brown
Bedford Town, Thomas Hillierden, Thomas Christie
Bedwin, Sir John Raymond, Francis Stonehouse
Berkshire, { Sir Henry Winchcomb
Sir Humphry Forster
Berwick, Sir Francis Blake, Samuel Ogle
Beverly, Sir Michael Wharton, Ralph Wharton
Bewdley, Henry Herbert, Lord Herbert
Bishops Castle, { Walter Waring
Henry Newton } *double Return.*
Robert More
Bletchingly, Thomas Howard, Sir Robert Clayton
Bodmin, Nicholas Glynn, Russel Roberts

Boralfon, John Smith, Sir Henry Hobart
Boroughbridge, Sir Henry Goodrick, Sir Brian Stapleton
Bosfiney, Samuel Travers, Humphrey Nicholas
Boston, Hon. Peregrine Bertie, Sir William Yorke
Brackley, John Blencoe, Henry Mordaunt
Bramber, Nicholas Barbon, John Ratcliffe
Bracon County, Sir Rowland Gwyn
Bracon Town, Jeffrey Jeffreys
Bridgewater, Sir Francis Warre, Robert Balch
Bridport, John Michel, Sir Stephen Evans
Bristol, Sir Richard Hart, Sir John Knight
Bridgnorth, Sir Edward Aston, Sir William Whitmore
Bucks County, { Hon. Thomas Wharton
 { Richard Hampden
Buckingham Town, Sir Richard Temple, Alexander Den
Cahn, Henry Chivers, William Wyndham
Cambridgeshire, { Sir Robert Cotton
 { John Lord Cuits
Cambridge Town, Sir John Cotton, Granado Pigot
Cambridge University, Edward Finch, Henry Boyle
Camelford, Ambrose Manaton, Henry Manaton
Canterbury, Sir William Honeywood, Henry Lee
Cardiffe, Thomas Mansel
Cardigan County, John Vaughan
Cardigan Town, John Lewis
Carlisle, Christopher Musgrave, James Lowther
Carmarthen County, Sir Rice Rudd
Carmarthen Town, Richard Vaughan
Carnarvon County, Sir William Williams
Carnarvon Town, Sir Robert Owen
Castle-rising, Sir Robert Howard, Robert Walpole
Chester County, { Sir John Manwaring
 { Sir Robert Cotton
Chester City, Sir Thomas Grosvenor, Sir Richard Leving
Chichester, Sir Thomas Miller, Thomas May
Chippenharn, Alexander Popham, Richard Long
Chipping Wicomb, Charles Godfrey, Thomas Lewis
Christ's Church, William Etterick, Francis Gwynn
Cirencester, Richard How, John How
Clifton, Sir Joseph Herne, William Hayne
Clithero, Roger Kenyon, Fitton Garrard
Cockermouth, Sir Orlando Gee, Sir Wilfrid Lawson
Colchester, Sir Isaac Rebow, Sir Thomas Cook
Corfe Castle, Richard Fownes, William Culliford
Cornwall County, { Hon. Francis Roberts
 { Hon. Hugh Boscawen
Cowpentry, Richard Hopkins, John Stratford

APPENDIX.

69

Cricklade, Edmund Webb, Charles Fox
Cumberland County, { Sir George Fletcher
 { Sir John Lowther
Denbigh County, Sir Richard Middleton
Denbigh Town, Edward Brereton
Derbysbire, { Sir Gilbert Clark
 { Henry Gilbert
Derby Town, Anchtel Grey, Robert Willmot
Devizes, Walter Grubb, John Methuen
Devonsbire, { Francis Courtney
 { Samuel Rolle
Dorsetsbire, { Thomas Strangeways
 { Thomas Freke
Dorchester, James Gould, Thomas Treachard
Dover, Thomas Papillon, James Chadwick
Downton, Sir Charles Rawley, Maurice Buckland
Droitwich, Richard Earl of Bellamont, Philip Foley
Dunwich, Sir Robert Rich, John Bence
Durham County, { Sir Robert Eden
 { William Lampton
Durham City, William Tempelt, George Moreland
Eastlow, Charles and Henry Trelawny
Edmunds Bury, Sir Robert Davers, John Harvey
Essex, { Sir Francis Matham
 { Sir Charles Barington
Evesham, Sir James Rushout, Edward Rudge
Exeter, Sir Edward Seymour, Christopher Sale
Eye, Henry Poley, Thomas Davenant
Flintsbire, Sir Roger Pulestone
Flint Town, Thomas Whitley
Fowey, Jonathan Rastleigh, Shadrach Vincent
Gatton, Sir John Thompson, Thomas Turgis
Germans, (St.) Daniel Elliot, Henry Fleming
Glamorgans, Buley Mansel
Gloucestersbire, { Sir John Guise
 { Sir Ralph Dutton
Gloucester City, William Cooke, William Trye
Grampound, John Tanner, John Butler
Grantham, Sir John Brownlow, Sir William Ellis
Grimby, Sir Edward Aylcough, John Chaplin
Grimstead, Sir Thomas Dyke, Lionel Earl of Orrery
Guildford, Morgan Randall, Foot Onflow
Harwich, Hon. Charles Viscount Cheyne, Sir Thomas
 Middleton
Hastemere, George Bridges, Dennis Onflow
Hastings, Hon. John Beaumont, Peter Gott
Haverford West, William Wogan

Helfon,

APPENDIX.

- Nelson*, Sir John St. Aubin, Charles Godolphin
Herefordshire, { Sir Herbert Crofts
 { Sir Edward Harley
Hereford City, Paul Foley, Henry Cornwall
Hertfordshire, { Sir Thomas Pope Blunt
 { Ralph Freeman
Hertford Town, Sir William Cowper, Sir William Leman
Heydon, Henry Guy, Matthew Appleyard
Heytesbury, William Ash, William Trenchard
Higham Ferrers, Thomas Andrews
Hindon, Robert Hyde, John Lord Fitzharding
Honiton, Sir William Drake, Sir Walter Yonge
Horsham, John Michell, Thomas White
Huntingtonshire, { John Dryden
 { John Proby
Huntington Town, Sidney Wortley, Richard Montagu
Hythe, Sir Philip Boteler, William Brockman
Ilcester, Sir Edward Wyndham, John Hunt
Ipswich, Sir John Barker, Sir Charles Blois
Ives, (St.) James Praed, William Harris
Kellington, Francis Fulford, Jonathan Prideaux
Kent, { Sir John Knatchbull
 { Sir Thomas Roberts
Kingston upon Hull, Charles Osborne, John Ramsden
Knaresborough, { Thomas Fawks, *by one Indenture*
 { Henry Slingsby, } *by another*
 { Christopher Stockdale, }
Lancaster County, { James Stanley
 { Sir Ralph Ashton
Lancaster Town, Roger Kirkby, Thomas Preston
Lanceston, Barnard Greenville, Henry Lord Hyde
Leicesterhire, { Bennet Lord Sherrard
 { Sir Thomas Haslrig
Leicester Town, Sir Edward Abney, Lawrence Carter
Leominster, Thomas Coningsby, John Duttoncolt
Leskard, Sir Bouchier Wray, Emanuel Piper
Leſſwithiel, Sir Bevil Greenville, Walter Kendal
Levas, Thomas Pelham, Richard Bridger
Lincolnshire, { Hon. George Viscount Castleton
 { Sir Thomas Hufſey
Lincoln City, Sir John Bolles, Sir Edward Hufſey
Litchfield, Robert Burdett, Richard Dyot
Liverpool, Jasper Mawdit, Thomas Norris
London, { Sir William Pritchard, Sir Samuel Daſhwood
 { Sir Thomas Vernon, Sir William Turner
Ludlow, Silas Titus, Francis Lloyd
Luggershall, Thomas Neale, John Webb

- Lyme-Regis*, Henry Henley, John Burrige
Lymington, John Burrard, Thomas Done
Lynn-Regis, Sir John Turner, Daniel Beddingfield
Maidstone, Sir Thomas Taylor, Thomas Ryder
Malden, Charles Montagu, Sir Eliab Harvey
Malmbury, Hon. Goodwyn Wharton, George Booth
Malton, Sir William Strickland, William Palmes
Marlborough, Sir John Ernley, Thomas Bennet
Marlow, { James Chase, } by Inden. of the under
 { Sir William Whitlock, } Sheriff, March 4.
 { James Chase, } added after by the High
 { Ralph Bucknel, } Sheriff, March 18.
Marwas, (St.) Sir Joseph Tredenham, John Tredenham
Melcomb Regis, Henry Henning, Thomas Freke
Merioneth, Sir John Wynne
Midhurst, Sir William Morley, John Lukener
Middlesex, { Sir Charles Garrard
 { Ralph Hawley
Milbourn-Port, Sir Thomas Travel, Sir Charles Carteret
Minehead, John Sandford, Alexander Lutterel
Michael, (St.) Francis Scobell, Humphry Courteney
Monmouthshire, { Charles Marquis of Worcester
 { Thomas Morgan
Monmouth Town, Sir Charles Keymis
Morpeth, George Fenwick, George Nicholas
Montgomeryshire, Edward Vaughan
Montgomery Town, Price Devereux
Newark upon Trent, Hon. William Lord Eland, Sir Francis
 Molineux
Newcastle under Line, Sir Thomas Bellot, Sir John Levison
 Gower
Newcastle upon Tyne, Sir Ralph and William Carr
Newport, (Cornwall) John Specott, John Morice
Newport, (Hants) Richard Leveson, Sir William Stephens
Newton, (Lancashire) George Cholmondeley, John Bennet
Newton, (Hants) Richard Earl of Ranelagh, Thomas Done
Norfolk County, { Sir Jacob Astley
 { Sir William Cooke
Northamptonshire, { Sir Andrew St. John
 { John Parkhurst
Northampton Town, Sir Will. Langham, Sir Justinian Isham
Northumberland Bount, { William Forster
 { Philip Bickerstaff
Norwich, Thomas Blofeld, John Ward
Nottinghamshire, { Sir Scroope How
 { William Sacheverell

Nottingham

APPENDIX.

Nottingham Town, Charles Hutchinſon, Richard Slater
 Okehampton, William Carey, John Burrington
 Orford, Thomas Glemham, Thomas Felton
 Oxfordſhire, { Montagu Lord Norris
 { Sir Robert Jenkinſon
 Oxford City, Hon. Henry Bertie, Sir Edward Harley
 Oxford University, Hon. Heneage Finch, Sir Tho. Chorges
 Pembrokeſhire, Sir Hugh Owen
 Pembroke Town, Arthur Owen
 Penryn, Alexander Pendarvis, Sidney Godolphin
 Peterborough, Gilbert Dolben, William Brownlow
 Petersfield, Robert Mitchel, Richard Holt
 Plymouth, John Greenville, John Trelawny
 Plimpton, John Pollexfen, Sir John Trevor
 Pool, Sir Nathaniel Napier, Anthony Lord Aſhley
 Pontefract, Hon. Henry Dawney, Sir John Bland
 Portſmouth, Hon. Edward Ruſſel, Nicholas Hedger
 Preſton, Sir Charles Greenfield, Sir Edward Chiffenhall
 Queenborough, Sir John Banks, Robert Crawford
 Radnor County, John Jeffreys
 Radnor Town, Robert Harley
 Reading, Sir William Rich, Sir Henry Fane
 Reſford, John Thornhaugh, Richard Taylor
 Richmond, Sir Mark Milbank, Theodore Bathuſt
 Rippon, Sir Jonathan and Jonathan Jennings
 Rochefter, Sir Joſeph Williamſon, Caleb Banks
 Romney, Sir Charles Sedley, John Brewer
 Rutland County, { Bennet Sherrard
 { Sir Thomas Mackworth
 Rye, Sir John Auſtin, Thomas Frewen
 Ryegate, Sir John and John Parſons
 Salop County, { Hon. Richard Lord Newport
 { Edward Kynaſton
 Salop Town, Hon. Andrew Nepwort, Richard Mytton
 Saltaſh, Narciffus Lutterel, Michael Hill
 Sandwich, John Thurbane, Edward Brent
 Sarum New, Thomas Hoby, Thomas Pitt
 Sarum Old, Sir Thomas Mompeſſon, William Harvey
 Scarborough, Lord Irwyn, Sir Charles Hotham
 Seaford, William Champion, Henry Pelham
 Shaftsbury, Edward Nichols, Sir Matthew Andrews
 Shoreham, Sir Edward Hungerford, John Petty
 Somerſetſhire, { Sir Edward Philips
 { Nathaniel Palmer
 Southamptonſhire, { Charles Marquiſs of Wincheſter
 { Richard Norton
 Southampton Town, Sir Charles Wyndham, Sir Benjamin
 Newland
 Southwar

- Southwark*, Anthony Boyer, John Arnold
Staffordshire, { John Gray
 { Walter Chetwynd
Stafford Town, John Chetwynd, Jonathan Cope
Stamford, Charles Bertie, William Hyde
Steving, Sir John and Robert Fagg
Stockbridge, William Montagu, Richard Whitehead
Sudbury, Philip Gurdon, John Robinson
Suffolk, { Sir Jervis Elwys
 { Sir Samuel Barnardiston
Surry, { Sir Richard Onslow
 { Sir Francis Vincent
Sussex, { Sir John Pelham
 { Sir William Thomas
Tamworth, Sir Henry Gough, Michael Biddulph
Tavistock, Robert Lord Ruffel, Sir Francis Drake
Taunton, Edward Clarke, John Speake
Tewkesbury, Richard Dowdeswell, Sir Francis Winnington
Thetford, Sir Francis Guybon, Baptift May
Thirft, Thomas Frankland, Richard Staines
Tiverton, Thomas Bere, Sir Anthony Kecke
Totnefs, Henry Seymour, Thomas Coulfton
Tregony, Hugh Portefcue, Lord Kildare
Truro, Sir Henry Ashurt, Henry Vincent
Wallingford, William Jennings, John Wallis
Warwickshire, { William Bromley
 { Andrew Archer
Warwick Town, Lord Digby, William Colemore
Wareham, Thomas Erle, Thomas Skinner
Wells, Hopton Windham, Edward Berkeley
Wendover, Richard Beke, John Blackwell
Wenlock, Sir William Forrefter, George Weld
Weobly, Robert Price, Thomas Foley
Westbury, Peregrine Bertie, Richard Lewis
Westminfter, Sir Walter Clarges, Sir Stephen Fox
Westmoreland, { Sir John Lowther
 { Sir Chriftopher Mufgrave
Weymouth, Sir John Morton, Michael Harvey
Whitchurch, James Lord Ruffel, Chriftopher Stokes
Winchelfea, Robert Aultin, Samuel Wefton
Winchefter, William Lord Powlet, Frederick Tilney
Windfor, Sir Charles Porter, Sir William Scawen
Wilton, Sir Richard Grabham Howe, Thomas Wyndham
Wiltshire, { Lord Cornbury
 { Sir Walter St. John
Woodftock, Sir Thomas Littleton, Thomas Wheate

APPENDIX.

Wooton Bassett, Henry St. John, John Wildman
Wygan, Peter Shakerly, John Byrom
Worcestershire, { Sir John Packington
 { Thomas Foley
Worcester City, Samuel Swift, Charles Cocks
Yarmouth, (Norfolk) George England, Samuel Fuller
Yarmouth, (Hants) Henry Holmes, Charles Duncombe
Yorkshire, { Lord Fairfax
 { Sir John Kay
York City, Robert Waller, Henry Thompson

Speaker to this Parliament, Sir JOHN TREVOR.

It must be observed that, in the fourth Session of this Parliament, *viz.* *March* 23, 1693-4, the Royal Assent was given to an Act for raising 1,500,000*l.* by voluntary Subscriptions; the Subscribers to be incorporated, and to erect a BANK, and to receive Recompence out of certain Duties arising from Tonage and Poundage, and from Beer and Ale; which was the Foundation of the Bank of *England*.

That, on *June* the 8th following, a Draught of a Commission for taking Subscriptions for the said Bank, together with a Schedule, containing a Draught of a Charter for the Corporation of the said Bank, were first approved and signed by her Majesty (*Queen Mary*.)

And that the Charter itself, (which was to pass the great Seal, after the first Day of *August*, if the Sum of 1,200,000*l.* or one Moiety, or more thereof, should be subscribed by that Time, or sooner, if the whole should be sooner subscribed) was accordingly granted towards the Middle of *July*, the Commissioners having taken Subscriptions amounting to that full Sum by the 5th of that Month.



A LIST of the House of Commons,
in the Third Parliament of King *William*,
November 22, 1695.

*Those marked with a * at first declined the Association.*

A BINGTON, * Simon Harcourt
Agmondesham, Edmund Waller, * Montagu Drake
St. Albans, George Churchill, Sir Samuel Grimston
Aldborough (Suffolk) Sir Henry Johnson, William Johnson
Aldborough (Yorkshire) Chr. Tancred, Sir Mich. Wentworth
Allerton-North, Sir William Holster, Thomas Lascel
Andover, John and Robert Smith
Anglesea, Richard Lord Visc. Bulkeley
Apulby, Sir Richard Sandford, Sir John Lowther
Arundel, Lord Walden, Edmund Dummer
Ashburton, William Stawell, Richard Duke
Aylesbury, James Herbert, Thomas Lee
Bambury, * Sir Robert Dashwood
Barnstable, Arthur Campanis, Nicholas Hooper
Bath, Sir Thomas Eitcourt, William Blaithwayt
Beaumaris, * Sir William Williams
Bedfordshire, { Edward Ruffel
 { William Duncomb
Bedford Town, William Farrar, Thomas Hillerden
Bedwin, Sir Ralph Delaval, Francis Stonehouse
Berkshire, { Richard Nevil
 { Sir Humphry Forster
Berwick, Ralph Grey, Samuel Ogle
Beverly, Sir Roger Wharton, Michael Wharton
Bewdley, Salway Winnington
Bishops Castle, Charles Mason, Richard Moore
Bletchingly, Maurice Thomson, Thomas Howard
Bodmin, John Houblon, Rufiel Roberts
Boralfston, John Elwill, John Smith
Boroughbridge, Thomas Harrison, Sir Henry Goodrick
Bosfiney, George Booth, * John Manley
Boston, Peregrine Bertie, Sir William York
Brackley, Charles Egerton, Henry Mordaunt
Bramber, * William Stringer, Nicholas Barbone
Brecon County, Sir Rowland Gwynn

Brecon Town, Jeffrey Jeffreys
Bridgewater, William Palmer, Roger Hoare
Bridport, Nicholas Carey, Sir Stephen Evans
Bristol, Sir Thomas Day, Robert Yates
Bridgnorth, Sir Edward Acton, Sir William Whitmore
Buckinghamshire, { Sir Richard Atkins
 { Thomas Wharton
Buckingham Town, Sir Richard Temple, * Alex. Denton
Calne, Henry Blake, George Hungerford
Cambridgeshire, { Edward Ruffel
 { Lord Cutts
Cambridge Town, John Pepys, Isaac Watlington
Cambridge University, George Oxenden, Henry Boyle
Camelford, Robert Moleworth, Ambrose Manaton
Canterbury, George Sayer, Sir William Honeywood
Cardiffe, Thomas Mansel
Cardigan County, John Vaughan
Cardigan Town, John Lewis
Carlisle, James Lowther, William Howard
Carmarthen County, Sir Rice Rudd
Carmarthen Town, Richard Vaughan
Carnarvon County, Sir William Williams
Carnarvon Town, Sir Robert Owen
Castle-rising, Edward Walpole, Sir Robert Howard
Chester County, { Sir Robert Cotton
 { John Manwarring
Chester Town, Richard Leving, * Sir Thomas Grosvenor
Chichester, Lord Ranelagh, William Elson
Chippenham, Walter White, Alexander Popham
Chipping, Charles Godfrey, Thomas Lewis
Christ's Church, Lord Cornbury, William Etterick
Cirencester, * Richard and * John How
Clifton, Sir Joseph Hern, William Hayne
Ciltbero, Christopher Lister, Ambrose Puspsey
Cockermouth, Sir Charles Gerrard, Woodwyn Wharton
Colchester, Sir John Morden, Sir Isaac Rebow
Corfe-castle, William Culliford, * Richard Fownes
Cornwall, { John Speccot
 { Hugh Boscawen
Coventry, * George Bohun, Thomas Gerey
Cricklade, Charles Fox, Edmund Webb
Cumberland, { Sir Jon. Lowther
 { Sir George Fletcher
Denbigh County, Sir R. Middleton
Denbigh Town, Edward Brereton
Derbysire, { Marquis of Hartington
 { * Sir Gilbert Clark

- Derby Town*, Lord Cavendish, John Barnold
Devizes, Sir Edward Ernly, John Methuen
Devonshire, { * Francis Courtney
 { Samuel Rolle
Dorchester, Nathaniel Bond, Nathaniel Napier
Dorsetshire, { * Thomas Strangeways
 { * Thomas Freke
Dover, Sir Basil Dixwell, James Chadwick
Downton, Charles Duncomb, Sir Charles Rawleigh
Droitwich, Edward Harley, Charles Cox
Dunwich, Henry Hevingham, Sir Robert Rich
Durham County, { Sir William Bows
 { William Lampton
Durham City, Charles Montagu, Henry Lyddell
Eastlow, Henry and Charles Trelawny
Edmunds Bury, John Harvey, Sir Robert Davers
Essex, { Sir Francis Marham
 { Sir Charles Barrington
Exeſham, * Henry Parker, Sir James Ruſhout
Exeter, Edward Sayward, Joſeph Tilly
Eye, Charles Cornwallis, Thomas Davenant
Flint County, Sir J. Conway
Flint Town, Sir Roger Puleſtone
Fowey, Thomas Vivian, * Bernard Granville
Gatton, Thomas Turgis, Sir John Thompson
Germans (St.) * Henry Fleming, * Daniel Elliot
Glamorgan, Buſſey Manſel
Glouceſterſhire, { Sir John Guiſe
 { Sir Ralph Dutton
Glouceſter City, Robert Payne, William Trye
Gram-pound, Hugh Fortefcne, John Tanner
Grantbaw, Sir John Brolow, Sir William Ellis
Grimſby, Arthur Moore, Sir Edward Aſkew
Grimſtead, John Conyers, * Sir Thomas Dyke
Guildford, Morgan Randell, Foot Onſlow
Harwich, Sir Thomas Devall, Sir Thomas Middleton
Haſlemere, George Woodroff, George Bridges
Haſtings, John Pulteney, Robert Auſtin
Haverford-Weſt, William Wogan
Heſſon, Francis and Charles Godolphin
Herefordſhire, { Sir Herbert Crofts
 { Sir Edward Harley
Hereford City, James Morgan, Paul Foley
Hertfordſhire, { Thomas Haſſey
 { Sir Thomas Blunt
Hertford Town, Sir William Cowper, William Cowper
Heydon, Lord Spencer, Sir William Trumbal

Heyteſbury.

Huntington Town, John Pocklington, Richard Montagu,
Hytbe, Jacob Desboverie, Sir Philip Boteler
Ilcester, Francis Windham, Henry Hunt
Ipswich, Sir John Barker, Charles Utting
Ives (St.) John Mitchel, James Praed
Kellington, * Francis Gwyn, * Sir William Coryton
Kent, { Philip Sidney
 { Sir Thomas Roberts
Kingston, William St. Quintin, Charles Osborn
Knaesborough, * Robert Byerly, William Stockdale
Lancashire, { James Stanley
 { Ralph Ashton
Lancaster Town, Thomas Preston, Roger Kirkby
Lanceston, William Carey, * Lord Hyde
Leicestershire, { John Verney
 { George Ashby
Leicester Town, Arthur Palmes, Sir Edward Abney
Leominster, John Duttoncolt, Thomas Coningelby
Leskard, William Bridges, Sir Bouchier Wray
Leffawithiel, Samuel Travers, Sir Beville Greenville
Lewis, Henry and Thomas Pelham
Lincolnsbire, { * Lord Castleton
 { Sir Thomas Hufsey
Lincoln City, * Sir John Bolles, William Monson
Litchfield, Sir Michael Biddulph, * Robert Burdet
Liverpool, William Norris, Jasper Mordit
London, { Sir Robert Clayton, Sir John Fleet
 { Sir Samuel Dashwood, Sir Thomas Vernon
Ludlow, Thomas Newport, Charles Baldwin
Luggershall, Thomas Neal, John Webb
Lyme, Robert and Henry Henley

APPENDIX.

79

Melcomb, John Knight, * Thomas Freke
Merioneth, Sir John Wynne
Midhurst, * Sir William, * John Lukener
Middlesex, { Sir John Wolfstonholm
 { Edward Ruffel
Milbourn, * Sir Thomas Travel, * Sir Charles Carteret
Minehead, * John Stamford, Henry Lutterell
Michael (St.) Thomas Vivian, Hugh Courteney
Monmouthshire, { Sir Charles Keymes
 { Thomas Morgan
Monmouth Town, John Arnold
Morpeth, Sir Henry Bellyfis, George Newland
Montgomeryshire, Edward Vaughan
Montgomery Town, Price Devereux
Newark, Francis Molineux, George Markham
Newcastle (Stafford) John Lawton, Sir John Gower
Newcastle (Northumberland) Sir Will. Blacket, Will. Carr
Newport (Cornwall) William Morrice, * Lord Cheney
Newport (Hants) Lord Cutts, Sir Robert Cotton
Newton (Lancashire), * Leigh Banks, * Thomas Brotherton
Newton (Hants) John Worsley, * Thomas Done
Norfolk County, { Sir Henry Hobard
 { Sir Jacob Astley
Northamptonshire, { Thomas Cartwright
 { Sir Andrew St. John
Northampton Town, Sir Justinian Isham, Chr. Montagu
Northumberland, { * William Forster
 { Philip Bickerstaff
Norwich, Francis Gardiner, Thomas Blofield
Nottinghamshire, { John White
 { Sir Scroop How
Nottingham Town, Charles Hutchinson, Richard Slater
Okehampton, Thomas Northmore, John Burington
Orford, Sir Adam and Thomas Felton
Oxfordshire, { * Montagu Lord Norris
 { * Sir Robert Jenkinson
Oxford City, * Sir Edward Norris, * Thomas Rowney
Oxford University, * Heneage Finch, * Sir Will. Trumbula
Pembrokeshire, Arthur Owen
Pembroke Town, Sir John Philips
Penryn, James Vernon, Alexander Pendarvis
Peterborough, Gilbert Dolben, Sir William Brownlow
Petersfield, Robert Mitchell, Richard Holt
Plymouth, John Granville, George Parker
Plimpton, Sir Thomas Trevor, Courtney Croker
Pool, Lord Ashley, Sir Nathaniel Napier
Pontefract, Sir William Lowther, Robert Monkton
Portsmouth,

Portsmouth, Nicholas Hedger, John Gibson
Preston, Sir Thomas Stanley, John Molineux
Queenborough, Robert Crawford, Thomas King
Radnor County, John Jeffreys
Radnor Town, Robert Harley
Reading, Sir William Rich, Sir Henry Fane
Retford, John Thornhaugh, Richard Taylor
Richmond, Thomas York, Sir Marmaduke Wyvill
Rippon, John Aislaby, Jonathan Jennings
Rochester, Sir Cloudsley Shovel, Sir Jos. Williamson
Romney, Sir William Twisden, John Brewer
Rutlandshire, { Lord Burleigh
 { Bonnet Sherrard
Rye, Sir John Austin, Thomas Frewen
Ryegate, Roger James, * John Parsons
Salop County, { Richard Newport
 { * Edward Kynaston
Salop Town, * John Kynaston, * Andrew Newport
Saltsb, Francis Buller, Walter Moyle
Sandwich, Thomas Taylor, Edward Barnard
Sarum New, Sir Thomas Mompeston, Thomas Hoby
Sarum Old, Thomas Pitt, William Harvey
Scarborough, Lord Irwin, Sir Charles Hotham
Seaford, Henry Champion, William Lowndes
Shaftsbury, Sir Edward Nicholas, Sir Mich. Andrews
Shorham, Henry Priestman, John Perry
Somersetshire, { * Sir John Smith
 { * Sir John Trevillion
Southampton County, { Lord Wichester
 { Richard Newton
Southampton Town, Sir Char. Wyndham, Sir Benj. Newland
Southwark, Charles Cox, Anthony Bowyer
Staffordshire, { Henry Paget
 { * John Grey
Stafford Town, Thomas and Philip Foley
Stamford, Philip and Charles Bertie
Steyning, Sir John Fagg, Sir Edward Hungerford
Stockbridge, Anthony Sturt, John Venables
Sudbury, John Robinson, Thomas Barnard
Suffolk, { Sir Harvey Elwys
 { Sir Samuel Barnadiston
Surrey, { Denzil Onslow
 { Sir Richard Onslow
Suffex, { Sir John Pelham
 { William Thomas
Tamworth, Thomas Guy, * Sir Henry Gough
Tarvisstock, James and Robert Ruffel

Taunton,

APPENDIX.

81

Taunton, Sir William Portman, * John Sandford
Tewkesbury, Sir Francis Wington, Richard Dowdeswell
Thetford, * Sir John Wodehouse, Sir Joseph Williamson
Thirsk, Sir Godfrey Copley, Richard Staines
Tiwerton, Charles Spencer, Thomas Bere
Totness, * Edward Seymour, Edward Yard
Tregony, Francis Roberts, James Montagu
Truro, John Globerry, Henry Vincent
Wallingford, * William Jennings, Thomas Tipping
Warwickshire, { William Bromley
 { Andrew Archer
Warwick Town, * Francis Greville, * Lord Digby
Wareham, Thomas Trenehard, Thomas Erle
Wells, William Coward, * Edward Berkeley
Wendover, Richard Beak, John Blackwell
Wenlock, William Porrester, * George Weld
Weobly, * Robert Price, Thomas Foley
Westbury, Peregrine Bertie, Richard Lewis
Westlow, James Kendall, John Mountstevens
Westminster, Charles Montagu, Sir Stephen Fox
Westmoreland, { Sir Richard Stratford
 { Sir John Lowther
Weymouth, Maurice Ashley, Michael Harvey
Whitchurch, Christopher Stokes, Lord Ruffel
Winchelsea, Richard Austin, Samuel Weston
Winchester, Frederick Tilney, Lord Pawlet
Windsor, Lord Fitzharding, William Scawen
Wilton, Sir John Hawles, John Gantler
Wiltshire, { Thomas Hungerford
 { Henry St. John
Woodstock, * James Bertie, Sir Thomas Littleton
Wooton Bassett, Thomas Jacob, * Henry Pynnil
Wygan, * Sir Roger Bradshaw, * Peter Shackerley
Worcestershire, { Edward Sandys
 { Thomas Foley
Worcester City, William Bromley, * Samuel Swift
Yarmouth (Norfolk), George England, Samuel Fuller
Yarmouth (Hants), Anthony Morgan, * Henry Holmes
Yorkshire, { Sir John Kay
 { Lord Fairfax
York City, Sir William Robinson, Toby Jenkins

Speaker to this Parliament, PAUL FOLEY.

A LIST of the House of Commons
in the Fourth Parliament of King *WILLIAM*,
December 6, 1698.

A *BINGDON*, Simon Harcourt
Agmondesham, Sir John Garrard, Lord Cheyne
Albans, (St.) Sir Samuel Grimston, George Churchill
Aldborough, (Suffolk) Sir Henry and William Johnson
Aldborough, (Yorkshire) Sir George Cook, Sir Abstru. Dan
Allerton-North, Sir William Hustler, Ralph Milbank
Andover, John Smith, Anthony Henley
Anglesey, Richard Viscount Bulkely
Apulby, Jervis Pierrepont, Sir John Walter
Arundel, John Cook, Christopher Knight
Asheburton, William Stawell, Richard Duke
Aysbury, James Herbert, Robert Dormer
Banbury, Sir John Cope
Barnstable, Nicholas Hooper, Arthur Champneys
Bath, Alexander Popham, William Blaithwayt
Beaumaris, Owen Hughes
Bedfordshire, } Lord Ruffel
 } Sir William Gostwick
Bedford Town, Sir Thomas Alton, William Spencer
Bedwin, Francis Stonehouse, Charles Davenant
Bekefbire, } Sir Humphry Forster
 } Richard Nevil
Berwick, Sir Francis Blake, Samuel Ogle
Beverly, Sir Michael and Ralph Wharton
Bewdley, Salway Winnington
Bishops Castle, Sir William Brownlow, Charles Mason
Bitchingly, Hugh Hare, Sir Robert Clayton
Bedmin, Ruffel Roberts, John Hoblyn
Boraston, James Montagu, Sir John Hales
Boroughbridge, Sir Henry Goodrick, Christopher Vane
Bosney, Sir John Pole, John Tregagle
Boston, Richard Wynn, Edmund Boulter
Brackley, Charles Egerton, Sir John Aubery
Framber, William Westbrook, John Courthope
Brecon County, Sir Rowland Gwyn
Brecon Town, Thomas Morgan

APPENDIX.

83.

Bridgewater, Roger Hoare, George Crane
Bridport, Peter Battiscomb, Alexander Pitfield
Bristol, Sir Thomas Day, Robert Yate
Bridgnorth, Sir William Whitmore, Sir Edward Aston
Bucks County, { Goodwyn Wharton
 { Lord Cheyne
Buckingham Town, Sir Richard Temple, Alexander Denton
Calne, Henry Chivers, Henry Blake
Cambridgeshire, { Lord Cutts
 { Sir Rushout Cullen
Cambridge Town, Sir John Cotton, Sir Henry Pickering
Cambridge University, Henry Boyle, Anthony Hammond
Camelford, Ambrose and Henry Manaton
Canterbury, George Sayer, Henry Lee
Cardiffe, Sir Edward Stradling
Cardiganshire, John Lewis
Cardigan Town, Sir Charles Lloyd
Carlisle, Sir Christopher Musgrave, Jeremiah Bubb
Cardiganshire, Sir Rice Rudd
Carmarthen Town, Richard Vaughan
Carnarvonshire, Thomas Bulkeley
Carnarvon Town, Sir John Wynn
Castle-rising, Thomas Howard, Robert Walpole
Cheeshire, { Sir John Manwairing
 { Sir Robert Cotton
Chester Town, Sir Thomas Grosvenor, Peter Shackerly
Chichester, Sir Richard Farrington, John Miller
Chippensham, Edward Montagu, Walter White
Chipping-Wicomb, Charles Goufrey, Thomas Archdale
Christ's Church, Lord Conbury, William Ettricke
Cirencester, Henry Ireton, Charles Cox
Clifton, Sir Joseph Herne, William Hayne
Clithero, Christopher Lister, Thomas Stringer
Cockermouth, William Seymour, Sir George Fletcher
Colchester, Sir Thomas Cook, Sir Isaac Rebow
Corfe-castle, John Banks, William Gulliford
Cornwall, { Hugh Bolcawen
 { John Speccott
Coventry, Sir Christopher Hales, Richard Hopkins
Cricklade, Edward Pleydell, Charles Fox
Cumberland County, { Sir George Fletcher
 { Sir John Lowther
Denbigh County, Sir Richard Middleton
Denbigh Town, Edward Brereton
Derbysire, { Sir Gilbert Clark
 { Henry Gilbert
Derby Town, Lord Cavendish, George Vernon

APPENDIX.

- Devizes*, Sir Francis Child, John Methuen
Devonshire, { Francis Courtney
 { Samuel Rolle
Dorsetshire, { Thomas Strangeways
 { Thomas Freke
Dorchester, Sir Robert and Nathaniel Napier
Dorset, Sir Basil Dixwell, James Chadwick
Downton, John Eyre, Carew Raleigh
Droitwich, Charles Cocks, Thomas Foley
Dunwich, Sir Robert Rich, Henry Heveningham
Durham County, { Sir Robert Eden
 { William Lampton
Durham City, Charles Montagu, Thomas Conyers
Eastlow, Charles and Henry Trelawney
Edmunds Bury, Sir Robert Davers, John Hervey
Essex, { Edward Bullock
 { Sir Charles Barington
Evesham, Sir Henry Parker, John Rudge
Exeter, Sir Edward Seymour, Sir Bartholomew Shower
Eye, Spencer Compton, Sir Joseph Jekyll
Flintshire, Sir John Conway
Flint Town, Thomas Moltyn
Forwey, Sir Bevil Granville, Thomas Vivian
Gatten, Thomas Turgis, Maurice Thompson
Germans, (St.) Daniel Elliot, Henry Fleming
Glamorgan, Busley Mansel
Gloucestershire, { John Howe
 { Richard Cocks
Gloucester City, Sir William Rich, William Selwyn
Grampound, Sir William Scawen, John Tanner
Grantham, Sir John Thorold, Sir William Ellis
Grimsbj, Sir Edward Ayscough, Arthur Moore
Grimstead, Lionel Boyle Earl of Orrery, John Conyers
Guildford, Morgan Randell, Foot Onslow
Harwich, Sir Thomas Daval, Sir Thomas Middleton
Hastemere, Sir Theophilus Oglethorpe, George Vernon
Hastings, John Pulteney, Peter Gott
Haverford West, Sir William Wogan
Helston, Sidney and Charles Godolphin
Herefordshire, { Henry Cornwall
 { Henry Georges
Hereford City, James Bridges, Samuel Pitts
Hertfordshire, { Sir Thomas Pope Blunt
 { Thomas Halsey
Hertford Town, Sir William, and William Cowper
Heydon, Anthony Duncombe, Hugh Bethel
Heytesbury, William and Edward Ash

85

McComb Regis, Michael Harvey, Thomas Freck

Merioneth,

Merioneth, Hugh Nanney
Midhurst, Sir William Morley, John Lukener
Middlesex, } Warwick Lake
 } Sir John Wolfenholm
Milbourn, Sir Thomas Travel, Sir Charles Cartwright
Minehead, Jacob Banks, Henry Lutterell
Michael (St.) Sir John Hawles, John Povey
Monmouthshire, } Sir John Williams
 } Thomas Morgan
Monmouth Town, Henry Probet
Morpeth, Philip Howard, Sir Henry Bellyfis
Montgomeryshire, Edward Vaughan
Montgomery Town, Price Devereux
Newark, Francis Molineux, George Markham
Newcastle (Stafford) Sir John Gower, Sir Thomas Bellot
Newcastle (Northumberland) Sir Will. Blacket, Will. Carr
Newport (Cornwall) John Granville, John Morrice
Newport (Hants) Lord Cutts, Sir Robert Cotton
Newton (Lancashire) Thomas Lee, Thomas Broughton
Newton (Hants) Thomas Hopton, John Worley
Norfolk, } Sir William Cook
 } Sir Jacob Ashley
Northamptonshire, } Sir Justinian Isham
 } John Parkhurst
Northampton Town, William Thurbby, Christ. Montagu
Northumberland, } Sir Edward Blacket
 } William Forster
Norwich, Robert Davy, Thomas Blofield
Nottinghamshire, } Sir Thomas Willoughby
 } Gervis Eyre
Nottingham Town, William Pierrepoint, Richard Slater
Okehampton, William Harris, Thomas Northmore
Oxford, Sir Charles Hedges, Thomas Felton
Oxfordshire, } Lord Norris
 } Sir Robert Jenkinson
Oxford City, Thomas Rowney, Sir Edward Norris
Oxford University, Sir Christ. Musgrave, Sir. Will. Glynn
Pembrokeshire, Arthur Owen
Pembroke Town, Sir John Phillips
Penryn, Samuel Trefusis, James Vernon
Peterborough, Sidney Wortley, Francis St. John
Petersfield, Peter Bettlesworth, Robert Mitchell
Plymouth, Charles Trelawney, John Rogers
Plimpton, Marmaduke Ryder, Courtney Corker
Pool, William Jolliff, William Piper
Pontefract, Sir John Bland, John Bright
Portsmouth, Sir George Rook, Thomas Erle

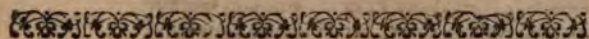
Preston,

Preston, Henry Ashurst, Thomas Molineux
Queenborough, Thomas King, Robert Crawford
Radnor County, Thomas Harvey
Radnor Town, Robert Harley
Reading, Sir Owen Buckingham, Sir John Dalby
Retford, Sir Willoughby Hickman, William Levinz
Richmond, John Darcy, Thomas York
Rippon, John Aislaby, Jon. Jennings
Rocheſter, Sir Cloudeſly Shovel, Sir Joſ. Williamſon
Romney, Sir Charles Sedley, John Brewer
Rutlandſhire, Richard Halford, Lord Burleigh
Rye, Joſeph Offley, Sir John Auſtin
Ryegate, Stephen Harvey, Edward Thurland
Salop County, { Sir Edward Leighton
 { Edward Kynaſton
Salop Town, Richard Mytton, John Kynaſton
Saltaſh, John Speccott, John Morrice
Sandwich, John March, John Thurbane
Sarum New, Charles Fox, Robert Eyre
Sarum Old, Charles Mompeſſon, William Harvey
Scarborough, Lord Irwyn, Sir Charles Hotham
Seaford, Sir William Thomas, William Lowndes
Shaſtbury, Edward Nicholas, Henry Cornwall
Shoreham, Charles Sergiſon, John Perry
Somerſetſhire, { Sir Edward Philips
 { John Hunt
Southampton County. { Thomas Helljerd
 { Richard Newton,
Southampton Town, Sir Benj. Newland, John Smith
Southwark, John Cholmondeley, Charles Cox
Staffordſhire, { Edward Baggott
 { John Gray
Stafford Town, Thomas and Philip Foley
Stamford, William Cecil, Charles Bertie
Steyning, Sir John Fagg, Sir Edward Hungerford
Stockbridge, George Pitt, Anthony Sturt
Sudbury, John Heſketh, Thomas Barnard
Suffolk, { Sir Lionel Talmash
 { Sir Samuel Barnardifton
 { Sir Richard Onſlow
Surrey, { John Weſton
 { Robert Orme
Suffex, { Sir William Thomas
Tamworth, John Chetwynd, Thomas Guy
Tarviſtock, Sir Francis Drake, Robert Ruſſel
Taunton, Heary Portman, Edward Clark
Teckelſbury, Charles Hancock, Richard Dowdeſwell

Thetford.

Thetford, James Sloan, Sir Joseph Williamson
Thirsk, Sir Thomas Frankland, Sir Godfrey Copley
Tiverton, Charles Spencer, Thomas Bere
Totnes, Thomas Coulston, Sir Edward Seymour
Tregony, Francis Roberts, James Montagu
Truro, Hugh Fortescu, Henry Vincent
Wallingford, Francis Roberts, Philip Meadows
Warwickshire, { Sir J. Mordant
 { Sir Charles Shuckborough
Warwick Town, Sir Francis Wagstaff, Robert Greville
Wareham, George Pitt, Thomas Trenchard
Wells, William Coward, Edward Berkeley
Wendover, Richard Beak, John Blackwell
Wenlock, William Forrester, George Weld
Weobly, Robert Price, Thomas Foley
Wenbury, Robert Bertie, Richard Lewis
Westminster, James Vernon, Charles Montagu
Westmoreland, { William Flemming
 { Sir Richard Sandford
Weymouth, Philip Taylor, Arthur Shallet
Whitchurch, Richard Woolstone, Lord Ruffel
Winchelsea, John Hayes, Robert Bristow
Winchester, Frederick Tilney, Lord Pawlet
Windsor, William Seawen, Richard Topham
Wilton, Sir Henry Ashurst, John Gantlet
Wiltshire, { Edward Ernly
 { Thomas Hungerford
Woodstock, James Bertie, Sir Thomas Littleton
Wooton Bassett, Henry St. John, Henry Pynnel
Wygan, Orlando Bridgeman, Sir Roger Bradshaw
Worcestershire, { Sir John Packington
 { William Walfsh
Worcester City, William Bromley, Samuel Swift
Yarmouth (Norfolk), George England, John Nicholson
Yarmouth (Hants), Anthony Morgan, Henry Holmes
Yorkshire, { Lord Down
 { Lord Fairfax
York City, Sir William Robinson, Toby Jenkins

Speaker to this Parliament, Sir THOMAS LITTLETON



A LIST of the House of Commons,
in the Fifth Parliament of King *WIL-*
LIAM, February 6, 1700.

A BINGDON, Simon Harcourt
Agmondesham, Sir John Garrard, Sir Samuel Garrard
Albans, (St.) George Churchill, John Gape
Aldborough, (Suffolk) Sir Henry and William Johnson
Aldborough, (Yorkshire) Robert Monckton, Cyril Arthington
Allerton-North, Sir William Hustler, Ralph Milbank
Andover, John Smith, Francis Sheppard
Anglesea, Richard Bulkeley
Apulby, Gervis Pierrepont, Wharton Dunch
Arundel, John Cook, Edmund Dummer
Ashburton, William Stawell, Richard Duke
Aylbury, Sir Thomas Lee, James Herbert
Banbury, { Charles North, } *double Return'd.*
 { John Dormer, }
Barnstable, Nicholas Hooper, Arthur Champneys
Bath, Alexander Popham, William Blaithwayt
Beaumaris, Coningsby Williams
Bedfordshire, { Lord Ruffel
 { Sir William Gostwick
Bedford Town, Samuel Rolt, William Spencer
Bedwin, Francis Stonehouse, Charles Davenant
Berkshire, { Sir Humphry Fortier
 { Richard Nevil
Berwick, Lord Grey, Samuel Ogle
Beverley, Sir Michael and Ralph Wharton
Bewdley, Salway Winnington
Bishops Castle, Charles Mason, George Walcot
Bletchingly, Sir Edward Gresham, John Ward
Bodmin, Russel Roberts, John Hoblyn
Boraston, Peter King, William Cowper
Boroughbridge, Sir Henry Goodrick, Sir Brian Stapleton
Bosfiney, John Tregagle, Francis Roberts
Boston, Edmund Boulter, Sir William York
Brackley, Charles and Henry Mordaunt
Bramber, Thomas Stringer, Thomas Owen
Brecon County, Sir Rowland Gwynn
Brecon Town, Sir Jeffery Jeffreys

APPENDIX.

Bridgewater, John Gilbert, George Balch
Bridport, Alexander Pitfield, William Gullston
Bristol, Robert Yates, Sir William Daines
Bridgnorth, Sir Edward Aston, Roger Pope
Bucks County, { Goodwyn Wharton
 { Lord Cheyne
Buckingham, Sir Richard Temple, Sir Edmund Denton
Calne, Walter Long, Walter Hungerford
Cambridgeshire, { Lord Cutts
 { Sir Rushout Cullen
Cambridge Town, Sir John Cotton, Sir Henry Pickering
Cambridge University, Henry Boyle, Anthony Hammond
Camelford, Henry Manaton, Dennis Glynn
Canterbury, George Sayer, Henry Lee
Cardiff, Sir Edward Stradling
Cardiganshire, Sir Humphry Mackworth
Cardigan Town, John Lewis
Carlisle, Philip Howard, James Lowther
Carmarthenshire, Sir Rice Rudd
Carmarthen Town, Richard Vaughan
Carnarvonshire, Thomas Bulkeley
Carnarvon Town, Sir John Wynn
Castle rising, Thomas Howard Robert Walpole
Cheshire, { Sir John Manwaring
 { Sir Robert Cotton
Chester Town, Sir Henry Bunbury, Peter Shackerly
Chichester, Sir Thomas May, William Ellison
Chippenham, Lord Mordaunt, Walter White
Chipping Wicomb, Charles Godfrey, Fleetwood Dormer
Christ's Church, Lord Cornbury, William Eutricke
Cirencester, James Thynr, Charles Cox
Clifton, Frederick and Nathaniel Herne
Cuthbert, Christopher Lister, Thomas Stringer
Cockermouth, William Seymour, Sir George Fletcher
Colchester, Sir Thomas Cook, Sir Isaac Rebow
Corfeisle, John Banks, Richard Fownes
Cornwall, { Hugh Boisawen
 { John Specott
Coventry, Sir Christopher Hales, Thomas Hopkins
Cricklade, Edmund Dunch, Sir Stephen Fox
Cumberland County, { Richard Musgrave
 { Jeffrey Lawton
Denbigh County, Sir Richard Middleton
Denbigh Town, Edward Brereton
Derbysire, { William, Marquiss of Hartington
 { Lord Roos
Derby Town, James Cavendish, Sir Charles Pye

APPENDIX.

91

Devizes, Sir Francis Child, Francis Merewether
Devonshire, { William Courtney
 { Samuel Rolle
Dorsetshire, { Thomas Strangeways
 { Thomas Trenchard
Dorchester, Nathaniel Napier, Thomas Trenchard
Dover, Sir Charles Hedges, Matthew Aylmer
Downton, John Eyre, Carew Raleigh
Droitwich, Thomas Foley, Charles Cocks
Dunwich, Sir Charles Blois, Robert Kemp
Durham County, William Lambton, Lionel Vane
Durham City, Charles Montagu, Thomas Conyers
Eaflow, Francis Godolphin, Sir Henry Seymour
Edmunds Bury, Sir Robert Davers, John Hervey
Essex, { Sir Charles Barrington
 { Sir Francis Maffham
Evesham, Sir James Ruffout, John Rudge
Exeter, Sir Edward Seymour, Sir Bartholomew Shower
Eye, Spencer Compton, Sir Joseph Jekyll
Flintshire, Sir John Conway
Flint Town, Thomas Mostyn
Fowey, John Williams, John Granville
Gatton, Thomas Turgis, Maurice Thompson
Germans, (St.) John Specott, Henry Fleming
Glamorgan County, Thomas Maniel
Gloucestershire, { John Howe
 { Sir Richard Cocks
Gloucester City, William Selwyn, John Bridgman
Grampound, Sir William Seawen, Francis Scobell
Grantbam, Thomas Baptist Manoers, Sir William Ellis
Grimby, William Cotelworth, Thomas Vynar
Grinstead, John Conyers, Matthew Prior
Guildford, Morgan Randy, Denzil Onslow
Harwich, Sir Thomas Daval, Dennis Lyddell
Haslemere, Sir Theophilus Oglethorpe, George Woodroff
Hastings, John Pulteney, Peter Gout
Haverford West, William Wheeler
Helfton, Charles and Sidney Godolphin
Herefordshire, { Sir John Williams
 { Henry Gorges
Hereford City, Thomas Foley, James Bridges
Hereford County, { Ralph Freeman
 { Thomas Halfey
Hereford Town, Charles Caesar, Thomas Filmer
Heydon, Sir Robert Bedingfield, Anthony Duncombs
Heytesbury, William and Edward Ash
Higham Ferrets, Thomas Elkins

APPENDIX.

Hindon, Sir James Howe, George Morley
Honiton, Sir William Drake, Sir Walter Yonge
Horsham, Henry Yates, Henry Cowper
Huntingtonshire, { John Dryden
 { John Proby
Huntington Town, Charles Boyle, Francis Wortley
Hythe, Sir Philip and John Boteler
Ilcester, Sir Philip Sydenham, James Anderfon
Ipswich, Joseph Martin, Sir Charles Duncombe
Ives, (St.) James Praed, Benjamin Overton
Kellington, Sir William Coryton, Robert Rolle
Kent, { Sir Thomas Hale
 { Thomas Meredith
Kingslon, Sir William St. Quintin, William Maisters
Knarborough, Robert Byerley, Christopher Stockdale
Lancashire, { James Stanley
 { Richard Bold
Lancaster Town, Robert Heysham, Roger Kirkby
Lanceston, Lord Hyde, William Carey
Leicestershire, { John Verney
 { John Wilkins
Leicester Town, Sir William Villers, Lawrence Carter
Leominster, Lord Coningsby, Edward Harley
Leopard, William Bridges, Henry Darel
Leſtwithiel, Sir John Molesworth, John Buller
Lewes, Thomas Pelham, Sir Thomas Travers
Lincolnshire, { Charles Dymock
 { Sir John Thorold
Lincoln City, Sir John Bolles, Sir Thomas Meers
Litchfield, Richard Dyott, William Walmsley
Liverpool, William Clayton, Sir William Norris
London, { Sir Robert Clayton, William Ashurst
 { William Withers, Sir John Fleet
Ludlow, Sir Thomas Powis, William Gower
Luggershall, Edmund and John Webb
Lyme-Regis, Robert Henley, Joseph Paice
Lymington, Thomas Dore, Paul Burrard
Lynn-Regis, Sir John and Sir Charles Turner
Maidstone, Sir Robert Marſham, Thomas Blifs
Malden, Irby Montagu, William Fyche
Malsbury, Edward Pauncefort, Samuel Shephard
Malton, Sir William Strickland, William Palmes
Marlborough, Richard, Earl of Ranelagh, John Jeffreys
Marlow, Sir James Etheridge, James Chase
Marwer, (St.) Sir Joseph and John Tredenham
Melcomb-Regis, Maurice Ashley, Michael Harvey
Merioneth, Hugh Vaughan

Midbury,

- Midhurst*, John Lukener, Laurence Alcock
Middlesex, { Hugh Smithson
 { Warwick Lake
Milbourn, Sir Thomas Travel, Sir Richard Newman
Minchhead, Alexander Lutterell, Sir Jacob Banks
Michael (St.) William Beau, Anthony Rowe
Monmouthshire, { Sir John Williams
 { John Morgan
Monmouth Town, John Morgan
Morpeth, William Howard, Sir Henry Bellasis
Montgomeryshire, Edward Vaughan
Montgomery Town, John Vaughan
Newark, John Rayner, Sir George Markham
Newcastle (Stafford) Sir John Levison Gower, R. Cotton
Newcastle (Northumberland) Will. Carr. Sir Henry Lyddel
Newport (Cornwall) Francis Stratford, John Prideaux
Newport (Hants) Lord Cutts, Henry Greenhill
Newton (Lancashire) Thomas Leigh, Thomas Brotherton
Newton (Hants) James Worley, Thomas Thompson
Norfolk County, { Roger Townshend
 { Sir Jacob Astley
Northamptonshire, { Sir Justinian Isham
 { John Packhurst
Northampton Town, Christopher Montagu, William Thurlby
Northumberland, { Ferdinand Forster
 { William Howard
Norwich, Robert Davy, Thomas Blofeild
Nottinghamshire, { Sir Thomas Willoughby
 { Jervas Eyre
Nottingham Town, William Pierrepont, Robert Sacheverel
Okehampton, William Harris, Thomas Northmore
Orford, Sir Edmund Bacon, Sir Edward Turner
Oxfordshire, { Sir Robert Jenkinson
 { Sir Edward Norris
Oxford City, Thomas Rowney, Francis Norris
Oxford University, Heneage Finch, Sir Christ. Musgrave
Pembrokeshire, Sir Arthur Owen
Pembroke Town, Sir John Phillips
Penryn, Samuel Trefusis, Alexander Pendarvis
Peterborough, Sidney Wortley, Gilbert Dolben
Petersfield, Ralph Bucknall, Richard Markes
Plymouth, Charles and Henry Trelawney
Plimpton, Courtney Croker, Martin Ryder
Pool, Sir William Phippard, William Joliff
Pontefract, Sir John Bland, John Bright
Portsmouth, Thomas Erle, Sir George Rook
Preston, Edward Rigby, Henry Ashurst

- Queenborough*, Robert Crawford, Thomas King
Radnor County, Thomas Harley
Radnor Town, Robert Harley
Reading, Sir Owen Buckingham, Francis Knollys
Reisford, John Thornhaugh, Sir Willoughby Hickman
Richmond, Thomas York, James Darcy
Rippon, John Aislaby, Jonathan Jennings
Rocheſter, Sir Joſeph Williamſon, Sir Cloudſley Shovel
Romney, Sir Charles Sedley, John Brewer
Rutlandſhire, { Sir Thomas Mackworth
 { Richard Halford
Rye, Sir Robert Auſtin, Joſeph Offley
Ryegate, Sir John Parſons, Stephen Harvey
Salop County, { Sir Humphry Briggs
 { Robert Lloyd
Salop Town, John Kynaſton, Richard Mytton
Saltaſh, Thomas Carew, James Buller
Sandwich, John Taylor, John Michell
Sarum New, Robert Eyre, Sir Thomas Mompeſſon
Sarum Old, William Harvey, Charles Mompeſſon
Scarborough, Arthur Viſcount Irwyn, Sir Charles Hotham
Seaford, Sir William Thomas, William Lowndes
Shaſiſbury, Edward Nichols, Thomas Chäfin
Shoreham, Nathaniel Gould, Charles Sergiſon
Somerſetſhire, { Sir John Trevelyan
 { John Hunt
Southampton County, { Thomas Jervoice
 { Richard Chaund'ler
Southampton Town, Roger Mompeſſon, Mitford Crow
Southwark, Charles Cox, John Cholmondeley
Staffordſhire, { Henry Pagett
 { Edward Baggot
Stafford Town, John Chetwynd, Thomas Foley
Stamford, William Cecil, Charles Bertie
Steyning, Sir John Fagg, Sir Edward Hungerford
Stockbridge, Anthony Start, John Pitt
Sudbury, Sir Jervas Elwes, Sir John Cordell
Suffolk, { Sir Samuel Barnardifton
 { Lionel Earl of Dyſart
 { Sir Richard Onflow
Surry, { John Weſton
 { Henry Lumney
 { John Miller
Tamworth, Sir Henry Gough, Thomas Guy
Taſiſtock, Lord Edward Ruſſel, Lord Robert Ruſſel
Taunton, Sir Francis Warre, Edward Clarke
Tewkeſbury, Richard Dowdeſwell, Edmund Bray
Thetford,

APPENDIX.

96

Thetford, Sir Joseph Williamson, Edmund Soame
Thirsk, Sir Godfrey Copley, Sir Thomas Frankland
Tiverton, Charles Spencer, Thomas Bere
Totness, Francis Gwyn, Thomas Coulston
Tregony, Francis Roberts, Hugh Fortescu
Truro, Henry Vincent, Hugh Fortescu
Wallingford, William Jennings, Thomas Renda
Warwickshire, { Sir John Mordaunt
 { Sir Charles Shuckburgh
Warwick Town, Francis Greville, Thomas Wagstaff
Wareham, George Pitt, Thomas Erle
Wells, William Coward, Henry Portman
Wendover, John Backwell, Richard Hampden
Wenlock, Sir William Forrester, George Weld
Wexoby, Henry Cornwall, John Birch
Westbury, Robert and Richard Bertie
Westlow, James Kendall, John Mountstevens
Westminster, James Vernon, Thomas Crofs
Westmoreland, Henry Graham, Sir Christopher Musgrave
Weymouth, Henry Thynne, Charles Churchill
Whitechurch, Lord Ruffel, Richard Woollaston
Winchelsea, Thomas Newport, Robert Bristow
Winchester, Lord Powlett, George Rodney Bridges
Windsor, Viscount Fitzharding, Richard Topham
Wilton, John Gauntlett, Thomas Phipps
Wiltshire, { Sir George Hungerford
 { Richard Howe
Woodstock, James Bertie, Sir Thomas Littleton
Wooton Bassett, Henry St. John, Henry Pynnell
Wygan, Sir Roger Bradshaigh, Orlando Bridgman
Worcestershire, { William Walth
 { Sir John Packington
Worcester City, Thomas Wylde, Samuel Swift
Yarmouth, (Norfolk) George England, Samuel Fuller
Yarmouth, (Hants) Henry Holmes, Anthony Morgan
Yorkshire, { Lord Fairfax
 { Sir John Kay
York City, Sir William Robinson, Edward Thompson

Speaker to this Parliament, Sir THOMAS LITTLETON.

A LIST of the House of Commons
in the Sixth Parliament of King *William*
December 20, 1701.

A BINGTON, Simon Harcourt
Agmondesham, John Drake, Will. Lord Cheney
Albans, (St.) George Churchill, John Gape
Aldborough (Suffolk) Sir Henry Johnson, William Johnson
Aldborough (Yorkshire) Robert Monston, Cyril Arthington
Allerton-North, Sir William Hustler, Daniel Lafcels
Andover, John Smith, Francis Shepherd
Anglesea, Richard Lord Visc. Bulkeley
Apulby, Jarvis Pierrepont, Wharton Dunch
Arundel, Carew Weeks, John Cook
Albampton, Sir Thomas Lear, William Stawell
Aylesbury, James Herbert, Thomas Lee
Banbury, Charles North
Barnstable, Arthur Campaneys, Nicholas Hooper
Bath, Alexander Popham, William Blaithwayt
Beaumaris, Robert Bulkeley
Bedfordshire, { Sir William Goffwick
 { Edward Rassel
Bedford Town, William Farrar, William Spencer
Bedwin, Mich. Mitford, Francis Stonehouse
Berkshire, { Sir John Stonehouse
 { Richard Nevil
Berwick, Jon. Hutchinson, Samuel Ogle
Beverly, Sir Mich. Wharton, William Gee
Bewdley, Salway Winnington
Bishops Castle, Henry Bret, Charles Mason
Bletchingly, Sir Edward Gresham, John Ward
Bodmin, John Hoblyn, Ruffel Roberts
Boradston, William Cooper, Peter King
Boroughbridge, Sir Brian Stapleton, Sir Henry Goodrick
Bosfiney, Sir Joseph Moleisworth, John Manley
Boston, Peregrine Bertie, Sir William York
Brackley, Charles Egerton, Henry Mordaunt
Bramber, Francis Conway, Thomas Owen
Brecon County, Sir Rowland Gwynn

APPENDIX.

97

- Brecon Town*, Sir Jeffrey Jeffreys
Bridgwater, Sir Thomas Wroth, George Balch
Bridport, William Guelston, Alexander Pitfield
Bristol, Sir William Daines, Robert Yates
Bridgenorth, Robert Pope, Edward Aston
Buckinghamshire, { Robert Dormer
 { Goodwyn Wharton
Buckingham Town, Sir Edward Denton, Sir Rich. Temple
Calne, Henry Chivers, Henry Blake
Cambridgeshire, { Sir Rush. Cullen
 { Lord Cuts
Cambridge Town, Sir John Cotton, Sir Henry Pickering
Cambridge University, Isaac Newton, Henry Boyle
Camelford, Henry Manaton, Dennis Glynn
Canterbury, Henry Lee, George Sayer
Cardiffe, Thomas Mansel
Cardigan County, Lewis Price
Cardigan Town, Henry Lloyd
Carlisle, Philip Howard, James Lowther
Carmarthen County, Griffith Rice
Carmarthen Town, Richard Vaughan
Carnarvon County, Thomas Bulkeley
Carnarvon Town, Sir John Wynne
Castle-rising, Lord Hartington, Robert Walpole
Cheeshire, { Sir Robert Cotton
 { John Manwairing
Chester City, Sir Henry Bunbury, Peter Shackerly
Chichester, John Miller, William Elson
Chippenharn, Lord Mordaunt, Walter White
Chipping, Fleetwood Dormer, Charles Godfrey
Christ's Church, Francis Gwynn, William Etterick
Cirencester, William Masters, Charles Cox
Clifton, Nathaniel and Frederick Hern
Clithero, Ambrose Pudsey, Thomas Stringer
Cockermouth, Thomas Lamplugh, William Seymour
Colchester, Sir Isaac Rebow, Sir Thomas Cook
Corfcastle, Richard Fownes, John Banks
Cornwall, { John Granvill
 { James Butler
Coventry, Edward Hopkins, John Stratford
Cricklade, Sir Stephen Fox, Edmund Dunch
Cumberland, { Sir Edward Hafel
 { George Fletcher
Denbigh County, Sir R. Middleton
Denbigh Town, Edward Brereton
Derbysire, { John Curzon
 { Thomas Coke

APPENDIX.

Derby Town, John Harpur, Lord Cavendish
Devizes, Sir Francis Child, John Methuen
Devonshire, { Sir John Pole
 { William Courtney
Dorchester, Sir Nathaniel Napier, Nathaniel Napier
Dorsetshire, { Thomas Strangeways
 { Thomas Trenchard
Dover, Philip Papillon, Matthew Aylmer
Downton, Sir James Ash, Crew Rawley
Droitwich, Charles Cox, Edward Foley
Dunwich, Sir Charles Blois, Robert Kemp
Durham County, { William Lampton
 { Lionel Vane
Durham City, Sir Henry Bellefis, Charles Montagu
Egglew., Sir Henry Seymour, George Courtney
Edmunds Bury, Sir Thomas Felton, John Harvey
Essex, { Sir Francis Marsham
 { Sir Charles Barrington
Evesham, Sir James Rushoot, Henry Parker
Exeter, Sir Edward Seymour, John Snell
Eye, Spencer Compton, Sir Joseph Jekyll
Flintshire, Sir R. Mostyn
Flint Town, Sir John Conway
Forwey, John Williams, John Hicks
Galton, Thomas Turgis, Maurice Thompson
German (St.) Richard Edgefield, Henry Fleming
Glamorgan, Sir Thomas Mansel
Gloucestershire, { Maynard Colchester
 { Richard Cocks
Gloucester City, Lord Dursley, John Hanbury
Grampound, Francis Scobell, Sir William Scawen
Grantham, Sir William Ellis, Richard Ellis
Grimby, William Coatworth, Arthur Moore
Grimstead, Lord Orrery, John Conyers
Guildford, Denzil Onslow, Morgan Randell
Harwich, Sir Thomas Devall, Dennis Lyddell
Hastmere, George Woodroff, George Vernon
Hallings, John Mounsher, John Pulteney
Haverford, William Wheeler
Helfton, Francis and Sidney Godolphin
Herefordshire, { Sir John Williams
 { Henry Gorges
Hereford City, Thomas Foley, James Bridges
Hertfordshire, { Ralph Freeman
 { Thomas Halfey
Hertford Town, Charles Casar, Richard Goulston
Heydon, Sir Robert Hillyard, Anthony Duncomb
Heyesbury

Heytesbury, Sir Edward Ernley, Edward Ash
Higham, Thomas Pemberton
Hindon, George Morley, Reynold Calthorp
Honiton, Sir William Drake, Sir Walter Young
Horsbam, John Wicker, Henry Yates
Huntingtonshire, { John Dryden
 { John Proby
Huntington Town, Charles Boyle, Francis Wortley
Hytbe, Sir Philip Boteler, John Boteler
Ilcester, Sir Francis Wyndham, Joseph Anderfon
Ipswich, Charles Whitaker, Richard Phillips
Ives (St.) Sir John Hawles, James Praed
Kellington, Robert and Samuel Roll
Kent, { Sir Thomas Hales
 { William Champion
Kingston, Will. Maisters, Sir William St. Quintin
Knafsborough, Robert Byerly, Christopher Stockdale
Lincolnshire, { Robert Bold
 { James Stanley
Lancaster Town, Robert Heysham, Robert Kirkby
Lanceston, William Carey, Lord Hyde
Leicestershire, { Lord Rooes
 { Lord Sherrard
Leicester Town, Laurence Carter, James Winstanley
Leominster, Thomas Coningesby, Edward Harley
Lestkard, Thomas Dodson, William Bridges
Lestwithiel, Sir John Moleworth, George Booth
Lewes, Henry and Thomas Pelham
Lincolnshire, { Sir John Thorold
 { Charles Dymock
Lincoln City, Sir Edward Hufley, Sir John Bowles
Litchfield, Sir Michael Bidulph, Richard Dyot
Liverpool, Thomas Johnson, William Clayton
London, { Sir Robert Clayton, Sir William Ashurst
 { Sir Thomas Abney, Gilbert Heathcote
Ludlow, Sir Thomas Powis, Francis Herbert
Luggerball, Edmund and John Webb
Lyme, John Burridge, John Paice
Lymington, Thomas Dore, Paul Burrard
Lynn, Sir John and Sir Charles Turner
Maidstone, Sir Robert Marham, Thomas Blyfs
Malden, William Fytch, John Comyns
Malsbury, Sir Charles Hedges, Edward Pansford
Malton, Sir William Strickland, William Palms
Marlborough, Robert Yard, John Jeffreys
Marlow, Sir John Etheridge, James Chace
Marwes (St.) Sir Joseph Tredenham, John Tredenham

APPENDIX.

Melcomb, Sir Christopher Wren, Anthony Henley
Merioneth, Richard Vaughan
Midhurst, John Lukener, Laurence Alcock
Middlesex, { John Aulin
 { Warwick Lake
Milbourn, Sir Thomas Travel, John Hunt
Minehead, Sir Jacob Banks, John Lutterell
Michael (St.) Sir Richard Vivian, Sir William Courteney
Monmouthshire, { John Morgan
 { Sir John Williams
Monmouth Town, John Morgan Jun.
Morpeth, Sir John Delaval, Emanuel How
Montgomeryshire, Edward Vaughan
Montgomery Town, John Vaughan
Newark, Sir Matthew Jennison, James Saunderson
Newcastle (Stafford) Rowland Cotton, Sir John Gower
Newcastle (Northumberland) Sir Henry Lyddel, Will. Carr
Newport (Cornwall) William Pole, Samuel Spark
Newport (Hants) Edward Richards, James Stanhope
Newton (Lancashire) John and Thomas Leigh
Newton (Hants) Thomas Hopton, John Dudley
Norfolk County, { Sir John Holland
 { Roger Townshend
Northamptonshire, { Sir Justinian Isham
 { Thomas Cartwright
Northampton Town, Thomas Andrews, Christ. Moutagu
Northumberland, { William Lorrain
 { Sir Francis Blacket
Norwich, Edward Clark, Robert Davy
Nottinghamshire, { Sir Francis Molineux
 { Sir Thomas Willoughby
Nottingham Town, Robert Sacheverell, William Pierrepoint
Okehampton, William Harris, Thomas Northmore
Orford, Sir Edmund Bacon, Sir Edward Turner
Oxfordshire, { Sir Edward Norris
 { Sir Robert Jenkinson
Oxford City, Francis Norris, Thomas Rowney
Oxford University, Heneage Finch, William Bromley
Pembrokehire, Sir Arthur Owen
Pembroke Town, William Wheeler
Penryn, Alexander Pendarvis, Samuel Trefusis
Peterborough, Gilbert Dolben, Sidney Montagu
Petersfield, Robert Marks, Robert Mitchell
Plymouth, John Woolcomb, Charles Trelawney
Plimpton, Richard Hele, Courtney Corker
Pool, Sir William Phippard, William Jolliff
Pontefract, William Lowther, Sir John Bland
Portsmouth,

Portsmouth, John Gibson, Sir George Roak
Preston, Henry Ashurst, Thomas Molineux
Queenborough, Thomas King, Robert Crawford
Radnor County, Thomas Harley
Radnor Town, Robert Harley
Reading, Tanfield Vatchell, Anthony Blagrove
Retford, John Thornhaugh, Thomas White
Richmond, John Hutton, Thomas York
Rippon, John Sharp, John Aislaby
Rochester, Francis Barrell, William Buckenham
Romney, John Brewer, Edward Gouldston
Rutlandshire, { Sir Thomas Mackworth
 { Richard Halford
Rye, Thomas Fagg, Joseph Offley
Ryegate, Sir John Parsons, Stephen Harvey
Salop County, { Richard Corbett
 { Robert Lloyd
Salop Town, John Kynaston, Richard Mytton
Saltsb., Thomas Carew, Benjamin Buller
Sandwich, Sir Henry Furness, Sir James Oxenden
Sarum New, Charles Fox, Robert Eyre
Sarum Old, Charles Mompeston, William Harvey
Scarborough, Sir Charles Hotham, William Thompson
Seaford, William Lowndes, William Chowne
Shafisbury, Sir John Cropley, Edward Nicholas
Shoreham, Nathaniel Gould, Charles Sergison
Somersetshire, { Sir Philip Sydenham
 { Nathaniel Palmer
Southampton County, { Thomas Jarvis
 { Richard Chandler
Southampton Town, Adam Cardonel, Mitford Crow
Southwark, John Cholmondley, Charles Cox
Staffordshire, { Edward Baggott
 { Henry Pagett
Stafford Town, Thomas Foley, John Pershall
Stanford, Charles Cecil, Charles Bertie
Steyning, Henry Goring, Sir Robert Fagg
Stockbridge, Anthony Barnaby, Frederick Tilney
Sudbury, Sir Jervis Elwys, John Hutton
Suffolk, { Lord Dysert
 { Sir Samuel Barnadiston
Surrey, { Sir Richard Onslow
 { Leonard Wyfell
Suffex, { Sir William Thomas
 { Henry Peachy
Tamworth, Henry Thynn, Thomas Guy
Tarvislock, Edward and Robert Russel

Taunton,

Newport, Sir Nicholas Morrice, John Spark
Mauves (St.) Sir Joseph Tredenham, John Tredenham
Callington, Sir William Coryton, Samuel Rolle
Cumberland, { Gilsfred Lawfon
 } — Musgrave
Carlisle, Chrillopher Musgrave, — Stanwicks
Cockermouth, Thamas Lamplugh, James Stanhope
Derbshire, { Thomas Coke
 } John Curzon
Derby Town, John Harpur, Thomas Stanhope
 { William Courtenay
Devonshire, { Robert Rolle
 } —
Exeter, Sir Edward Seymour, John Snell
Totness, William Seymour, Thomas Coulson
Plymouth, Charles Trelawney, John Woolcomb
Okehampton, Sir Simon Leech, John Northmore
Barnstaple, Nicholas Hooper, Arthur Champneys
Plympton, Richard Edgecumbe, Richard Hele
Honiton, Sir William Drake, Sir Walter Yonge,
Tawistock, Henry Manaton, James Bulteel
Asbburton, Sir Thomas Leare, Richard Reynell
Clifton, Nathaniel and Frederick Herne
Boralsion, Peter King, William Cooper
Tiverton, Robert Burr ridge, Thomas Bere
Dorsetshire, { Thomas Strangeways
 } Thomas Chaffin
Pool, Sir William Phippard, William Jolliff
Dorchester, Sir Nathaniel Napier, Nathaniel Napier
Lyme-Regis, Henry Henley, John Burr ridge
Weymouth, Anthony Henley, Henry Thynne
Melcomb Regis, Charles Churchil, George St. Lee

- Essex*, { Sir Charles Barrington
 { Sir Francis Matham
Colchester, Sir Isaac Rebow, Sir Thomas Cook
Malden, William Fytche, John Comyns
Harwich, Sir Thomas Daval, John Ellis
Gloucestershire, { John Howe
 { Maynard Colchester
Gloucester City, John Hanbury, John Trye
Cirencester, William Masters, Charles Cox
Tewksbury, Richard Dowdeswell, Edmund Bray
Herefordshire, { Sir John Williams
 { Henry Gorges
Hereford City, Thomas Foley, James Bridges
Leominster, Lord Coningsby, Edward Harley
Woolly, Henry Cornwal, Thomas Price
Hertfordshire, { Thomas Halfey
 { Ralph Freeman
St. Albans, George Churchill, John Gape
Hertford Town, Charles Caesar, Richard Gullston
Huntingtonshire, { John Dryden
 { William Naylor
Huntington Town, Anthony Hammond, Lord Orrery
Kent, { Sir Thomas Hales
 { Sir Francis Lee
Canterbury, George Sayer, Henry Lee
Rochester, Edward Knatchbull, William Cage
Maidstone, Henage Finch, Sir Robert Martham
Queenborough, Robert Crawford, Thomas King
Lancashire, { Richard Ashton
 { Richard Bold
Preston, Sir Cyril Wyche, Charles Stanley
Lancaster, Sir William Lowther, Robert Heysham
Newton, Thomas Leigh, John Ward
Wygan, Sir Roger Bradshaigh, Orlando Bridgman
Clithero, Thomas Stringer, Ambrose Pudsey
Liverpool, William Clayton, Thomas Johnson
Leicestershire, { John Verney
 { John Wilkins
Leicester Town, Sir George Beaumont, James Winstanley
Lincolnshire, { Lewis Dymock
 { Sir John Thorold
Lincoln City, Sir John Thorold, Sir Thomas Meres
Boston, Peregrine Bertie, Edward Irby
Great Grimsby, Arthur Moore, John Chaplin
Stamford, William Cecil, Charles Bertie
Grantham, Sir William Ellys, Richard Ellys

Middlesex,

Norwich, Thomas Blofield
Lyn-Regis, Sir Charles Turner, Robert Walpole
Great Yarmouth, Benjamin England, John Nicholson
Thetford, Edmund Soame, Robert Benfon
Castle rising, Sir Thomas Littleton, Horatio Walpole
Northamptonshire, { Sir Justinian Isham
 { Thomas Cartwright
Peterborough, Sidney Wortley, Gilbert Dolben
Northampton Town, Sir Matthew Dudley, Barth. Tate
Brackley, Charles Egerton, John James
Higham Ferrers, Thomas Wentworth
Northumberland, { Sir Francis Blake
 { Bertram Stote
Newcastle upon Tyne, Sir Henry Liddel, William Carr
Morpeth, Sir John Delaval, Emanuel Scoop How
Berwick upon Tweed, Samuel Ogle, Jonathan Hutchinsoe
Nottinghamshire, { Sir Francis Molineux
 { Jervas Eyre
Nottingham Town, William Pierrepont, George Gregor
East Retford, Sir Willoughby Hickman, Will. Levinz
Newark, Sir Matthew Jennison, James Saunderton
Oxfordshire, { Sir Robert Jenkinson
 { Sir Edward Norreys
Oxford University, Sir William Whitlock, Will. Bromley
Oxford City, Thomas Rowney, Francis Norreys
Woodstock, James Bertie, Sir William Glynn
Banbury, Charles North
Rutlandshire, { Sir Thomas Mackworth
 { Richard Halford
Salop County, { Richard Corbet
 { Roger Owen
Salop Town, John Kynaston, Richard Mytton
Bridgnorth, Sir Humphry Briggs, Sir Edward Aston
Ludlow, Sir Thomas Powys, Francis Herbert
Wenlock, Sir William Forester, George Weld
Bishops Castle, Henry Bret, Charles Mason

Somerset

APPENDIX.

107

Somersetshire, { Sir Philip Sydenham
 { Nathaniel Palmer
Bristol, Sir William Daines, Robert Yate
Bath, William Blaithwait, Alexander Popham
Wells, William Coward, Henry Portman
Taunton, Sir Francis Warre, Edward Clarke
Bridgewater, Sir Thomas Wroth, George Balch
Minehead, Alexander Lutterell, Sir Jacob Bancks
Ilcester, Sir Francis Wyndham, James Anderton
Milbourn, Sir Thomas Travell, John Hunt
Southampton County, { George Pitt
 { Richard Norton
Winchester, William Powler, Geo. Rodney Bridges
Southampton Town, Adam Cardonnel, Frederick Tilney
Portsmouth, Sir George Rook, William Gifford
Yarmouth, Henry Holmes, Anthony Morgan
Petersfield, Robert Mitchell, Richard Marks
Newport, Lord Cutts, William Stephens
Stockbridge, Anthony Burnaby, Henry Killegrew
Newton, John Leigh, Thomas Hopson
Christ's Church, William Ettricke, Francis Gwynn
Limington, Thomas Dore, Paul Burrard
Whitchurch, Richard Woollaston, John Shrimpton
Andover, John Smith, Francis Shephard
Staffordshire, { Henry Paget
 { Edward Bagot
Litchfield, Sir Michael Biddulph, Richard Dyot
Stafford Town, Walter Chetwyn, Thomas Foley
Newcastle under Line, John Crew Offley, Rowland Cotton
Tamworth, John Girdler, Thomas Guy
Suffolk, { Lord Dysert
 { Sir Dudley Cullum
Ipswich, John Bence, Charles Whitaker
Dunwich, Sir Charles Bloys, Robert Kemp
Orford, Sir Edmund Bacon, Sir Edward Turner
Aldborough, Sir Henry Johnson, William Johnson
Sudbury, Sir Jervas Elwys, George Dashwood
Eve, Spencer Compton, Sir Joseph Jekyll
Edmunds Bury, Sir Thomas Felton, Sir Robert Davers
Surrey, { Sir Richard Onslow
 { Leonard Wessel,
Southwark, Charles Cox, John Cholmondeley
Bletchingly, Sir Robert Clayton, John Ward
Ryegate, Sir John Parsons, Stephen Harvey
Guilford, Denzil Onslow, Morgan Randyll
Gatton, Maurice Thompson, Thomas Onslow
Hastlemere, George Vernon, Lewis Oglethorp

Suffex, { Henry Lumley
 { Thomas Pelham
Chichester, John Miller, William Elson
Horsham, Henry Cowper, John Wicker
Midhurst, John Lukener, Laurence Alcock
Lewes, Sir Nicholas Pelham, Richard Payne
Shoreham, Nathaniel Gould, John Perry
Bramber, John Apgill
Steyning, Charles Goring, Sir Edward Hungerford
Grinstead, John Conyers, John Toke
Arundel, Edmund Dummer, Carew Weekes
Warwickshire, { Sir John Mordaunt
 { Sir Charles Shuckburgh
Coventry, Sir Christopher Hales, Thomas Grey
Warwick Town, Francis and Algernoon Greville
Westmoreland, { Sir Christopher Musgrave
 { Henry Grahme
Apulby, Jervas Pierrepont, James Grahme
Wiltshire, { Richard Howe
 { Robert Hyde
New Sarum, Charles Fox, Robert Eyre
Wilton, Sir John Hawles, John Gauntlet
Downton, Sir James Ash, Sir Charles Duncomb
Hindon, Sir James Howe
Heytesbury, William Monson, Edward Ash
Westbury, Robert and Henry Bertie
Calne, Sir Charles Hedges, Henry Chivers
Devizes, John Methuen
Chippenham, Lord Mordaunt, James Montagu
Malmesbury, Edward Pauncefort, Thomas Boucher
Cricklade, Thomas Webb, Samuel Barker
Bedwin, James Bruce, Francis Stonehouse
Luggershall, Edmund and John Webb
Old Sarum, William Harvey, Charles Mompeffon
Wooton Bassett, Henry St. John, Henry Pinnel
Marlborough, Robert Bruce, Edward Jeffreys
Worcestershire, { Sir John Packington
 { William Walth
Worcester City, Samuel Swift, Thomas Wyld
Droitwich, Charles Cocks, Edward Foley
Evesham, Hugh Parker, John Rudge
Bewdley, Salway Winnington
Yorkshire, { Lord Hartington
 { Sir John Kaye
York City, Tobias Jenkins, Sir William Robinson
Kingston, Sir William St. Quintin, William Masters

Knarborough

Knasborough, Robert Byerly, Christopher Stockdale
Scarborough, John Hungerford, William Thompson
Rippon, Sir William Hustler, John Sharpe
Richmond, Thomas Yorke, James Darcy
Heydon, Henry Guy, Anthony Duncomb
Boroughbridge, Sir Henry Goodricke, Sir Bryan Stapleton
Malton, Sir William Strickland, William Palmes
Thirsk, Sir Godfrey Copley, Sir Thomas Frankland
Aldborough, Robert Monckton, William Jessop
Beverly, Sir Charles Hotham, William Gee
North-Allerton, Robert Dormer, John Aislaby
Pontefract, Sir John Bland, William Lowther

BARONS of the Cinque-Ports.

Hastings, William Ashburnham, John Pulteney
Dover, Matthew Aylmer, Philip Papillon
Sandwich, Sir Henry Furness, John Michell
Hythe, Sir Philip and John Boteler
New Romney, Sir Benjamin Bathurst, John Brewer
Rye, Thomas Fagge, Edward Southwell
Winchelsea, George Clarke, John Hayes
Seaford, Sir William Thomas, William Lowndes.

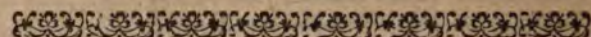
W A L E S.

Anglesea, Lord Bulkeley
Baumaris, Coningsby Williams
Brecon County, John Jeffreys
Brecon Town, Sir Jeffrey Jeffreys
Cardiganshire, Sir Humphry Mackworth
Cardigan Town, Henry Lloyd
Carmarthenshire, Griffith Rice
Carmarthen Town, Richard Vaughan
Carnarvonshire, Thomas Bulkeley
Carnarvon Town, Sir John Wynn
Denbighshire, Sir Richard Middleton
Denbigh Town, Edward Bereton
Flintshire, Sir Thomas Hanmore
Flint Town, Thomas Mostyn
Glamorgan, Thomas Mansel
Merioneth, Richard Vaughan
Montgomeryshire, Edward Vaughan
Montgomery Town, John Vaughan

Pembrokehire,

Pembrokeshire, Sir Arthur Owen
Pembroke Town, John Meyrick
Haverford West, John Laughern
Radnor County, Thomas Harley
Radnor Town, Robert Harley

Speaker to this Parliament, ROBERT HARLEY.



By Way of Supplement to the Proceedings of this first Parliament of Queen Anne, we must here insert the following remarkable Particulars, tho' they are likewise connected with the History of that which met in 1710, when the Controversy first took Place. The List being published by the Whigs, and the Answer, signed P. Jodrell, by the Tories, with a View to influence the approaching Election.

ON Wednesday, the 27th of January 1702, in the first Year of her Majesty's Reign, the House of Commons passed a Bill, intituled, *An Act for enlarging the Time for taking the Oath of Abjuration, and also for recapacitating and indemnifying such Persons as have not taken the same by the Time, and shall take it by the Time appointed; and the same Day sent it up to the Lords for their Concurrence.*

On Tuesday the 9th of February following, the Lords returned the said Bill with some Amendments, to which they desired the Commons Concurrence.

On Saturday the 13th of February, the House of Commons took into Consideration the Amendments made by the Lords; the most material of which being a Clause for the further Security of the Protestant Succession in the illustrious House of Hanover, is here set down at length, and is as follows:

- ' And for the further Security of her Majesty's Person,
- ' and the Succession of the Crown in the Protestant Line,
- ' and for extinguishing the Hopes of the pretended Prince
- ' of Wales, and all other Pretenders, and their open and secret

secret Abettors: Be it further enacted by the Authority
 aforesaid, That if any Person or Persons, at any time after
 the first Day of *March*, 1702, shall endeavour to deprive
 or hinder any Person, who shall be the next in Succession to
 the Crown for the time being, according to the Limitations
 in an Act, intituled, *An Act declaring the Rights and Liber-*
ties of the Subject, and settling the Succession of the Crown;
 and according to one other Act, intituled, *An Act for the*
further Limitation of the Crown, and better securing the
Rights and Liberties of the Subject, from succeeding after
 the Decease of her Majesty (whom God long preserve) to
 the Imperial Crown of this Realm, and the Dominions
 and Territories thereunto belonging, according to the
 Limitations in the before-mentioned Acts; that is to say,
 such Issue of her Majesty's Body, as shall from time to
 time be next in Succession to the Crown, if it shall please
 God Almighty to bless her Majesty with Issue, and during
 the Time her Majesty shall have no Issue, the Princess
Sophia, Electress and Dutches Dowager of *Hanover*; and
 after the Decease of the said Princess *Sophia*, the next in
 Succession to the Crown for the time being, according to
 the Limitation of the said Acts; and the same maliciously,
 advisedly, and directly shall attempt by any Overt-act or
 Deed: Every such Offence shall be adjudged High-Trea-
 son, and the Offender or Offenders therein, their Abet-
 tors, Procurers and Comforters, knowing the said Offence
 to be done, being thereof convicted or attainted, accord-
 ing to the Laws and Statutes of this Realm, shall be
 deemed and adjudged Traitors, and shall suffer Pains of
 Death, and all Losses and Forfeitures, as in Cases of
 High-Treason.

The other Amendments were, a Clause or Clauses to
 enact the Abjuration-Oath to be taken in *Ireland*, in the
 same manner as in *England*, and to provide that no Person,
 who by Reason of his Neglect of taking the Oath had forfeit
 his Office, &c. to which any other Person had been
 legally preferred, should be restored to the same, by any
 thing contained in the Act, as sent up to the Lords.

After Debate, the Question being put for agreeing with
 the Lords in these Amendments, the House divided.

Yea's,

*Yea's for agreeing with
the Lords.*

Lord Ruffel
Sir William Gostwick
William Spencer
Richard Nevill
Richard Topham
Sir Owen Buckingham
Sir Richard Temple
Sir Edmund Denton
Charles Godfrey
Fleetwood Dormer
Richard Hampden
James Chale
Sir Rushout Cullen
Henry Boyle
Anthony Thompson
Ruffel Roberts
Henry Vincent
Francis Godolphin
James Craggs
Hugh Boscawen
Thomas Stanwix
James Stanhope
William Cowper
Sir Peter King
Thomas Bere
Robert Burridge
Sir William Phippard
Anthony Henley
Henry Henley
Sir John Copley
Sir Isaac Rebow
Maynard Colchester
Richard Dowdeswell
Lord Coningsby
George Sayer
Charles Stanley
Ambrose Pudley
John Chaplain
Sir William Ellys
Richard Ellys
Sir Gilbert Heathcote
John Morgan
Sir Charles Turner

*No's against agreeing with
the Lords.*

Sir John Stonehouse
William Jennings
Thomas Renda
Sir Simon Harcourt
Simon Harcourt
Sir Henry Parker
Sir Samuel Garrard
Richard Crawley
Granado Pigot
Arthur Annesley
Sir George Warburton
Sir Roger Mostyn
Sir Richard Vivian
James Buller
William Cary
Lord Hyde
William Pole
Francis Scobell
Sir Henry Seymour
Alexander Pendarvis
John Manley
George Granville
Henry Flemming
John Anstis
Sir Nicholas Morrice
John Tredenham
Sir William Coryton
Sir Christopher Musgrave
Richard Musgrave
Christopher Musgrave
John Curzon
Thomas Coke
John Harpur
Thomas Coulson
John Woolcomb
Nicholas Hooper
Richard Hele
James Bulteel
Sir Thomas Lear
Richard Reynell
Frederick Herne
Thomas Strangeways
Thomas Chaffin

Robert

*Yea's for agreeing with
the Lords.*

Robert Walpole
Sir Thomas Littleton
Sidney Montagu
Charles Egerton
Thomas Wentworth
Sir Francis Blake
Sir Henry Liddal
William Carr
Emanuel How
Sir John Delaval
Samuel Ogle
Jonathan Hutchinson
John Thornhaugh
Sir Francis Molineux
George Gregory
Sir Humphry Briggs
Sir William Forrester
George Weld
Robert Yate
Sir William Danies
Edward Clark
George Balch
Lord Pawlet
George Rodney Bridges
Anthony Morgan
Robert Mitchell
Thomas Dore
Paul Burrard
Richard Woolaston
John Smith
Sir Michael Biddulph
John Crew Offley
Thomas Guy
Spencer Compton
Sir Joseph Jekyll
Sir Thomas Felton
Sir Richard Onslow
Charles Cox
John Cholmondeley
John Ward
Sir Robert Clayton
Stephen Harvey
Denzil Onslow

*No's against agreeing with
the Lords.*

Nathaniel Napier
Henry Thynne
George St. Loe
Edward Nicholas
Richard Fownes
Sir Robert Eden
Sir Henry Bellasis
Thomas Conyers
Sir Charles Barrington
William Fytche
John Comyns
John How
William Trye
Charles Cox
Henry Gorges
Henry Cornwall
Ralph Freeman
John Gape
Charles Cæsar
Richard Goulston
Henry Lee
Edward Knatchbull
William Cage
Heneage Finch
Thomas Blifs
Thomas King
Richard Fleetwood
Robert Heytham
John Ward
Thomas Leigh
John Verney
Sir George Beaumont
James Winstanley
Lewis Dymock
Sir John Thorold
Sir Thomas Meres
Arthur Moore
William Cecil
Charles Bertie
Hugh Smithson
Thomas Crofts
Sir Francis Child
Thomas Blisfield

*Yea's for agreeing with
the Lords.*

Thomas Onflow
Thomas Pelham
Sir Nicholas Pelham
Nathaniel Gould
Robert Eyre
Sir John Hawles
Sir James Ash
Thomas Jervoise
Edward Ash
William Monfon
James Mountagu
Charles Mompesson
William Welsh
Thomas Wyld
Charles Cocks
John Rudge
Lord Hartington
Sir William Robinson
Sir William St. Quintin
William Maister
Christopher Stockdale
Sir William Hustler
Sir William Strickland
William Jessop
Sir Charles. Hotham
William Lowther
John Pulteney
Matthew Aylmer
Philip Papillon
Sir Henry Furnese
Sir Arthur Owen
Griffith Rice

In all, 118.

Tellers for the Yea's.

Sir John Holland
Sir Matthew Dudley.

*No's against agreeing with
the Lords.*

Sir Justinian Isham
Francis Arundel
John James
William Levinz
Sir Robert Jenkinson
William Bromley
Thomas Rowney
Francis Norreys
Charles North
Richard Holford
Roger Owen
John Kynaston
Richard Mytton
Sir Edward Afton
Nathaniel Palmer
Sir Francis Warre
Sir Thomas Wroth
Sir Jacob Banks
George Pitt
Henry Holmes
William Stephens
Francis Gwyn
Edward Bagot
Joseph Girdler
Sir Robert Davers
Morgan Randyl
Thomas Gery
Henry St. John
Robert Byerly
Lord Bulkeley
Thomas Mansel

In all, 117.

Tellers for the No's.

Sir Willoughby Hickman
Richard Crawley

Note, That the Lord Wharton, now (1710) Earl of Wharton, and late Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, was the Person who proposed in the House of Lords the Clause for the

the further Security of the Protestant Succession, and the other Amendments afore-mentioned.

To this happy Majority, tho' but of one Vote, we owe so excellent a Law, so great a strengthening to the Protestant Succession in the illustrious House of Hanover, upon the supporting of which our Religion and Liberties, and all that is dear to any true British Protestant, does entirely depend.

This seeming to be a very home Thrust, the new Ministry could not but think it necessary to give an Answer to the heinous Charge; and therefore the following Account of that Matter was published by Authority, in the London Gazette of the 30th.

WHEREAS two printed Papers, one intituled, *A Test offered to the Consideration of the Electors of Great Britain*; and the other intituled, *A List of the honourable House of Commons that voted for and against the Clause for the Hanover Succession, in the Year 1702*, are lately dispersed abroad; wherein are mentioned Amendments made by the Lords to the Bill, intituled, *An Act for enlarging the Time for taking the Oath of Abjuration, and also for recapitulating and indemnifying such Persons as have not taken the same by the Time, and shall take the same by the Time appointed*: And that the House of Commons; the 13th of February 1702, took those Amendments into Consideration.

And whereas, after setting forth *Verbatim* the Clause following, *viz.*

‘ And for the further Security of her Majesty’s Person, and the Succession of the Crown in the Protestant Line, and for extinguishing the Hopes of the pretended Prince of Wales, and all other Pretenders, and their open and secret Abettors; be it further enacted, by the Authority afore said, that if any Person or Persons, at any time after the first Day of *March*, 1702, shall endeavour to deprive or hinder any Person, who shall be the next in Succession to the Crown for the time being, according to the Limitations in an Act, intituled, *An Act declaring the Rights and Liberties of the Subject, and settling the Succession of the Crown*; and according to one other Act, intituled, *An Act for the further Limitation of the Crown, and better securing the Rights and Liberties of the Subject*, from succeeding after the Decease of her Majesty (whom God long preserve) to the Imperial Crown of this Realm, and the Dominions and Territories thereunto belonging, according to the Limitations in the before-mentioned Acts that is

' to say, such Issue of her Majesty's Body, as shall from
 ' time to time be next in Succession to the Crown, if it
 ' shall please God Almighty to bless her Majesty with Issue,
 ' and during the time her Majesty shall have no Issue, the
 ' Princess Sophia, Electress and Duchess Dowager of Han-
 ' nover; and after the Decease of the said Princess Sophia,
 ' the next in Succession to the Crown for the time being,
 ' according to the Limitations of the said Acts; and the
 ' same maliciously, advisedly, and directly, shall attempt by
 ' any Overt act or Deed; every such Offence shall be ad-
 ' judged high Treason, and the Offender or Offenders there-
 ' in, their Abettors, Procurers, and Comforters, knowing
 ' the said Offence to be done, being thereof convicted or
 ' attainted, according to the Laws and Statutes of this
 ' Realm, shall be deemed and adjudged to be Traitors, and
 ' shall suffer Pains of Death, and all Losses and Forfei-
 ' tures, as in Cases of High Treason.'

And also, after setting forth the Substance of other
 Clauses (other of the said Amendments) it is said in the
 said printed Papers, thus: ' After Debate, the Question
 ' being put for agreeing with the Lords in these Amend-
 ' ments, the House divided.'

And at the End of the said printed Papers, it is said:
 ' To this happy Majority, tho' but of one Vote, we owe
 ' so excellent a Law, so great a strengthening to the Pro-
 ' testant Succession in the illustrious House of Hanover,
 ' upon the supporting of which our Religion and Liberties,
 ' and all that is dear to any true British Protestant, does
 ' entirely depend.'

Now I (being required to certify the Truth of the Fact,
 as it appears by the Journal of the House of Commons) do
 humbly certify as followeth, *viz.*

That it does appear by the Journal of the House of
 Commons, of the Session of Parliament begun in *October*
 1702, as also by the original Minute-Books thereof, That
 the said Clause set forth at large as aforesaid, and (which
 was marked B) was agreed to by the House of Commons,
 without any Division thereupon; and that the Division
 that was in the House upon the 13th Day of *February*,
 (upon which the Number of *Yea's* were 118, and *No's* 117,)
 was upon a precedent Amendment, *viz.* upon a Clause
 marked A, which is as followeth:

' Provided always, That no Person or Persons, who by
 ' reason of any such Mistake, Neglect, or Omission, hath
 ' or have lost or forfeited any Office, Benefice, Place, Dig-
 ' nity, or Employment whatsoever, to which any other
 ' Person or Persons hath or have been preferred or promo-
 ' ted,

ted, shall be restored to such Office, Benefice, Place, Dignity, or Employment: Any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

And the other Amendments, made by the Lords to the said Bill, were agreed to by the House of Commons, without any Division.

PAUL JODRELL,

Sept. 29, 1710.

Cler' Dom' Com'

The first Reply that was made to this, was intituled, *A Letter sent from a Gentleman in the Country, who was very well acquainted with what pass in Parliament concerning the TEST*; to this effect.

I DO not wonder they are so angry at the Test, and their catching at any Twig to turn it off: If they had printed the whole Journal, the Fact would have appeared in its true Light. The Division was not actually upon that Clause, for there were three Amendments, and that was the second of the three; and their losing the Question upon the first, was the reason of their not dividing upon all the others; no body ever dividing upon three or four Questions in Parliament of the same Nature, when the first is lost; and the Test does not pretend to say, that the Division was actually upon that particular Clause, but upon the Amendments, which were all of the same Nature, tho' that was the most material; but the Debate ran upon them all, and particularly upon this Clause; upon which Sir Christopher Musgrave said, in the Debate, That he could never agree to make new Treasons, by a particular Clause tacked to a Bill. In answer to which Sir J—— J—— I said, He wondered to hear that Gentlemen make that Objection, who had been so warm but the Year before, just before the King's Death, to tack a Clause of the same Nature, in favour of the Princess Anne of Denmark, to the Abjuration-Bill.

But the following Letter being much more particular in answer to Jodrell's Account, as well as that signed by Dr. Smalbridge and Mr. Crosi, called, *A Detection of a Falsehood*, &c. of less Authority than the other, it is thought proper to insert it here *in totidem verbis*.

S I R

S I R,

I Have seen a Paper that was lately published, which is signed by *Geo. Smalridge, D. D. and Tho. Cross*, called, *A Detection of a Falsehood endeavoured to be imposed on the Publick, in a Paper, intituled, A Test offered to the Consideration of the Electors of Great Britain*. I have also seen an Account of the same Matter printed in the Gazette of the 30th of September, and signed by Mr. Jodrell. But having been myself in the House when the Matter was transacted, I beg leave to acquaint you with some Particulars, by which it will plainly appear to you, that the first Account is equivocating, and the second is imperfect.

When the House of Commons proceeded (according to Order) to take into Consideration *three Amendments made by the Lords to a Bill, intituled, An Act for enlarging the time for taking the Oath of Abjuration, &c.* the Debate was chiefly held upon the Subject-matter of the second Amendment: and those Gentlemen that were against giving that Security to the House of Hanover, principally insisted on the Danger of multiplying Treasons, the great Inconveniences that might arise from making new Treasons, and other Arguments to that effect. But though hardly any Notice was taken of the first Amendment, it was in course to be first put. And now comes the great Art and Parliamentary Skill of those Persons that were against the second Amendment: They resolved, (according to the most usual Piece of Management in that House) to try their Numbers, by dividing upon the first. But that was so little thought to be the Business of the Day, or indeed of the first Division itself, that two or three staunch old Members went out just before the Division, having some particular Views at that time, which made it inconvenient for them to declare against the Protestant Succession. And those of their Friends who stay'd the Division, and whose Names are set forth in *the printed Test*, under the Title, *No's, against agreeing with the Lords*, may strictly and properly be said, in Parliamentary Language, to have divided against the Amendments; the rather, because few Instances can be given that ever the weaker Side, upon losing such a previous Question, divided again upon any subsequent Clause, that had been mixed in the same Debate.

But I believe there is no Body alive that does not think, if they had thrown out the first Amendment, they would
imme-

immediately have proceeded to throw out the second : And there were two Circumstances attending this Affair, which must needs put it out of all doubt, how it was understood both abroad and within the House. Mr. Dyer, the common News-writer, expressed himself thus in his Letter to *Chester* upon this Occasion, *That the Prince of Wales had lost it in the House only by one Vote ; or, that the House of Hanover had carried it but by one Vote* : One of them I am sure it was, for which he was punished by the House, upon the Complaint of a Member for that City. And to shew what the Members thought of it, the only Gentleman that gave a Negative to the first Bill for establishing the Protestant Succession, who was then of that House, though soon after called up to the other, saluted Sir M—Dud—y, when this Division was over, in these Words, *How fare ye, Mynbeer D—y?* upbraiding him by that Expression for having voted for the Interest of the House of Hanover, which the late King and the Dutch had espoused : To which the other replied, *Fort bien, Monsieur Gran—lle*, alluding by that to his Vote, which he took to be for the French Interest, as well as to his French Name, which had been changed not many Years before from a plain English one, as it is still printed in the History of the Earl of Clarendon.

If I should say, therefore, that these Gentlemen were not for throwing out the second Amendment, it would perhaps be a logical Truth, because they did not just divide upon that Clause : But it would be a moral Lye and a Fallacy, that I ought to be ashamed of, because every Step they took that Day was in order to throw it out ; and they went the best way to work that they could. So that after all their Clamour which has been raised against the TEST before mentioned, since that Paper does not affirm, that the Division was upon this Clause ; but that after Debate, the Question being put for agreeing with the Lords in these Amendments, the House divided, as actually they did : It is left to every impartial Person, who knows any thing of Parliamentary Proceedings, to determine whether the Charge which is set forth against them in that Paper stands good or not ; and whether they shewed upon this Occasion the same Abhorrence of the Pretender, and the same Zeal for the House of Hanover, which has flamed out indeed in their late Addresses ; but which (if one may use the Expression of a very great Minister in another Nation) has rather amazed than convinced the World.

During

During the second Session of this Parliament, a very remarkable Bill was brought into the House of Commons, for Recruiting her Majesty's Land Forces, by obliging the several Parishes, or Corporations in England, to furnish a certain Number of Men. This Project was set on Foot, and promoted by some Courtiers, who thereby endeavour'd to curry Favour with the Duke of Marlborough; but being a Copy of what is practis'd in France, and other Despotic Governments, the Bill was dropp'd. Upon this Occasion an eminent Member made a Speech, that deserves to be preserv'd to Posterity, and is as follows:

Mr. SPEAKER,

THE fatal Consequences of all *Arbitrary Power*, are generally *Oppression* and *Slavery*, which dismal Effects are the same, whether they be felt under an English, French, Dutch, or Spanish Government; for the Nature of all *Tyranny*, in itself, is alike, let it be exercis'd where, and by what Authority soever: But if there be any Difference in the Grievance of it, it will appear to be most unnatural, when us'd and settl'd by a Power, that ought to be the strongest Bulwark against: If, therefore, the Liberty of the Subject be restrained, forced, and taken away, by consent of the People's Representatives, the Guardians of it, the Loss of it will certainly seem to be so much the more intolerable, by how much the more it is their Duty, and their Interest, to defend and preserve the People's Rights, entire from all Violence.

Under every free and just Government, the People enjoy an equal Right in the Liberty of their Persons and Estates, and have one and the same common Benefit of the same Law; where, and to whomsoever this Justice is denied, I am sure, the People must fall under the heaviest Tyranny, Oppression, and Slavery in the World.

That this Bill, as now brought into the House, does restrain and deprive the much greater, and more industrious Part of the People, of that Freedom and Property, which the rest of their Fellow-Subjects enjoy, is very plain and evident by the Exceptions of such Persons as are only exempted from being forced from their Country, their Wives and their Children, into Foreign Service: The Persons only excepted, I find, are *Clergymen*, the *Scholars of the Two Universities*, the *Students of the Inns of Court*, all *Free-holders* and *Copy holders*, and their Sons, that have Land to the Yearly Value of—— or that did

pay

pay to the late Subsidy Act; all Electors and Voters for any County, City or Borough; so that all Apprentices and Servants, all Graziers, Farmers, Labourers, and all other Persons whatsoever, not exempted by the Qualifications above specified, (which extend not to one Third of the People of *England*) are liable to be banish'd their Country, and forced from their Masters and their Families, without any Limitation of Time, and almost Hopes of Return; whilst every small Free-holder, and Copy-holder, every corrupt Voter and Elector of any City or Borough, (of whom a great Number might, of all People, be the best spared) shall stay at Home, in Luxury, Sloth, and all the other Crimes that attend our Elections; so that the best Consequence that can be expected of this Bill will be, that all Cities and Boroughs will be crowded with the most idle Persons of the Country, who are able at any Rate, or by any Way, to make themselves Voters, in order to exempt themselves from the Fatigue and Danger of War; and the Country, by this Means, will be drain'd and depriv'd of Servants, Farmers and Labourers, who are the most laborious and necessary Persons of the Commonwealth, to till and cultivate the Land.

'It is impossible, *Mr. Speaker*, to foresee all the fatal Consequences of this Bill. One of the greatest Shocks that ever happen'd to the *Roman* State, was from their Slaves, who took up Arms to recover the Liberty of their Persons. The Rebellion of *Naples*, and several other dangerous popular Insurrections, both in our own and neighbouring States, have been the Effects of less Causes: How can it then be thought, that Free-born *Englishmen*, without the least Accusation, or Suspicion of a Crime, will patiently endure to be condemn'd to Death, or perpetual Slavery?

'*Lucius Manlius*, the Dictator, having, contrary to the Custom of the *Romans*, from the Foundation of their State to his Time, caus'd some Persons to be whipp'd, and others to be imprison'd, for refusing to list themselves, was accus'd before the People, as guilty of the highest Crime, and had certainly suffer'd Death, or some other exemplary Punishment, but that his Son, going privately arm'd to the Tribune of the People, threatn'd, and resolv'd his Death, 'till the Tribune was forc'd solemnly to swear he would drop the Accusation.

'The Usage of the Soldiers has been very hard and severe, and this Bill will certainly make it worse; for what Concern can it be thought the Officers will have for their Men, when they are sensible they must be supply'd by the

Country, without any Charge or Trouble to themselves ?
 I must here take Notice, that this great Oppression is not
 restrain'd only to recruit her Majesty's Army in the Ne-
 therlands, but her Forces in general ; so that Persons
 thus constrain'd may be sent into either of the Indies as well
 as into the Low-Countries. A Hardship beyond Expression !
 In my Opinion, Mr. Speaker, this is a ready Way to
 depopulate the Land, to sell the Lives of our Subjects,
 and to establish and confirm, or at least promote, the
 Sale of them, both at Home and Abroad, by a Law in
 which there is not any Strain of popular Applause.

It was generally expected, that at least the Design of
 this Bill should have been specious and plausible ; that it
 should only have rid and eased the Country of loose, idle
 and disorderly Persons, who are a Pest and Burthen to a
 Common-wealth ; but had due Care been taken to put so
 fair a Gloss upon it, I am afraid it would have proved in
 the End as false, and as fatal to us, as the Justice of the
 Lacedemonians did to the Athenians, who, after the Re-
 duction of Athens under their Power, first began to put
 to Death only such Persons as were obnoxious to the Peo-
 ple ; but after the Establishment of their Tyranny,
 the best of the Citizens suffer'd, and were executed with the
 rest. This also was Sylla's Maxim, when he had subdu'd
 the Liberty of Rome. Damaspippus, a cruel Favourer of
 Marius, was thought to suffer as a worthy Example of
 his Justice, and his Death was attended with the loud Ap-
 plause and Acclamations of the People : But it was soon
 found, that this Punishment was only a specious Pretence,
 and a plausible Beginning to that succeeding Slaughter, with
 which he fill'd the Senate and the Forum. The Pro-
 moters of this Bill, Mr. Speaker, are not Masters of such
 refin'd Politicks ; they have not endeavour'd to conceal,
 or put any Colour upon their Intentions, but have at
 once discover'd what they always in their Hearts design'd
 should be the Practices of it, when obtain'd, upon what
 Pretence soever.

The Difficulties of proportioning the Number each
 County or Parish is to find, as well as where to lodge the
 coercive Power, are so many, and so great, that they
 seem to be almost insuperable ; so that I shall not enter
 into those Particulars, but agree with the Sentiments of
 this House upon another Occasion, That the promoting
 the Interest of this Bill, in general, does directly tend to
 subject the Rights of the Commons of England to an
 Illegal and Arbitrary Power ; and therefore desire, that
 it may be left to be the Act of a more Arbitrary King or
 Queen, and a more servile House of Commons.

By way of Supplement likewise to the Proceedings of this Parliament, we must farther take Notice, that the Motion which was made in the third Session, to tack the Occasional Conformity and Land-Tax Bills together, was introduced by Mr. Powley with a Speech, the Substance of which was as follows, viz.

THAT the Practice of Occasional Conformity was such a scandalous Hypocrisy, as was no way to be excused upon any Pretence whatsoever. That it was condemned even by the better Sort of Dissenters themselves. That the employing Persons of a different Religion from that established by Law had never been practised by any wise Government, and was not allowed even in Holland. That the Sacramental Test was appointed by the Wisdom of the Legislature, to preserve the established Church, not from Protestants, but Papiſts; which Church seems in as much Danger from the Dissenters at this Time, as it was from Papiſts when the Act was made. And this Law being so necessary, and having been twice refused in the House of Lords, the only way to have it pass is to tack it to a Money-Bill. It has been an ancient Practice to tack Bills that were for the Good of the Subject to the Money-Bills; it being reasonable, that while grievous Taxes are laid upon the People for Support of the Crown, the Crown should in return pass such Laws as are for the Benefit of the People. The great Necessity there is for the Money-Bill's passing, is rather an Argument for than against this Proceeding; for what Danger can there be that the Lords, who pretend to be such great Patriots, should rather lose the necessary Supplies, than pass an Act so requisite for Preservation of the Church? However, if we should suppose them so unreasonable, the Matter is not so bad; for it is only but pro-roguing the Parliament for a few Days, and then the Commons might pass the Land-Tax again without the Tack: And so he concluded with Moving, That the Occasional Conformity Bill might be tacked to the Land-Tax-Bill.

Upon this, warm Debates followed, in which among those who opposed the Motion, Lord Cutts was pleased to say, 'The English Nation is now in the highest Consideration abroad, and if any Divisions should happen between the two Houses, it will cast a Damp upon the whole Confederacy, and give the French King almost as great an Advantage as we had gained over him at Blenheim.' After which, the Right Honourable Henry Boyle asked, 'Whether any wise

Man would venture his whole Estate upon a Vote?' And answering himself in the Negative, added, 'And shall we now venture the Safety of all England, nay of all Europe upon this?' Mr. Secretary Hedges represented, 'That the Duke of Marlborough had lately concluded a Treaty with the King of Prussia for 8000 of his Men, to be employed towards the Relief of the Duke of Savoy, who was now in the most imminent Danger: That these Troops were actually on their March, upon a Credit of a Vote of this House, That they would make good her Majesty's Treaties; and that the obstructing the Money-Bill, which the Tacking would infallibly do, would put an immediate Stop to the March of those Troops, and thereby occasion the entire Ruin of the Duke of Savoy.' Sir John Hawles, the learned Solicitor-General in King William's Reign, perceiving that many Members were ashamed of Mr. Bromley's Motion, exposed them by saying, 'That for his own Part, he had been against this Bill from the Beginning, but he wondered that those Gentlemen who had all along pretended the Church of England was on the Brink of Ruin, unless such a Bill should pass, did not pursue the only Method that might secure the passing of that Bill. I put it to the Conscience of those Gentlemen who are come over to us, added he, whether they were before satisfied as to the Reasonableness and Necessity of this Bill, since they now desert their own Friends: I wish they had voted on our Side two Years ago, for it would have saved us a great deal of Trouble, the greatest Part of the Nation a great deal of Uneasiness, and themselves the Confusion of abandoning their Party at a Pinch.' Sir Thomas Littleton, the late Speaker, said, 'Gentlemen, by the Tacking of this Bill, we mean to throw a Necessity upon the Lords to pass it; but suppose the Lords think fit to untack what we have tacked, and to acquaint us that they are ready to pass the Money-Bill, but will consider of the other, pray whose Fault will the Nation account it to be, that the Queen's Service is retarded?' Upon the whole, this Motion was over-ruled, as may be seen Tome III. Page 375. But the Bill was carried, and afterwards rejected by the Lords, by a Majority of 71 against 50.

A LIST of those who were for and against the *Tack* were as follows:

For the Tack.

Bedfordshire.

Not One.

Berkshire.

Sir John Stonehouse

Buckinghamshire.

Sir Henry Porker
John Drake
Sir Samuel Garrard
Sir James Etheridge

Cambridgeshire.

Granado Pigot
Arthur Annesley

Cheshire.

Sir George Warburton
Sir Roger Mostyn
Sir Henry Bunbury
Peter Shackerly

Against the Tack.

Bedfordshire.

Lord Ruffel
Sir William Gostwick
William Spencer
Edward Carteret

Berkshire.

Richard Nevill
Lord Fitzharding
Richard Topham
Sir Owen Buckingham
Tanfield Vachell
William Jennens
Thomas Renda
Sir Simon Harcourt

Buckinghamshire.

Sir Richard Temple
Sir Edmund Denton
Roger Price
Charles Godfrey
Fleetwood Dormer
Richard Hampden
Richard Crawley
James Chase

Cambridgeshire.

Sir Rufhout Cullen
Henry Boyle
Sir Henry Pickering
Anthony Thompson

Cheshire.

Not One.

Cornwall

For the Tack.

Cornwall.

John Buller
 Sir Richard Vivian
 John Hoblin
 William Cory
 William Pole
 Henry Poley
 Charles Seymour
 Sir Henry Seymour
 Francis Scobel
 John Manley
 Joseph Sawle
 John Anstis
 James Praed
 John Spark

Cumberland.

Wilfred Lawson

Derbyshire.

John Curzon

Devonshire.

Sir Edward Seymour
 John Snell
 William Seymour
 Thomas Coulson
 Arthur Champneys
 Nathaniel Herne
 Frederick Herne

Against the Tack.

Cornwall.

William Bridges
 Thomas Dodson
 Rufiel Roberts
 Sir John Moleworth
 Henry Vincent
 Francis Roberts
 Francis Godolphin
 Sidney Godolphin
 Thomas Carew
 James Craggs
 Alexander Pendarvis
 Hugh Boscawen
 William Hooker
 John Hicks
 Henry Flemming
 Renatus Bellot
 Francis Bassett
 Sir Nicholas Morrice
 Samuel Rolle
 William Coryton
 Sir John Pole

Cumberland.

Thomas Stanwix
 James Stanhope
 Thomas Lamplugh

Derbyshire.

Thomas Coke
 James Harpur
 Thomas Stanhope

Devonshire.

Sir William Courtney
 Robert Rolle
 Charles Trelawney
 John Woolcomb
 Sir Simon Leach
 Thomas Northmore
 Nicholas Hooper
 Richard Edgecomb
 Richard Hale
 Sir Walter Young

Doct.

APPENDIX.

127

For the Tack.

Devonshire.

Dorsetshire.

Thomas Strangeways
Thomas Chaffin
Henry Thynne
John Banks
Richard Bingham
Richard Fownes

Durham.

Sir Henry Bellasis

Essex.

Sir Charles Barrington
William Fytch
John Comyns

Gloucestershire.

Not One.

Against the Tack.

Devonshire.

John Bulteel
Henry Maunton
Sir Thomas Lear
Richard Keynel
William Cowper
Sir Peter King
Thomas Bere
Robert Burridge

Dorsetshire.

Sir William Phippard
William Jolliffe
Nathaniel Napier
Henry Henley
John Burridge
Anthony Henley
Charles Churchill
Alexander Pitfield
Sir John Cropley
Edward Nicholas
Sir Thomas Ernley
Thomas Erle

Durham.

Sir Robert Eden
Sir William Bowes
Thomas Conyers

Essex.

Sir Francis Masham
Sir Isaac Rebow
Sir Thomas Cook
Sir Thomas Daval
John Ellis

Gloucestershire.

Maynard Colchester
William Trye
John Hanbury
William Master
Richard Dowdeswell
Edmund Bray

Here

For the Tack.

Herefordshire.

Henry Gorges
Thomas Price

Hertfordshire.

Ralph Freeman
John Gape
Charles Caesar
Richard Gullston

Huntingtonshire.

Not One.

Kent.

Sir Francis Leigh
William Cage
Heneage Finch
Robert Crawford

Lancashire.

Thomas Leigh
Orlando Bridgman

Leicestershire.

Sir George Beaumont
James Winstanley

Against the Tack.

Herefordshire.

James Bridges
Thomas Foley
Lord Coningsby
Edward Harley
Henry Cornwall

Hertfordshire.

Thomas Hale
George Churchill

Huntingtonshire.

John Dryden
William Naylor
Earl of Orrery
Anthony Hammond

Kent.

Sir Thomas Hales
Henry Lee
George Sayer
Edward Knatchbull
Thomas King

Lancashire.

Richard Ashton
Richard Fleetwood
Charles Stanley
Sir Cyril Wyche
Robert Heytham
Sir William Lowther
Sir Roger Bradshaigh
Thomas Stringer
Ambrose Pudley
William Clayton
Sir Thomas Johnson

Leicestershire.

John Verney
John Wilkins

Lincolnshire.

For the Tack.

Lincolnshire.

Lewis Dymocke
Sir John Thorold
William Cecil
Charles Bertie

Middlesex.

Warwick Lake
Hugh Smithson
Sir Walter Clarges

Monmouthshire.

Not One.

Norfolk.

Thomas Palgrave

Northamptonshire.

John James

Northumberland.

Bertram Stote

Nottinghamshire.

Sir Willoughby Hickman

Against the Tack.

Lincolnshire.

Sir Edward Irby
Sir Edward Hussey
John Chaplin
Arthur Moore
Sir William Ellys
Richard Ellys

Middlesex.

Sir Gilbert Heathcote

Monmouthshire.

John Morgan

Norfolk.

Sir John Holland
Sir Jacob Astley
Thomas Blofield
Robert Walpole
Benjamin England
John Nichollon

Northamptonshire.

Sidney Wortley Montagu
Sir Gilbert Dolben
Sir Matthew Dudley
Francis Arundel
Charles Egerton
Thomas Wentworth

Northumberland.

Sir Francis Blake
Sir Henry Liddel
William Carr
Emanuel How
Sir John Delaval
Samuel Ogle
Jonathan Hutchinson

Nottinghamshire.

John Thornhaugh

William

For the Tack.

William Levinz

Oxfordshire.

Sir Robert Jenkinson
Sir Edward Norreys
Sir William Whitlock
William Bromley
Thomas Rowney
Francis Norreys
James Bertie
Sir William Glynn
Charles North

Rutlandshire.

Richard Halford

Salop.

Sir Edward Aston

Somersetshire.

William Coward
Henry Portman
Sir Jacob Bancks
James Anderton

Against the Tack.

Sir Francis Molineux
George Gregory
William Pierrepont
Sir Matthew Jennifon
James Saunderson

Oxfordshire.

Rutlandshire.

Salop.

Roger Owen
Richard Corbet
John Kynaston
Richard Mytton
Sir Humphry Briggs
Sir Thomas Powys
Francis Herbert
George Weld
Charles Mason
Henry Bret

Somersetshire.

Nathaniel Palmer
Sir Philip Sydenham
Robert Yate
Sir William Daines
William Blaithwait
Alexander Popham
Sir Francis Warre
Edward Clarke
Sir Thomas Wroth
George Balch
Alexander Lutterell

For

For the Tack.

Against the Tack.

Sir Francis Wyndham
Sir Thomas Travell
John Hunt

Southampton.

Henry Holmes
Leonard Bilson
William Stephens
Francis Gwynn

Southampton.

Richard Norton
George Pitt
Lord William Powlett
Geo. Rodney Bridges
Frederick Tilney
Adam de Cardonnel
William Gifford
Sir George Rooke
Anthony Morgan
Robert Mitchell
Lord Cutts
Anthony Burnaby
Henry Killebrew
Sir Thomas Hopson
John Leigh
William Ettricke
Thomas Dore
Paul Burrard
Richard Woollaston
John Schrimpton
John Smith
Francis Shephard

Staffordshire.

Richard Dyot
Joseph Girdler

Staffordshire.

Henry Paget
Edward Bagot
Sir Michael Biddulph
Thomas Foley
Walter Chetwynd
John Crew Offley
Rowland Cotton
Thomas Guy

Suffolk.

Earl of Dysart
John Bence
Sir Charles Bloys
Robert Kemp
Sir Edmund Bacon

Suffolk.

Sir Dudley Cullum
Serjeant Whitaker
Sir George Elwys
Spencer Compton
Sir Joseph Jekyll

For the Tack.

Sir Edward Turner
George Dashwood
Sir Robert Davers

Surrey.

Leonard Wessell
Sir John Parsons
George Vernon
Thomas Heath

Suffex.

John Toke
William Ellifon

Warwickshire.

Sir John Mordaunt
Sir Christopher Hales
Thomas Gery
Francis Greville
Algernoon Greville

Against the Tack.

Sir Thomas Felton

Surrey.

Sir Richard Onslow
Charles Cox
John Cholmondeley
John Ward
Sir Robert Clayton
Henry Harvey
Morgan Randy
Denzil Onslow
Maurice Thompson
Thomas Onslow

Suffex.

Thomas Pelham
Henry Lumley
John Miller
Henry Cowper
John Wicker
John Lukener
Laurence Alcock
Sir Nicholas Pelham
Richard Baine
Joel Perry
Nathaniel Gould
Samuel Sambroke
John Afsil
Sir Edward Hungerford
Charles Goring
John Conyers
Edmund Dummer
Carew Weekes

Warwickshire.
Not One.*Westmoreland.*

For the Tack.

Westmoreland.
Not One.

Wiltshire.

Sir Richard How
Robert Hyde
Charles Fox
Sir James How
Robert Bartle
Henry Chivers
William Harvey
Henry Pim

Worcestershire.

Sir John Puckington
Hugh Parker

Against the Tack.

Westmoreland.

William Fleming
Henry Grahme
Lord Pierrepont
James Grahame

Wiltshire.

Robert Eyre
Sir John Hawles
John Gauntlet
Sir James Ash
Thomas Jervis
Edward Ash
William Monson
Henry Bertie
Sir Charles Hedges
Francis Merryweather
John Methuen
Lord Mordaunt
James Montagu
Thomas Bouchier
Edward Pouncefort
Thomas Webb
Samuel Barker
James Bruce
Edmund Webb
John Webb
Francis Stonehouse
Charles Marnes
Henry St. John
Robert Bruce
Edward Jefferys

Worcestershire.

William Walth
Samuel Swift
Thomas Wylde
Edward Foley
Charles Cox
John Rudge
Salway Winnington

Yorkshire.

For the Tack.

Yorkshire.

Robert Byerley
James Darcy
Sir Bryan Stapleton

Against the Tack.

Yorkshire.

Lord Hartington
Sir John Kay
Sir William Robinson
Tobias Jenkins
Sir William St. Quintin
William Maister
Christopher Stockdale
William Thompson
John Hungerford
John Sharpe
Sir William Hustler
Thomas Yorke
Henry Guy
Sir Henry Goodricke
Sir William Strickland
William Palmes
Sir Godfrey Copley
Sir Thomas Frankland
Robert Monckton
William Jessop
Sir Charles Hotham
William Gee
Robert Dormer
John Aislaby
Sir John Bland
William Lowther

Cinque-Ports.

John Mitchel

Cinque-Ports.

William Ashburnham
John Pulteney
Matthew Aylmer
Philip Papillon
Sir Henry Furness
Sir Philip Boteler
John Boteler
Walter Whitfield
John Brewer
Thomas Fagg
Edward Southwell
George Clarke
James Hodges
Sir William Thomas
William Lowndes

Wales.

For the Tack.

Against the Tack.

Wales.

Wales.

Sir Humphry Mackworth
Thomas Bulkeley
Henry Lloyd
Sir John Wynne
Sir Thomas Hanmer
Thomas Mostyn
Edward Vaughan
John Vaughan

Lord Bulkeley
Coningsby Williams
John Jeffreys
Sir Jeffrey Jeffreys
Griffith Rice
Richard Vaughan
Sir Richard Middleton
Edward Bereton
Thomas Mansel
John Langhorn
Thomas Harley
Robert Harley



A LIST of the House of Commons
in the Second Parliament summoned by
Queen ANNE, October 25, 1705.

A B I N G T O N, Grey Nevil
Agmondesham, Lord Cheyne, Sir Samuel Garrard
Albans, (St.) George Churchill, Henry Killegrew
Aldborough, (Suffolk) Sir Henry and William Johnson
Aldborough, (Yorkshire) Robert Moncton, William Jessop
Allerton-North, Sir William Huttler, Roger Gale
Andover, John Smith, Francis Shepherd
Anglesea, Lord Bulkeley
Apulby, James Graham, William Harvey
Arundel, James Butler, Edmund Dummer
Aylburton, Richard Reynell, Gilbert Yard
Aylbury, Sir John Wittewronge, Simon Mayne
Banbury, Charles North
Barnstable, Nicholas Hooper, Samuel Rolle
Bath, William Blaithwayt, Alexander Popham
Beaumaris, Henry Bertie
Bedfordshire, { Sir Pincet Charnock
 { Sir William Gostwick
Bedford Town, William Farrer, Sir Phillip Monoux
Bedwin, Sir George Byng, Nicholas Follexfen
Berksire,

Berkshire, { Richard Nevil
 { Sir John Stonehouse
Berwick Town, Samuel Ogle, Jonathan Hutchinson
Beverley, Sir Charles Hotham, John Moyser
Bewdley, Salway Winnington
Bishops Castle, Henry Brett, Henry Newport
Bletchingly, John Ward, George Evelyn
Bodmin, Francis Roberts, John Hoblyn
Boraston, Spencer Cowper, Peter King
Boroughbridge, John Stapleton, Craven Peyton
Bosfiney, Sir Simon Harcourt, John Manley
Boston, Sir Edward Irby, Richard Wynn
Brackley, Charles Egerton, John Sidney
Bramber, John Asgil, Lord Windsor
Brecon County, Sir Edward Williams
Brecon Town, Sir John Jeffreys
Bridgewater, Sir Thomas Wroth, George Balch
Bridport, Alexander Pitfield, Thomas Strangeways
Bristol, Robert Yate, Sir William Daines
Bridgnorth, William Whitmore, Sir Humphry Briggs
Bucks County, { Sir Richard Temple
 { William Egerton
Buckingham Town, Sir Edmund Denton, Brown Willis
Calne, Edward Baynton, George Duckett
Cambridgeshire, { John Bromley
 { Sir Ruthout Cullen
Cambridge Town, Sir John Cotton, Anthony Thompson
Cambridge University, Arthur Annesley, Dixey Windsor
Camelford, William Pole, Henry Pinnel
Canterbury, Henry Lee, John Hardres
Cardiffe, Thomas Mansel
Cardiganshire, John Pugh
Cardigan Town, Lewis Price
Carlisle, Thomas Stanwix, Sir James Mountagu
Carmarthenshire, Griffith Rice
Carmarthen Town, Richard Vaughan
Carnarvonshire, Sir John Wynn
Carnarvon Town, Thomas Bulkeley
Castle-rising, Horatio Walpole, William Fielding
Cheshire, { Langham Booth
 { John Crew Offley
Cheshire Town, Sir Henry Bunbury, Peter Shackerly
Chichester, William Ellison, Sir Thomas Littleton
Chippenham, Sir James Long, Walter White
Chipping Wicomb, Charles Godfrey, Fleetwood Dormer
Christ Church, Francis Gwynn, William Eutricke
Cirencester, Allen Bathurst, Henry Iretón

Clifton,

A P P E N D I X.

137

Clifton, Nathaniel and Frederick Herne
Clithero, Edward and Daniel Harvey
Cockermouth, James Stanhope, Thomas Lamplugh
Colchester, Sir Isaac Rebow, Sir Thomas Webster
Corf castle, John Banks, Richard Fownes
Cornwall, { Hugh Boscawen
 { Sir Richard Vivian
Coventry, Sir Orlando Bridgman, Edward Hopkins
Cricklade, Edmund Dunch, Samuel Barker
Cumberland County, { Richard Musgrave
 { George Fletcher
Denbighshire, Sir Richard Middleton
Denbigh Town, William Robinson
Derbysire, { John Curzon
 { Thomas Coke
Derby Town, Lord Cavendish, Sir Thomas Parker
Devizes, Sir Francis Child, Josiah Diffon
Devonsire, { Sir William Courtney
 { Robert Rolle
Dorsetsire, { Thomas Strangeways
 { Thomas Chaffin
Dorchester, Nathaniel Napier, Awnsham Churchill
Dover, Matthew Aylmer, Philip Papillon
Downton, Sir Charles Duncomb, John Eyre
Droitwich, Charles Cox, Edward Foley
Dunwich, Sir Charles Blois, John Rous
Durham County, { Sir Robert Eden
 { John Tempest
Durham City, Thomas Conyers, Sir Henry Bellafys
Eastlow, Sir Henry Seymour, George Clark
Edmunds Bury, Sir Thomas Fekón, Aubery Porter
Essex, { Sir Francis Mafham
 { Thomas Middleton
Evesham, John Rudge, Hugh Parker
Exeter, Sir Edward Seymour, John Snell
Eye, Sir Joseph Jekyll, Spencer Compton
Flintsire, Sir John Conway
Flint Town, Sir Roger Mostyn
Fowey, George Granville, John Hicks
Gatten, Sir George Newland, Paul Docminique
Germans, (St.) Henry Fleming, Edward Elliot
Glamorgansire, Sir Thomas Mansel
Glamorgansire, { Sir John Guise
 { Maynard Colchester
Gloucester City, John Hanbury, William Cooke
Grampound, Francis Scobell, James Craggs

Grantbam,

Grantham, Lord Granby, Sir William Ellis
Grimby, Arthur Moore, William Cotelworth
Grimstead, John Conyers, John Toke
Guildford, Denzil Onslow, Robert Wroth
Harwich, Sir Thomas Daval, John Ellis
Haslemere, George Woodroffe, John Fulham
Hastings, William Ashburnham, John Pulteney
Haverford West, John Laugharn
Heilston, Sidney and Francis Godolphin
Herefordshire, { Lord Scudamore
 { Henry Gorges
Hereford City, James Bridges, Thomas Foley
Hertford County, { Sir John Spencer
 { Ralph Freeman
Hertford Town, Charles Caesar, Richard Goulston
Heydon, Anthony Dancomb, William Pulteney
Heytesbury, Edward Ash, William Monson
Higham-Ferrers, Thomas Wentworth
Hindon, George Morley, Reynolds Calthorp
Honiton, Sir William Drake, Sir Walter Yonge
Horsham, Charles Eversfield, Henry Goring
Huntingdonshire, { John Dryden
 { John Pocklington
Huntingdon Town, Edward Wortley, John Pedley
Hythe, Sir Philip and John Boteler
Ilcester, Edward Strode, John Webb
Isfwich, Henry Pooley, John Bence
Ives, (St.) Sir Bartholomew Gracedeice, John Borlace
Kellington, Sir William Coryton, Samuel Rolle
Kent, { Lord Villiers
 { Sir Cholmondeley Dering
Kingston, Sir William St. Quintin, William Maisters
Knacborough, Robert Byerley, Christopher Stackdale
Lancashire, { Charles Stanley
 { Richard Shuttleworth
Lancaster Town, Robert and William Heysham
Lanceston, Lord Hyde, William Carey
Leicestershire, { John Verney
 { John Wilkins
Leicester Town, Sir George Beaumont, James Winstanley
Leominster, Lord Coningsby, Edward Harley
Leopard, William Bridges, Thomas Dodson
Leſwithiel, Ruſſel Roberts, James Kendall
Lewes, Thomas Pelham, Richard Paine
Lincolnshire, { George Whichcott
 { Albemarle Bertie
Lincoln City, Thomas Liſter, Sir Thomas Meers

Litchfield.

APPENDIX.

139

Litchfield, Richard Dyott, Sir Henry Gough
Liverpool, William Clayton, Thomas Johnson
London, { Sir Robert Clayton, Sir William Ashurst
 { Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Samuel Shepherd
Ludlow, Sir Thomas Powis, Aston Baldwyn
Luggerball, Walter Kent, John Webb
Lyme-Regis, Thomas Freke, John Burridge
Lymington, Thomas Dore, Paul Burrard
Lynn Regis, Sir Charles Turner, Robert Walpole
Maidstone, Sir Thomas Colepeper, Thomas Baits
Malden, William Fyche, John Comyns
Malmesbury, Thomas Farrington, Henry Mordaunt
Malton, Sir William Strickland, William Palmes
Marlborough, John Jeffreys, Algernoon Seymour
Marlow, Sir James Etheridge, James Chace
Marwes, (St.) Sir Joseph Tredenham, Francis Godfrey
Melcomb-Regis, Maurice Ashley, Anthony Henley
Merioneth, Richard Vaughan
Midhurst, Robert Orme, Laurence Alcock
Middlesex, { Scory Barker
 { Sir John Wolfstonholm
Milbourn, Sir Thomas Travel, Thomas Medlicott
Minehead, Alexander Lutterel, Sir Jacob Banks
Michael (St.) Sir William Hodges, Hugh Fortescue
Monmouthshire, { John Morgan
 { Hopton Williams
Monmouth Town, Sir Thomas Powell
Morpeth, Sir Richard Sandford, Edmund Maine
Montgomeryshire, Edward Vaughan
Montgomery Town, Charles Maion
Newark, James Saunderson, John Digby
Newcastle, (Staffordsh.) Crew Offley, John Lawton
Newcastle, (Northumberland) Sir Willi. Blacket, Will. Carr
Newport, (Cornwall) Sir Nicholas Morrice, Sir John Pole
Newport, (Hants) Lord Cutts, William Stevens
Newton, (Lancashire) Thomas Leigh, John Ward
Newton, (Hants) James and Henry Worsley
Norfolk County, { Roger Townshend
 { Sir John Holland
Northamptonshire, { Sir Justinian Isham
 { Thomas Cartwright
Northampton Town, George Montagu, Francis Arundel
Northumberland, { Thomas Fortler
 { Sir John Delavall
Norwich, Waller Bacon, John Chambers
Nottinghamshire, { Sir Thomas Willoughby
 { John Thornhaugh

APPENDIX.

Nottingham Town, Robert Sacheverell, William Pierrepont
Okehampton, Thomas Northmore, John Dibble
Orford, Sir Edmund Bacon, Sir Edward Turner
Oxfordshire, { Sir Edward Norris
 { Sir Robert Jenkinson
Oxford City, Sir John Walter, Thomas Rowney
Oxford University, Sir William Whitlock, William Bromley
Penbrokeshire, Wriot Owen
Pembroke Town, John Meyrick
Penryn, James Vernon, Samuel Trefusis
Peterborough, Gilbert Dolben, Sidney Montagu
Petersfield, Norton Pawlet, Leonard Bilson
Plymouth, Sir George Byng, Charles Trelawney
Plimpton, Sir John Cope, Richard Edgcomb
Pool, Sir William Phippard, Samuel Weston
Pontefract, William Lowther, Sir John Bland
Portsmouth, Sir William Giffard, Sir George Rook
Preston, Francis Annesley, Arthur Manwaring
Queenborough, Sir John Jennings, Thomas King
Radnor County, Thomas Hsley
Radnor Town, Robert Harley
Reading, Sir William Rich, Sir Owen Buckingham
Retford, Sir Hardolph Wastneys, Rich. Moleworth
Richmond, William Walfsh, Thomas York
Rippon, John Aislaby, John Sharp
Rocheſter, Sir Cloudeſly Shovel, Sir Staff. Fairbourn
Romney, Walter Whitfield, John Brewer
Rutlandſhire, { Sir Thomas Mackworth
 { Richard Halford
Rye, Edward Southwell, Philip Herbert
Ryegate, Sir John Parſons, Stephen Harvey
Salop County, { Robert Lloyd
 { Richard Corbett
Salop Town, John Kynaſton, Richard Mytton
Saltaſh, James Butler, Joſeph Moyle
Sandwich, Joſiah Burchet, Sir Henry Furneſe
Sarum New, Charles Fox, Robert Eyre
Sarum Old, Robert Pitt, Charles Mompeſſon
Scarborough, Robert Squire, William Thompson
Seaford, William Lowndes, George Nailor
Shelſbury, Sir John Cropley, Edward Nicholas
Shoreham, John Wicker, Nathaniel Gould
Somerſetſhire, { John Pigott
 { Nathaniel Palmer
Southampton County, { Thomas Jarvis
 { Richard Chandler
Southampton Town, Lord Woodſtock, Adam Cardonel
Southwark,

APPENDIX.

141

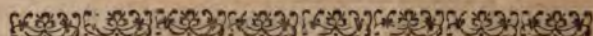
Southwark, John Cholmondley, Charles Cox
Staffordshire, { Edward Baggot
 { Henry Paget
Stafford Town, Walter Chetwynd, Thomas Faley
Stamford, Charles Cecil, Charles Bertie
Steyning, William Wallis, Henry Goring
Stockbridge, Sir John Hawles, Edward Laurence
Sudbury, Sir Harvey Elwys, Philip Skippon
Suffolk, { Sir Robert Davers
 { Lord Dysert
Sursey, { Sir William Scawen
 { Sir Richard Onslow
Suffex, { Sir George Parker
 { Charles Eversfield
Tamworth, Thomas Guy, Joseph Girdler
Tavistock, Henry Manaton, John Bulteel
Taunton, Sir Francis Warre, Edward Clark
Tewkesbury, Richard Dowdeswell, Edmund Bray
Thetford, Sir John Woodhouse, Thomas D' Grey
Thirsk, Sir Thomas Frankland, Sir Godfrey Copley
Tiverton, Robert Burridge, Thomas Bere
Totnes, Sir Humph. Mackworth, Thomas Coulston
Tregony, Sir Philip Meadows, John Trevanion
Truro, Peregrine Bertie, Henry Vincent
Wallingford, Clement Kent, William Jennings
Warwickshire, { Andrew Archer
 { Sir John Mordaunt
Warwick Town, Francis and Algernoon Greville
Wareham, Thomas Erle, George Pitt
Wells, Maurice Berkley, Henry Portman
Wendover, Sir Roger Hill, Richard Hampden
Wenlock, William Forrester, George Weld
Weobly, Henry Cornwall, John Birch
Westbury, Henry and Robert Bertie
Westlow, Sir Charles Hedges, Francis Palmer
Westminster, Henry Boyle, Sir Henry Duttoncolt
Westmoreland, { Robert Lowther
 { William Flemming
Weymouth, Anthony Henley, Henry Thynn
Whitchurch, John Scrimpton, Richard Woolston
Winchelsea, George Dodington, John Hayes
Winchester, Lord Pawlett, George Bridges
Windsor, Lord Fitzharding, Richard Topham
Wilton, John Gantlet, William Nicholas
Wiltshire, { Sir Richard How
 { Robert Hyde
Woodstock, James Bertie, William Cadogan

Wooten

APPENDIX.

Wooton Bassett, Francis Popham, Henry St. John
Wygan, Emanuel How, Sir Roger Bradshaw
Worcestershire, { Sir John Packington
 { William Bromley
Worcester City, Thomas Wylde, Samuel Swift
Yarmouth (Norfolk) George England, John Nicholson
Yarmouth (Hants) Anthony Morgan, Henry Holmes
Yorkshire, { Lord Fairfax
 { Lord Hartington
York City, Robert Benson, Sir William Robinson

Speaker to this Parliament, JOHN SMITH.



A LIST of the House of Commons in
 the First Parliament of *Great Britain*,
 which met *November 6, 1707.*

A BINGTON, Grey Nevil
Agmondesham, Sir Samuel Garrard, John Drake
Albans (St.) George Churchill, Henry Killegrew
Aldborough (Suffolk) Sir Henry Johnson, William Johnson
Aldborough (Yorkshire) Robert Moncton, William Jephson
Allerton North, Sir William Hustler, Roger Gale
Andover, John Smith, Francis Shepherd
Anglesea, Lord Bulkley
Apulby, James Graham, William Harvey
Arundel, James Butler, Edmund Dummer
Ashburton, Richard Reynell, Gilbert Yard
Aylesbury, Sir John Wittewronge, Simon Mayne
Bamby, Charles North
Barnstable, Nicholas Hooper, Samuel Rolle
Bath City, Alexander Popham, Samuel Trotman
Beaumaris, Henry Bertie
Bedfordshire, { Sir Pincent Charnock
 { Sir William Gostwick
Bedford Town, William Farrar, William Hilleriden
Bedwin, Lord Bruce, Samuel Sambrook
Berkshire, { Richard Nevil
 { Sir John Stonehouse
Berwick Town, Samuel Ogle, Jonathan Hutchinson
Beverly, Sir Charles Hotham, John Moyser

Beauly.

A P P E N D I X.

143

Bewdly, Salway Winnington
Bishops Castle, Henry Brett, Henry Newport
Bletchingly, John Ward, George Evelyn
Bodmin, Francis Roberts, Thomas Herne
Boralfon, Spencer Cowper, Peter King
Boroughbrige, John Stapleton, Craven Peyton
Bosfiney, Sir Simon Harcourt, John Manley
Boston, Sir Edward Irby, Richard Wynn
Brackley, Charles Egerton, Harry Mordaunt
Bramber, Thomas Windfor, William Shippen
Brecon County, Sir Edward Williams
Brecon Town, Sir John Jeffreys
Bridgewater, Sir Thomas Wroth, George Balch
Bridport, Alexander Pitfield, Thomas Strangeways
Bristol, Robert Yate, Sir William Daines
Bridgnorth, William Whitmore, Sir Humphry Briggs
Bucks County, { William Egerton
 { Sir Richard Temple
Buckingham Town, Sir Edmund Denton, Brown Willis
Calne, Edward Baynton, George Duckett
Cambridgeshire, { Sir Rushout Cullen
 { John Bromley
Cambridge Town, Sir John Cotton, Anthony Thompson
Cambridge University, Arthur Annesley, Dixey Windfor
Camelford, William Pole, Henry Pinnel
Canterbury, Henry Lee, John Hardress
Cardiffe, Sir John Awbrey
Cardiganshire, John Pugh
Cardigan Town, Lewis Price
Carlisle, Thomas Stanwix, Sir James Montagu
Carmarthenshire, Griffith Rice
Carmarthen Town, Richard Vaughan
Carnarvonshire, Sir John Wynn
Carnarvon Town, Thomas Bulkley
Castle-rising, William Fielding, Horatio Walpole
Ceshire, { Langham Booth
 { John Crew
Chester City, Sir Henry Bunbury, Peter Shackerly
Chichester, Thomas Onslow, Sir Thomas Littleton
Chippenham, Lord Mordaunt, Sir James Long
Chipping-Wicomb, Charles Godfrey, Fleetwood Dormer
Christ's Church, Francis Gwynn, William Ettricke
Cirencester, Allen Bathurst, Henry Ireton
Clifton, Nathaniel and Frederick Herne
Clithero, Edward and Daniel Hervev
Cockermouth, James Stanhope, Thomas Lamplugh
Colchester, Sir Isaac Rebow, Sir Thomas Webster

Curf-

Corfe-castle, John Banks, Richard Fownes
Cornwall, { Sir Hugh Boseawen
 { Sir Richard Vivian
Coventry, Sir Orlando Bridgman, Edward Hopkins
Cricklade, Edmund Dunch, Samuel Barker
Cumberland County, { Richard Musgrave
 { George Fletcher
Denbighshire, Sir Richard Middleton
Denbigh Town, William Robinson
Derbyshire, { John Curzon
 { Thomas Coke
Derby Town, James Cavendish, Sir Thomas Parker
Devizes, Sir Francis Child, Josiah Difton
Devonshire, { Sir William Courtney
 { Robert Rolle
Dorsetshire, { Thomas Strangeways
 { Thomas Chaffin
Dorchester, Nathaniel Napier, Awnsham Churchill
Dover, Matthew Aylmer, Philip Papillon
Downton, Sir Charles Duncomb, John Eyre
Droitwich, Charles Cocks, Edward Foley
Durham County, { Sir Robert Eden
 { John Tenipest
Durham City, Thomas Conyers, Sir Henry Bellafys
Eaflow, Sir Henry Seymour, George Clark
Edmunds Bury, Sir Thomas Felton, Auberry Porter
Essex, { Sir Francis Maltham
 { Thomas Middleton
Evesham, John Rudge, Hugh Parker
Exeter, Sir Edward Seymour, John Snell
Eye, Sir Joseph Jekyll, Spencer Compton
Flintshire, Sir John Conway
Flint Town, Sir Roger Moltyn
Fowey, George Granville, John Hicks
Gatton, Sir George Newland, Paul Dominique
Germans, (St.) Henry Flemming, Edward Elliot
Glamorganshire, Sir Thomas Mansel
Gloucestershire, { Sir John Guise
 { Maynard Colchester
Gloucester City, John Hanbury, William Cooke
Grampound, Francis Scobell, James Craggs
Grantham, Lord Granby, Sir William Ellis
Grimshy, Arthur Moore, William Cotefworth
Grimstad, John Conyers, John Tolke
Guildford, Denzil Onslow, Robert Wroth
Harwich, Sir Thomas Daval, John Ellis
Haslemere, George Woodroffe, John Fulham

Hastings,

APPENDIX.

145

Hastings, William Ashburnham, John Pulteney
Haverford-West, John Laugharn
Helston, Sidney and Francis Godolphin
Herefordshire, { Lord Scudamore
 { Henry Gorges
Hereford City, James Bridges, Thomas Foley
Hertford County, { Sir John Spencer
 { Ralph Freeman
Hertford Town, Charles Cæsar, Sir Thomas Clarke
Heydon, Anthony Duncomb, William Pulteney
Heytesbury, Edward Ash, William Monson
Higham Ferrers, Thomas Wentworth
Hindon, George Morley, Reynolds Calthorp
Honiton, Sir William Drake, Sir Walter Yonge
Horsham, Charles Eversfield, Harry Goring
Huntingdonshire, { John Dryden
 { John Pocklington
Huntingdon Town, John Pedley, Edward Montagu
Hythe, Sir Philip and John Boteler
Ilcester, Edward Scrode, John Webb
Ipswich, Henry Pooley, John Bence
Ives, (St.) Sir Bartholomew Gracedeice
Kellington, Sir William Coriton, Samuel Rolle
Kent, { Lord Villiers
 { Sir Cholmondeley Dering
Kingson, Sir William St. Quintin, William Masters
Knaresborough, Christopher Stockdale, Robert Byerley
Lancashire, { Charles Stanley
 { Richard Shuttleworth
Lancashire Town, Robert and William Heysham
Lanceston, Lord Hyde, William Carey
Leicestershire, { John Verney
 { John Wilkins
Leicester Town, Sir George Beaumont, James Winstanley
Leominster, Lord Coningsby, Edward Harley
Leopard, William Bridges, Thomas Dodson
Leithwithial, Russel Roberts, James Kendall
Lewes, Thomas Pelham, Richard Paine
Lincolnshire, { George Whichcott
 { Albemarle Bertie
Lincoln City, Thomas Lister, Sir Thomas Meers
Litchfield, Richard Dyott, Sir Henry Gough
Liverpool, William Clayton, Thomas Johnson
London, { Sir William Ashurst, Sir Gilbert Heathcote
 { Samuel Shepherd, Sir Robert Clayton
Ludlow, Sir Thomas Powis, Afton Baldwin
Lutterhall, Walter Kent, John Webb

Lyme

Lyme Regis, Thomas Freke, John Burridge
Lymington, Charles Marquis of Winchester, Paul Burrard
Lynn Regis, Sir Charles Turner, Robert Walpole
Maidstone, Sir Thomas Colepeper, Thomas Blifs
Malden, William Fyche, John Comyns
Malmesbury, Thomas Farrington, Harry Mordaunt
Milton, Sir William Strickland, William Palmes
Marlborough, Algernoon Seymour, John Jeffreys
Marlow, Sir James Etheridge, James Chase
Marves, (St.) Francis Godfrey, Sir Joseph Tredenham
Melcomb-Regis, Maurice Ashley, Anthony Henley
Merioneth, Richard Vaughan
Midhurst, Robert Orme, Laurence Alcock
Middlesex, { Scory Barker
 { Sir John Wolfstonholm
Milbourn, Sir Thomas Medlycot
Minstead, Alexander Lutterell, Sir Jacob Banks
Michael (St.) Sir William Hodges, Hugh Fortescu
Monmouthshire, { John Morgan
 { Sir Hopton Williams
Monmouth Town, Sir Thomas Powell
Morpeth, Sir Richard Sandford, Edmund Maine
Montgomeryshire, Edward Vaughan
Montgomery Town, Charles Malon
Newark, James Saunderson, John Digby
Newcastle (Stafford) Crew Offley, John Lawton
Newcastle (Northumberland) Sir Henry Lyddel, Will. Carr
Newport (Cornwall) Sir Nicholas Morrice, John Spark
Newport (Hants) Sir Tristram Dillington, William Stevens
Newton (Lancashire) Thomas Leigh, John Ward
Newton (Hants) James and Henry Worsley
Norfolk County, { Roger Townshend
 { Sir John Holand
Northamptonshire, { Sir Justinian Isham
 { Thomas Cartwright
Northampton Town, George Montagu, Francis Arundell
Northumberland, { Thomas Forester
 { Sir John Delavall
Norwich, Waller Bacon, John Chambers
Nottinghamshire, { Sir Thomas Willoughby
 { John Thornhaugh
Nottingham Town, Robert Sacheverel, John Plumtree
Okehampton, Thomas Northmore, John Dibble
Orford, Sir Edmund Bacon, Sir Edward Turner
Oxfordshire, { Sir Robert Jenkinson
 { Sir Edward Norris
Oxford City, Thomas Rowney, Sir John Walter

APPENDIX.

147

Oxford University, Sir William Whitlock, Will: Bromley
Pembrokeshire, Wiriot Owen
Pembroke Town, John Meyrick
Penryn, Samuel Trefusis, James Vernon
Peterborough, Sidney Wortley, Sir Gilbert Dolben
Petersfield, Norton Powlet, Leonard Bilson
Plymouth, Charles Trelawney, Sir George Byng
Plimpton, Sir John Cope, Richard Edgcomb
Pool, Sir William Phippard, Samuel Weston
Pontefract, Sir John Bland, William Lowther
Portsmouth, Sir George Rook, William Gilford
Preston, Francis Annesley, Arthur Maynwaring
Queenborough, Sir John Jennings, Thomas King
Radnor County, Thomas Harley
Radnor Town, Robert Harley
Reading, Sir Owen Buckingham, Sir William Rich
Retford, Hardolph Wastneys, Robert Moleworth
Richmond, Thomas York, William Walfu
Rippon, John Aislaby, John Sharp
Rocheſter, Sir Cloudeſly Shovell, Sir Stafford Fairborne
Romney, John Brewer, Walter Whitfield
Rutlandſhire, { Sir Thomas Mackworth
 { Richard Halford
Rye, Edward Southwell, Philip Gibbons
Ryegate, Sir John Parſons, James Cox
Salop County, { Sir Robert Corbet
 { Robert Lloyd
Salop Town, John Kynaſton, Richard Mytton
Saltaſh, James Butler, Joſeph Moyle
Sandwich, Sir Henry Furneſe, Joſiah Burchett
Sarum New, Robert Eyre, Charles Fox
Sarum Old, Robert Pitt, Charles Mompellon
Scarborough, William Thompson, Robert Squire
Seaford, George Naylor, William Lowndes
Shaſtbury, Edward Nicholas, Sir John Cropley
Sboreham, Nathaniel Gould, John Wicker
Somerſetſhire, { Nathaniel Palmer
 { John Pigott
Southampton County, { Thomas Jervoice
 { Richard Chandler
Southampton Town, Lord Woodſtock, Adam D'Cardonnel
Southwark, John Cholmondeley, Charles Cox
Staffordſhire, { Henry Pagett
 { Edward Biggott
Stafford Town, Walter Cherwynd, Thomas Foley
Stamford, Charles Cecil, Charles Bertie
Steyning, William Wallis, Charles Goring

APPENDIX.

- Stockbridge*, Sir John Hawles, Sir Edward Laurence
Sudbury, Sir Harvey Elwes, Philip Skippon
Suffolk, { Sir Robert Davers
 { Lord Dyfart
Surrey, { Sir Richard Onslow
 { Sir William Scawen
Sussex, { John Morley Trevor
 { Sir George Parker
Tamworth, Joseph Girdler, Thomas Guy
Tavistock, Henry Manaton, John Bulteel
Taunton, Sir Francis Warre, Edward Clarke
Tewksbury, Richard Dowdeswell, Edmund Bray
Thetford, Sir Thomas Hanmer, Sir John Woodhouse
Thirsk, Sir Thomas Frankland, Sir Godfrey Copley
Tiverton, Thomas Bere, Robert Barridge
Totnes, Sir Humphry Mackworth, Thomas Coulston
Tregony, John Trevanion, Sir Philip Meadows
Truro, Peregrine Bertie, Henry Vincent
Wallingford, William Jennens, Clement Kent
Warwickshire, { Andrew Archer
 { Sir John Mordaunt
Warwick Town, Francis and Doddington Grevill
Wareham, Thomas Erle, George Pitt
Wells, Maurice Berkeley, Henry Portman
Wendover, Richard Hampden, Sir Robert Hill
Wenlock, Sir William Forrester, George Weld
Wexley, Henry Cornwall, George Birch
Westbury, Robert and Henry Bertie
Westlow, Sir Charles Hedges, Francis Palmes
Westminster, Henry Boyle, Sir Henry Duttoncole
Westmoreland, { Michael Fleming
 { Robert Lowther
Weymouth, Henry Thynn, Charles Churchill
Whitchurch, John Shrimpton, Richard Woollaston
Winchelsea, George Doddington, James Hayes
Winchester, Lord Powlett, George Rodney Bridges
Windsor, Lord Fitzharding, Richard Topham
Wilson, John Gauntlett, William Nicholas
Wiltshire, { Sir Richard How
 { Robert Hyde
Woodstock, Charles Bertie, William Cadogan
Wooton Bassett, Henry St. John, Francis Popham
Wygan, Sir Roger Bradshaigh, Emanuel Howe
Worcestershire, { Sir John Packington
 { William Bromley
Worcester City, Thomas Wild, Samuel Swift

Yarmouth (Norfolk) Benjamin England, John Nicholson

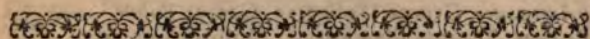
Yarmouth (Hants) Henry Holmes, Anthony Morgan

Yorkshire, { Lord Hartington

{ Lord Fairfax

York City, Sir William Robinson, Robert Benson

Speaker to this Parliament, JOHN SMITH.



A LIST of the House of Commons in
the Second Parliament of *Great Britain*,
which met *November 16, 1708.*

Note, *Those marked with a * were the Managers of the Impeachment at the Trial of Dr. Henry Sacheverel, for High Crimes and Misdemeanours.*

A B I N G T O N, William Hucks
Armondestham, Francis Duncomb, Sir Samuel Garrard
Albans, (St.) John Gape, Joshua Lomax
Aldborough, (Suffolk) Sir Henry and William Thompson
Aldborough, (Yorkshire) William Jessop, Robert Monckton
Allerton, Sir William Hustler, Roger Gale
Andover, * John Smith, William Guidott
Anglesey, Lord Bulkeley
Apulby, Edward Duncomb, * Nicholas Lechmere
Arundel, Lord Shannon, Lord Lumley
Ashturton, Roger Tuckfield, Robert Ball
Aylesbury, Sir John Wittewronge, Simon Mayne
Banbury, Charles North
Barnstable, Richard Acland, Nicholas Hooper
Bath, Alexander Popham, Samuel Trotman
Beaumaris, Henry Bertie
Bedfordshire, { Lord Russel
{ Sir William Gostwick
Bedford Town, William Farrer, William Hillersden
Bedwin, Lord Bruce, Samuel Sambrook
Berkshire, { Sir John Stonehouse
{ Richard Nevil
Berwick Town, Samuel Ogle, Jonathan Hutchinson
Beverley, Sir Charles Hotham, Sir Michael Wharton
Brewdley, Charles Cornwall
Bishopscastle, Richard Harnage, Charles Mason
Bletchingly, Thomas Onslow, George Evelyn
Bodmin, Russel Roberts, John Trefvanion
Boraston, * Spencer Cowper, * Sir Peter King

Borough-

Boroughbridge, Sir Brian Stapleton, Craven Peyton
Bossiney, Samuel Travers, Francis Foot
Boston, Peregrine Bertie, Richard Wynn
Brackley, William and Charles Egerton
Bramber, William Hale, Sir Cleave More
Brecon County, Sir Edward Williams
Brecon Town, Sir Jeffery Jeffreys
Bridgewater, George Dodington, George Balch
Bridport, Thomas Strangeways, William Coventry
Bristol, Robert Yate, Sir William Daines
Bridgnorth, William Whitmore, Sir Humphry Briggs
Buckinghamshire, { Sir Edmund Denton
 } Richard Hampden
Buckingham Town, Sir Richard Temple, Alexander Denton
Calne, Edward Bainton, George Duckett
Cambridgeshire, { Sir Rushout Cullen
 } John Bromley
Cambridge Town, John Hynde Cotton, Samuel Shepherd
Cambridge University, Arthur Annesley, Dixey Windsor
Camelford, Richard Munden, John Manley
Canterbury, Edward Watson, Thomas D'Acath
Cardiffe, Sir John Awbrey
Cardiganshire, Lewis Price
Cardigan Town, Sir Simon Harcourt
Carlisle, Thomas Stanwix, * Sir James Montagu
Carmarthenshire, Griffith Rice
Carmarthen Town, Richard Vaughan
Carnarvonshire, Sir John Wynn
Carnarvon Town, William Griffith
Castle-rising, William Fielding, Heratio Walpole
Cheshire, { Langham Booth
 } Crew Offley
Chester City, Sir Henry Bunbury, Peter Shackerly
Chichester, Richard Farington, Thomas Carr
Chippenham, Sir James Long, James Montagu
Chipping Wicomb, Charles Godfrey, Fleetwood Dormer
Christ's Church, Francis Gwynn, William Ettricke
Cirencester, Allen Bathurst, Charles Cox
Clifton, Nathaniel and Frederick Herne
Clitbero, Edward Harvey, Christopher Parker
Cockermouth, * James Stanhope, Albemarle Bertie
Golchefer, Sir Isaac Rebow, Sir Thomas Webster
Corfe-castle, John Banks, Richard Fownes
Cornwall, { James Butler
 } Hugh Boscawen
Coventry, Sir Orlando Bridgman, Edward Hopkins
Cricklade, James Vernon, Edmund Dunch

Cumberland,

- Cumberland*, { James Lowther
 { Gilfred Lawson
Denbigh County, Sir R. Middleton
Denbigh Town, Sir William Williams
Derbyshire, { John Curzon
 { Thomas Coke
Derby Town, Lord Cavendish, * Sir Thomas Parker
Devizes, Paul Methuen, Josiah Difton
Devonshire, { Sir William Courtney
 { John Rolle
Dorchester, John Churchill, Awnsham Churchill
Dorsetshire, { Thomas Chaffin
 { Thomas Strangeways
Dover, Philip Papillon, Matthew Aylmer
Downton, John Eyre, Sir Charles Duncomb
Droitwich, Edward Jeffreys, Richard Foley
Dunwich, Sir Richard Allen, Daniel Harvey
Durham County, { William Vane
 { Sir Robert Eden
Durham City, James Nicholas, Thomas Conyers
Eaflow, Henry Trelawney, Sir Henry Seymour
Edmunds Bury, Joseph Weld, Awbery Porter
Essex, { Thomas Middleton
 { Sir Francis Martham
Evesham, Sir Edward Goodere, John Rudge
Exeter, Nicholas Wood, John Harris
Eye, * Spencer Compton, Sir John Jekyll
Flintshire, Sir R. Mollyn
Flint Town, Sir John Conway
Fowey, Henry Vincent, John Granville
Gaston, Sir George Newland, Paul Decminique
Germans (St.) Francis Scobell, Edward Elliot
Glamorgan, Sir Thomas Mansel
Gloucestershire, { Sir John Guise
 { Matthew Moreton
Gloucester City, Thomas Webb, William Cook
Grampound, Thomas Scawen, James Craggs
Grantbam, Lord Granby, Sir William Ellis
Grimby, Arthur Moore, William Coatworth
Grimstead, Richard Lumley, Henry Champion
Guildford, Denzil Onslow, Morgan Randell
Harwich, Sir John Leak, Thomas Frankland
Haslemere, Sir Theophilus Ogleshorp, Thomas Onslow
Hastings, William Ashburnham, John Pulteney
Haverford, William Wheeler
Helfton, Francis and Sidney Godolphin

Hertford.

- Hertfordshire*, { John Price
 { Lord Scudamore
Hertford City, Thomas Foley, James Bridges
Hertfordshire, { Ralph Freeman
 { Thomas Halsey
Hertford Town, William Monson, Sir Thomas Clark
Heydon, Hugh Cholmondely, William Pulteney
Heytesbury, William and Edward Ash
Higham, Thomas Wentworth
Hindon, Edmund Lambert, Sir James How
Honiton, Sir William Drake, Sir Walter Young
Horsbam, John Wicker, Charles Eversfield
Huntingtonshire, { John Proby
 { John Pocklington
Huntington Town, Francis Page, Edward Wortley
Hytbe, John Fane, John Boteler
Ilester, Edward Philips, James Johnson
Ipswich, Sir William Barker, William Churchill
Ives (St.) John Praed, John Borlace
Killington, Sir William Coriton, Samuel Rolle
Kent, { Sir Thomas Palmer
 { David Polhill
Kingston, William Masters, Sir William St. Quintin
Knaresborough, Robert Byerly, Christopher Stockdale
Lancashire, { James Stanley
 { Richard Shuttleworth
Lancaster Town, Robert and William Heysham
Lancoston, William Carey, Lord Hyde
Leicestershire, { Sir Gilbert Pickering
 { Sir Jeffrey Palmer
Leicester Town, Sir George Beaumont, James Winstanley
Leominster, * Thomas Coningesby, Edward Harley
Leskard, * John Dolben, William Bridges
Lestwithiel, Joseph Addison, Hugh Fortescue
Lewis, Peter Gott, Thomas Pelham
Lincolnshire, { Lord Willoughby
 { George Whichcott
Lincoln City, Thomas Lister, Sir Thomas Meers
Litchfield, Sir Michael Bidulph, John Coates
Liverpool, Richard Norris, Sir Thomas Johnson
London, { Sir William Withers, Sir William Ashurst
 { Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Samuel John Ward
Ludlow, Aston Baldwyn, Sir Thomas Powis
Luggerball, Robert Bruce, John Webb
Lyme, Thomas Freak, John Burridge
Lymington, Richard Chandler, Paul Burrard
Lynn, Sir Charles Turner, * Robert Walpole

Maidsfont.

153

Maidstone, Sir Robert Marham, Sir Thomas Colepeper
Malden, Sir Richard Child, Thomas Richmond
Malmesbury, Thomas Farrington, Henry Mordaunt
Malton, Thomas Worsley, Thomas Harrison
Marlborough, James Bruce, Algernoon Seymour
Marlow, Sir James Etheridge, James Chace
Marwes, John Tredenham, Francis Godfrey
Melcomb, Maurice Ashley, Anthony Henley
Merioneth, Richard Vaughan
Midhurst, Laurence Alcock, Thomas Meredith
Middlesex, { Sir John Wolfsonholm
 { Scory Barker
Milbourn, Sir Thomas Travel, Thomas Smith
Minehead, Sir John Trevelyan, Sir Jacob Banks
Michael (St.) Hugh Portefcu, Sir William Hodges
Monmouthshire, { John Morgan
 { Lord Windfor
Monmouth Town, Clayton Milbourn
Morpeth, Sir Richard Sandford, Sir John Bennet
Montgomeryshire, Edward Vaughan
Montgomery Town, John Pugh
Newark, Richard Sutton, James Saunderfon
Newcastle (Stafford) Crew Offley, John Lawton
Newcastle (Northumberland) Will. Carr, Sir Hen Lyddell
Newport (Cornwall) Sir Nicholas Morrice, Sir Will. Pole
Newport (Hants) Sir Triffam Dillington, Will. Stevens
Norfolk, Sir John Holland
 Ash Windham
Northamptonshire, { Sir Justinian Isham
 { Thomas Cartwright
Northampton Town, George Montagu, Francis Arundel
Northumberland, { Thomas Forster
 { Lord Hertford
Norwich, Walter Bacon, John Chambers
Nottinghamshire, { Sir Thomas Willoughby
 { John Thornhaugh
Nottingham Town, John Plumtree, Robert Sherwyn
Okehampton, John Dibble, Christopher Harris
Orford, Clement Corrence, William Thompson
Oxfordshire, { Lord Rialton
 { Sir Robert Jenkinson
Oxford City, Sir John Waller, Thomas Rowney
Oxford University, Sir William Whitlock, Will. Bromley
Pembrokeshire, Wiriot Owen
Pembroke Town, Sir Arthur Owen
Pewryn, James Vernon, Samuel Tresfusi
Peterborough, Sidney Wortley, Sir Gilbert Dolben
Petersfield

APPENDIX.

Petersfield, Leonard Bilson, Norton Powlett
Plymouth, Charles Trelawney, Sir George Byng
Plimpton, Richard Edgecomb, George Treby
Pool, William Lowen, Thomas Ridge
Pontefract, Sir John Bland, William Lowther
Portsmouth, Thomas Erle, Henry Churchill
Preston, Henry Fleetwood, Arthur Maynwaring
Queenborough, Henry Withers, Sir John Jennings
Radnor County, Thomas Harley
Radnor Town, Robert Harley
Reading, Own Buckingham, Anthony Blagrove
Reisford, Thomas White, William Levinz
Richmond, John York, * Henry Mordaunt
Rippon, John Aislaby, John Sharp
Rocheſter, Sir Stafford Fairborne, Sir John Leak
Romney, Walter Whitfield, John Brewer
Rutlandſhire, { Philip Sherrard
 { Richard Halford
Rye, Phillip Gibbons, Sir John Norris
Ryegate, James Cocks, Sir John Parsons
Salop County, { Lord Newport
 { Sir Robert Corbet
Salop Town, Sir Edward Leighton, John Jones
Saltaſh, Alexander Pendarvis, Sir Cholmondeley Dering
Sandwich, Sir Henry Furnese, Joſiah Burchett
Sarum New, * Robert Eyre, Charles Fox
Sarum Old, William Harvey Robert Pitt
Scarborough, William Thompson, John Hungerford
Seaford, William Lowndes, George Naylor
Shoſſbury, Sir John Cromptey, Edward Nicholas
Shoreham, Richard Lloyd, Gregory Page
Somerſeſhire, { Henry Portman
 { Henry Prowſe
Southampton County, { Lord Wincheſter
 { Thomas Jervoice
Southampton Town, Adam de Cardonnel, Simon Stuart
Southwark, John Cholmondeley, Charles Cox
Staffordſhire, { Henry Pagett
 { John Wrotteſly
Stafford Town, Thomas Foley, Walter Chetwynd
Stamford, Charles Cecil, Charles Bertie
Steyning, Robert Fagg, Henry Goring
Stockbridge, * Sir John Hawles, Sir Edward Lawrence
Sudbury, Philip Skippon, Sir Harvey Elwys
Suffolk, { Sir Thomas Hanmer
 { Sir Robert Davers

Surrey,

APPENDIX.

155

- Surrey*, { Sir Richard Onslow
 { Sir William Scawen
Sussex, { Sir Henry Peachy
 { Peter Gott
Tamworth, Joseph Gilder, Richard Swinfen
Tavistock, Sir John Cope, Henry Manaton
Taunton, Sir Francis Warre, Edward Clarke
Tewksbury, Richard Dowdeswell, Henry Ireton
Thetford, Robert Baylis, Thomas De Grey
Thirsk, Sir Thomas Frankland, Leonard Smelt
Tiverton, Thomas Bere, Richard Mervin
Totness, Sir Edward Seymour, George Courtenay
Tregony, Anthony Nicoll, Thomas Hern
Truro, Henry Vincent, Robert Furness
Wallingford, Thomas Renda, Grey Nevil
Warwickshire, { Sir John Mordaunt
 { Andrew Archer
Warwick Town, Francis and Doddington Grevill
Wareham, Thomas Erle, George Pitt
Wells, Edward Coulston, William Coward
Wendover, Sir Roger Hill, Thomas Ellis
Wenlock, Sir William Forrester, Thomas Weld
Weobly, John Birch, Henry Gorges
Westbury, Henry Bertie, Francis Annesley
Westlow, Sir Charles Hedges, John Conyers
Westminster, * Henry Boyle, Thomas Medlicot
 { Daniel Wilson
Westmoreland, { James Graham
Weymouth, Charles Churchill, Edward Clavell
Whitchurch, Richard Woollaston, George Bridges
Winchelsea, Sir Francis Dashwood, Robert Brilow
Winchester, * Lord Pawlett, George Bridges
Windsor, Lord Fitzharding, Richard Topham
Wilson, Sir Lambert Blackwell, Charles Mompeston
Wiltshire, { Sir Richard How
 { Robert Hyde
Woodstock, Sir Thomas Wheat, William Cadogan
Wooton Bassett, Francis Popham, Robert Cecil
Wygan, Roger and Henry Bradshaw
Worcestershire, { Sir John Packington
 { Sir Thomas Cookes Winford
Worcester City, Thomas Wylde, Samuel Swift
Yarmouth (Norfolk), Roger Townshend, Richard Farrier
Yarmouth (Hants), Henry Holmes, Anthony Morgan
Yorkshire, { Lord Downe
 { Sir William Strickland
York City, Sir William Robinson, Robert Benson

Speaker to this Parliament, Sir RICHARD OSLOW.

A LIST of the House of Commons in
the Third Parliament of *Great Britain*,
which met *November 25, 1710.*

A *BINGTON*, James Jennings
Agmondesham, John Drake, Francis Duncomb
Alban, (St.) William Grimston, John Gape
Aldborough, (Suffolk) Sir Henry and William Johnson
Aldborough, (Yorkshire) Robert Moncton, William Jessop
Allerton-North, Roger Gale, Robert Raikes
Andover, John Smith, William Guidott
Anglo-sea, Lord Bulkeley
Apulby, Edmund Duncomb, Thomas Lutwych
Arundel, Richard Lumley, Henry Obrian
Ashburton, Richard Reynell, Andrew Quick
Aylesbury, Simon Harcourt, John Essington
Banbury, Charles North
Barnstable, Nicholas Hooper, Richard Acland
Bath, Samuel Trotman, John Codrington
Beaumaris, Henry Bertie
Bedfordshire, { Lord Russel
 { Sir William Gostwick
Bedford Town, John Cater, William Farrel
Bedwin, Sir Edward Seymour, Thomas Millington
Berkshire, { Sir John Stonehouse
 { Robert Packer
Berwick Town, William Kerr, Richard Hampden
Beverley, Sir Charles Hotham, Sir Michael Wharton
Bewdley, Salway Winnington
Bishop's Castle, Sir Robert Raymond, Richard Harnage
Bletchingly, George Evelyn, Thomas Onslow
Bodmin, Russel and Francis Roberts
Boralsdon, Sir Peter King, Laurence Carter
Boroughbridge, Sir Brian Stapleton, Craven Peyton
Bossiney, John Manley, Henry Campion
Boston, Peregrine Bertie, Richard Wynn
Brackley, William Egerton, John Burgh
Bramber, Andrew Windsor, William Shippen
Brecon County, Sir Edward Williams
Brecon Town, Edward Jeffreys

Bridge-

Bridgewater, Nathaniel Palmer, George Dodington
Bridport, Thomas Strangeways, William Coventry
Bristol, Edward Colston, Joseph Earle
Bridgnorth, Richard Creswel, Whitmore Aston
Buckinghamshire, { Lord Fermanagh
 { Sir Edmund Denton
Buckingham Town, Sir Richard Temple, Thomas Chapman
Calne, James Johnson, William Hedges
Cambridgeshire, { John Bromley
 { John Jennings
Cambridge Town, John Hynde Cotton, Samuel Shepherd
Cambridge University, Dixey Windfor, Thomas Pasko
Camelford, Paul Orchard, Sir Boucher Wray
Canterbury, John Hardrels, Henry Lee
Cardiffe, Sir Edward Stradling
Cardiganhire, Sir Humphry Mackworth
Cardigan Town, Owen Brigstocke
Carlisle, Thomas Stanwix, Sir James Montagu
Carmarthenhire, Sir Thomas Powell
Carmarthen Town, Richard Vaughan
Carnarvonshire, Sir John Wynn
Carnarvon Town, William Griffith
Castle-rising, William Fielding, Horatio Walpole
Cheshire, { Sir George Warburton
 { Charles Cholmondeley
Chester City, Sir Henry Bunbury, Peter Shackelfy
Chichester, Sir Richard Farrington, Sir John Miller
Chippensham, Sir James Long, Francis Popham
Chipping-Wicomb, Sir Thomas Lee, Charles Godfrey
Christ's Church, William Ettricke, Peter Mews
Cirencester, Charles Cox, Thomas Master
Clifton, Nathaniel and Frederick Herne
Clithero, Edward Harvey, Thomas Lister
Cockermouth, Nicholas Lechmere, James Stanhope
Colchester, Sir Isaac Rebow, William Gore
Corsecastle, John Banks, Richard Fownes
Cornwall, { John Trevanion
 { Sir Richard Vivian
Coventry, Thomas Gerey, Sir Christopher Hales
Cricklade, Edmund Dunch, Samuel Robinson
Cumberland, { James Lowther
 { Gilfrid Lawson
Denbighshire, Sir Richard Middleton
Denbigh Town, John Roberts
Derbyshire, { John Curzon
 { Godfrey Clark
Derby Town, Edward Munday, Nathaniel Curzon

Devizes,

- Devizes*, Sir Francis Child, Thomas Webb
Devonshire, { John Rolle
 { Sir William Courtenay
Dorsetshire, { Thomas Strangeways
 { Richard Bingham
Dorchester, Si, Nathaniel Napier, Benjamin Gifford
Dover, Matthew Aylmer, Philip Papillon
Downton, John Eyre, Thomas Duncomb
Droitwich, Edward Jeffreys, Richard Foley
Durwich, Sir George Downing, Richard Richardson
Durham County, { Sir Robert Eden
 { William Lambdon
Durham City, Thomas Conyers, George Baker
Eastlow, Sir Henry Seymour, Thomas Smith
Edmunds Bury, Awbery Porter, Samuel Batteley
Essex, { Sir Richard Child
 { Thomas Middleton
Evesham, Sir Edward Goodere, John Rudge
Exeter, Sir Copleston Bampfied, John Snell
Eye, Sir Joseph Jekyll, Thomas Maynard
Flinthshire, Sir Roger Mostyn
Flint Town, Sir John Conway
Forvey, Henry Vincent, Bernard Granville
Gatton, William Newland, Paul Docminique
Germans, (St.) Edward Elliot, John Knight
Glamorganshire, Robert Jones
Gloucestershire, { John Berkeley
 { Matthew Mareton
Gloucester City, Thomas Webb, John Blanch
Gramfoun, Thomas Cook, James Craggs
Grantbam, Sir William Ellis, Sir John Thorold
Grimby, Arthur Moore, Robert Vyner
Grimstead, John Conyers, Leonard Gale
Guildford, Denzil Onslow, Morgan Randy
Harwich, Kendrick Edisbury, Thomas Frankland
Hastemere, Sir John Clarke, Sir Theophilus Oglethorpe
Hastings, Sir William Ashburnham, Sir Joseph Martin
Haverford-West, John Laugharn
Helsian, Sidney, Godolphin, Robert Child
Herefordshire, { Lord Scudamore
 { Sir Thomas Morgan
Hereford City, James Bridges, Thomas Foley
Hertford County, { Ralph Freeman
 { Thomas Halsey
Hertford Town, Charles Cæsar, Richard Goulston
Heydon, William Pulteney, Hugh Cholmondeley
Heytesbury, Edward and William Ash

APPENDIX.

159

Higham Ferrers, Thomas Wentworth
Nindon, Edmund Lambert, Henry Lee
Honiton, Sir William Drake, James Shepherd
Morham, John Wicker, John Middleton
Huntingdonshire, { John Pocklington
 { Sir John Cotton
Huntington Town, Edward Wortley, Francis Page
Hythe, Lord Shannon, John Boteler
Ilcester, Edward Philips, Sir James Bateman
Ipſwich, Sir William Barker, William Churchill
Ives, (St.) John Hopkins, John Praed
Kellington, Samuel Rolle, Henry Manaton
Kent, { Percival Hart
 { Sir William Hardrefs
Kington, Sir William St. Quintin, William Maisters
Knasborough, Robert Byerley, Christopher Stockdale
Lancashire, { Charles Stanley
 { Richard Shuttleworth
Lancaster Town, Robert and William Heysham
Lanceſton, George Clark, Francis Scobell
Leiceſtershire, { Jeffery Palmer
 { Sir Thomas Cave
Leiceſter Town, Sir George Beaumont, James Winſtanley
Leominſter, Edward Harley, Edward Baugham
Leſſard, William Bridges, Philip Raſtleigh
Leſtwithiel, John Hill, Hugh Farſefcue
Lewes, Thomas Pelham, John Trevor
Lincolnſhire, { Lord Willoughby
 { Lewis Dymock
Lincoln City, Sir Thomas Meers, Thomas Liſter
Litchfield, Richard Dyot, John Cotes
Liverpool, Sir Thomas Johnſon, John Cleveland
London, { Sir William Withers, Sir Rice Hoare
 { Sir George Newland, Sir John Caſe
Ludlow, Sir Thomas Powis, Aſton Baldwyn
Luggerſball, John Webb, Thomas Peirce
Lyme-Regis, Henry Henley, John Burr ridge
Lymington, Lord Pawlett, Paul Burrard
Lynn-Regis, Sir Charles and John Turner
Maidſtone, Sir Thomas Colepeper, Sir Robert Maſham
Malden, John Comyns, Thomas Bramſton
Malmſbury, Joſeph Addiſon, Sir John Ruſhout
Malton, William Palmes, William Strickland
Marlborough, Robert Bruce, Richard Jones
Marlow, Sir James Etheridge, George Bruere
Marweſ, (St.) Sir Richard Onflow, John Anſtis
Melcomb-Regis, Sir Thomas Hardy, William Harvey

Mentioned,

Merioneth, Richard Vaughan
Midhurst, Laurence Alcock, John Pratt
Middlesex, James Bertie
 Hugh Smithson
Milbourn, Sir Thomas Travel, James Medlycott
Minehead, Sir John Trevelyan, Sir Jacob Banks
Michael (St.) Abraham Blackmore, Richard Bellasis
Monmouthshire, { John Morgan
 Thomas Lewis
Monmouth Town, Clayton Milbourn
Morpeth, Lord Castlecomer, Sir Richard Sandford
Montgomeryshire, Edward Vaughan
Montgomery Town, John Pugh
Newark, Richard Newdigate, Richard Sutton
Newcastle (Stafford.) Rowland Cotton, William Burslen
Newcastle (Northumberland) Sir William Blacker, William Wrightson
Newport (Cornwall) Sir Nicholas Morrice, Geo. Courtenay
Newport (Hants) William Seymour, William Stevens
Newton (Lancashire) Thomas Leigh, John Ward
Newton (Hants) James and Henry Worley
Norfolk, { Sir John Woodhouse
 Sir Jacob Astley
Northamptonshire, { Sir Justinian Isham
 Thomas Cartwright
Northampton Town, William Wykes, George Montagu
Northumberland, { Algernoon Seymour
 Thomas Foster
Norwich, Robert Bene, Richard Berney
Nottinghamshire, { Lord Howe
 William Levinz
Nottingham Town, John Plumtree, Robert Sacheverell
Okehampton, John Dibble, Christopher Harris
Orford, Sir Edward Turner, Clement Corrance
Oxfordshire, { Sir Robert Jenkinson
 Francis Clerke
Oxford City, Sir John Walter, Thomas Rowney
Oxford University, Sir William Whitlock, Will. Bromley
Pembrokeshire, John Barlow
Pembroke Town, Lewis Wogan
Penryn, Samuel Trefusis, Alexander Pendarvis
Peterborough, John Fitzwilliams, Charles Parker
Petersfield, Leonard Bilson, Norton Powlett
Plymouth, Charles Trelawney, Sir George Byng
Plimton, George Freby, Richard Edgcomb
Pool, William Lewen, Sir William Phippard
Portsmouth, Robert Franks, Sir John Bland

Portsmouth,

161

Portsmouth, Sir James Withar, Sir William Giffard.
Preston, Sir Henry Houghton, Henry Fleetwood
Queenborough, Thomas King, James Herbert
Radnor County, Thomas Harley
Radnor Town, Edward Harley
Reading, John Dalby, Owen Buckingham
Retford, Brian Cook, Francis Lewis
Richmond, Henry Mordaunt, John York
Rippon, John Aislaby, John Sharp
Rochester, Sir John Leak, William Cage
Romney, Sir Robert Furnese, Edward Watson
Rutlandshire, { Lord Finch
 { Richard Halford
Rye, Philip Gibbon, Sir John Norris
Ryegate, John Ward, Sir John Parsons
Salop County, { Robert Lloyd
 { John Kynaston
Salop Town, Edward Cresset, Richard Mytton
Saltaß, Sir William Carew, Jon. Elford
Sandwich, John Mitchel, Josiah Burchet
Sarum New, Charles Fox, Robert Pitt
Sarum Old, Thomas Pitt, William Harvey
Scarborough, William Thompson, John Hungerford
Seaford, William Lowndes, Thomas Chowne
Shafisbury, Edward Nicholas, Henry Whitaker
Shoreham, Nathaniel Gould, Gregory Page
Somerſetſhire, { Sir Thomas Wroth
 { Sir William Wyndham
Southampton County, { George Pitt,
 { Sir Simeon Stewart
Southampton Town, Richard Flemming, Roger Harris
Southwark, Charles Cox, John Cholmondeley
Staffordſhire, { William Ward
 { Charles Pagett
Stafford Town, Walter Chetwynd, Thomas Foley
Stamford, Charles Cecil, Charles Bertie
Steining, Henry Goring, William Wallis
Stockbridge, Lord Barrimore, George Dashwood
Sudbury, John Mead, Robert Echlin
Suffolk, { Sir Thomas Hanmer
 { Sir Robert Davers
Surrey, { Sir Francis Vincent
 { Heneage Finch
Suffex, { Charles Eversfield
 { Sir George Parker
Tamworth, Joſeph Girdler, Samuel Bracebridge
x*Taviſtock,*

Tavistock, Sir John Cope, James Bulteel
Taunton, Sir Francis Warre, Henry Portman
Tezoksbury, William Bromley, William Dowdeswell
Thelford, Sir Edmund Bacon, Dudley North
Thirsk, Ralph Bell, Thomas Worsley
Tiverton, Sir Edward Northey, John Worth
Totnes, Francis Gwynn, Thomas Coulston
Tregony, George Robinton, Edward Southwell
Truro, Hugh Boscawen, Henry Vincent
Wallingford, Simon Harcourt, Thomas Renda
Warwickshire, { Sir John Mordaunt
 { Sir William Boughton
Warwick Town, Francis and Doddington Greville
Wareham, Thomas Erle, Sir Edward Erne
Wells, Maurice Berkeley, Edward Colston
Wendover, Sir Roger Hill, Henry Grey
Wenlock, George Weld, Sir William Forrester
Weobly, John Birch, Henry Cornwall
Westbury, Henry Bertie, Francis Annesly
Westlow, Sir Charles Hedges, Arthur Maynwaring
Westminster, Thomas Medlicot, Thomas Cross
Westmoreland, { James Graham
 { Daniel Wilton
Weymouth, Maurice Ashley, Reginald Marriot
Whitechurch, Frederick Tilney, Thomas Vernon
Winchelsea, Sir Francis Daffwood, Robert Brillow
Winchester, George Bridges, Thomas Lewis
Windsor, Richard Topham, Charles Aldworth
Wilton, Charles Mompesson, Peter Bathurst
Wiltshire, { Sir Richard How
 { Robert Hyde
Woodstock, Sir Thomas Wheat, William Cadogan
Wooton Bassett, Richard Goodere, Edmund Plycdell
Wygan, Sir Roger Bradshaigh, George Kenion
Worcestershire, { Sir John Packington
 { Samuel Pitts
Worcester City, Samuel Swift, Thomas Wylde
Yarmouth (Norfolk), Richard Ferrier, George England
Yarmouth (Hants), Henry Holmes, Sir Gibert Dolben
Yorkshire, { Lord Downe
 { Sir Arthur Kay
York City, Sir William Robinson, William Maister

Speaker to this Parliament, WILLIAM BROMLEY.

Mr.



Mr. Auditor Maynwaring's State of the Charge and Discharge of the 35 Millions, laid to be unaccounted for under Lord Godolphin's Ministry.

The E. of <i>Ranelagh's</i> Charge is	21,015,618	19	4
By Accompts actually paid, —	14,593,665	4	2
By Accompts render'd or lying before the Auditors, }	6,420,182	6	8
	21,013,847	10	10
Remains to be accounted for—		1,771	8 6

The Hon. *J. Brydges, Esq;* }
his Charge is ————— } 15,374,689 1 11

Discharge,			
By Accompts actually paid —	956,789	6	5
By Accompts render'd, or lying before the Auditors, }	8,097,492	8	7
	9,054,281	15	00

By Accompts deliver'd since }
Christmas, 1710, } — 3,227,778 2 6

Remains to be accounted for — 3,092,629 4 5

Lord *Falkland's* Charge is — 3,094,723 7 11

Discharge,			
By Accompts actually paid, —	1,22,113	5	11
By Accompts lying before the Auditors, }	1,465,368	5	3
	2,587,501	11	2

Remains to be accounted for — 507,221 16 3

l s. d.

Sir Thomas Lyttleton's Charge is 18,382,750 1 5

Discharge,

By Accompts actually paid, or } 7,559,382 5 3
ready for Declaration,

By Accompts lying before the }
Auditors, under the Exa- }
mination of the Navy- }
Board, and by Money paid }
over to R. Walpole, Esq: } 10,770,179 19 0

18,329,562 4 3

Remains to be accounted for— 53,187 17 1

Captain Atkinson and others, }
Commissioners for the }
Transportation, their Charge }
during the late War, } 938,646 19 6

Discharge,

By Accompts lying before the }
Auditors, } 935,807 8 4

Remains to be accounted for— 2,839 11 5

Captain Atkinson, and others, }
their Charge for this War, } 120,108 16 3

Their Discharge by Accompts }
render'd, or lying before the }
Auditors, } 60,546 13 11

Remains to be accounted for— 59,562 2 4

Mr. Nutting's Charge is — 108,118 16 10

Remains to be accounted for— 108,118 16 10

Mr. Maſon's Charge is — 262,813 19 7

Remains to be accounted for— 262,813 19 7

Mr. Powey's Charge is — 136,159 13 00

His Discharge by Accompts }
lying before the Auditors, } 135,476 00 00

Remains to be accounted for— 683 13 00

Mr. Micklethwayte's Charge is — 480,209 00 11

His Discharge by Accompts }
lying before the Auditors, } 376,442 10 9

Remains to be accounted for— 103,766 10 2

Mr.

APPENDIX.

165

Mr. Savery's Charge is ——— 276,078 8 8

Discharge,

By Accounts actually paid ——— 63,810 7 2

By Accounts before the Auditors, 74,728 1 0

Remains to be accounted for ——— 137,540 0 6

Total to be accounted for ——— 4,330,135 00 6



A State of the Navy Account, 1711.

The Debt of the Navy, exclusive of the Register-Office, as stated by the Committee of the House of Commons, was at Michaelmas, 1702, } L. s. d.
5,130,539 05 05

Deduct the Debt of the Navy as it stood at Michaelmas, 1702, } 1,722,679 05 08

Deduct what has been receiv'd short by the Navy during this War, } 1,411,001 19 09

There remains a Debt incurr'd during the late Administration, } 3,133,681 05 05

Which is Discharged thus by Extra-services; 1,996,857 19 11

Interest

Interest paid, and due on Navy-Bills,	242,265	12	00		
Interest paid, and due on Victual- ling-Bills,	209,139	12	6		
By Act of Parliament.	{	Paid for Naval-Sores, imported from <i>America</i> ,	18,000	16	6
		Paid Bounty-Money for <i>French</i> Prisoners,	34,155	00	00
		For Raising Men, —	4,729	10	05
		Rebuilding Ships lost in the great Storm,	134,232	00	00
Bounty to Widows, &c. of Officers and Seamen lost in the Storm,	15,158	00	11		
Bounty to Officers serving un- der Sir <i>George Rooke</i> in the Mediterranean,	30,777	13	05		
Ordinary of the Navy for 1704,	120,000	00	00		
Extraordinary Expence of 14,000 <i>l.</i> per Ann. for 9 Years	126,000	00	00		
Paid to the Commissioners of Transports, in the Years 1702, 1703, 1704	84,515	12	08		
Extraordinary Expence for Marines,	119,675	08	03		
To the Office of Sick and Wounded,	100,228	14	06		
For Hire of Victualling Ships, —	145,598	17	03		
Victualling Land-Forces sent to <i>Spain</i> and <i>Portugal</i> ,	606,806	07	07		

Total of Extra-Services, 1,991,383 06 00
Balance, 5,474 13 11

It must be observ'd, that this last Account was publish'd by a private Hand, in Opposition to a Vote of the House of Commons, which made the Navy Debts to be 5,130,539*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.*

A LIST of the House of Commons in
the Fourth Parliament of *Great Britain*,
which met *February 16, 1713.*

A B I N G T O N, Simon Harcourt
Agmondesham, Gerrard Drake, James Herbett
Albans, (St.) William Grimston, William Hale
Aldborough, (Suffolk) Sir Henry and William Johnson
Aldborough, (Yorkshire) John Dawney, Paul Foley
Allerton-North, Henry Peirse, John Smelt
Andover, William Guidott, Gilbert Searle
Anglesea, Lord Bulkeley
Apulby, Thomas Lutwych, Sir Richard Sandford
Arundel, Henry Obrian, Richard Lumley
Ashturton, Roger Tuckfield, Richard Reynell
Aylesbury, Simon Harcourt, John Effington
Banbury, Jonathan Cope
Barnstable, Sir Arthur Chichester, Sir Nicholas Hooper
Bath, John Codrington, Robert Gay
Beaumaris, Henry Bertie
Bedfordshire, { Sir Pincet Charnock
 John Harvey
Bedford Town, John Cater, Samuel Rolt
Bedwin, Sir Edward Seymour, Thomas Millington
Berkshire, { Sir John Stonehouse
 Robert Packer
Berwick Town, Richard Hampden, William Ord
Beverley, Sir Charles Hotham, Sir Michael Wharton
Bewdley, Salway Winnington
Bishop's Castle, Sir Robert Raymond, Richard Harnage
Bletchingly, George Evelyn, Thomas Onslow
Bodmin, Francis Roberts, Thomas Sclater
Boralsdon, Sir Peter King, Laurence Carter
Boroughbridge, Sir Brian Stapleton, Edmund Dunch
Bosfiney, Sir William Pole, Paul Orchard
Boston, Richard Wynn, Henry Heron
Brackley, William Egerton, Paul Methuen
Bramber, Lord Hawley, Andrew Windsor
Brecon County, Sir Edward Williams
Brecon Town, Roger Jones

Bridge-

Bridgewater, Nathaniel Palmer, John Rolle
Bridport, William Coventry, Hoskins Gifford
Bristol, Joseph Earle, Thomas Edwards
Bridgnorth, William Whitmore, John Weaver
Buckinghamshire, { Lord Fermanagh
 { John Fleetwood
Buckingham Town, John Radcliffe, Thomas Chapman
Calne, William Hedges, William Northey
Cambridgeshire, { John Bromley
 { John Jennings
Cambridge Town, Sir John Cotton, Samuel Shepherd
Cambridge University, Dixey Windfor, Thomas Paske
Camelford, Sir Boucher Wray, James Nichols
Canterbury, John Hardres, Henry Lee
Cardiffe, Sir Edward Stradling
Cardiganshire, Thomas Jones
Cardigan Town, Sir George Barlow
Carlisle, Sir Christopher Musgrave, Thomas Stanwix
Carmarthenshire, Sir Thomas Powel
Carmarthen Town, Richard Vaughan
Carnarvonshire, William Griffith
Carnarvon Town, Thomas Wynn
Castle-rising, William Fielding, Horatio Walpole
Cheffshire, { Sir George Warburton
 { Charles Cholmondeley
Chester City, Sir Henry Bunbury, Peter Shackerly
Chichester, William Elton, James Brudenel
Chippenharn, John Norris, John Eyles
Chipping Wicomb, Sir John Wittewronge, Sir Thomas Lee
Christ's Church, Sir Peter Mews, William Eutricke
Cirencester, Thomas Master, Benjamin Bathurst
Clifton, Sir William Drake, Frederick Herne
Clitbero, Thomas Lister, Charles Stanley
Cockermouth, Joseph Musgrave, Nicholas Lechmere
Colchester, Sir Thomas Webster, Sir Isaac Rebow
Corfcastle, John Banks, Richard Fownes
Cornwall, { Sir William Carew
 { John Trevanion
Coventry, Sir Christopher Hales, Sir Fuller Skipwith
Cricklade, Sir Thomas Read, Samuel Robinson
Cumberland, { James Lowther
 { Gilfrid Lawson
Denbighshire, Sir Richard Middleton
Denbigh Town, John Wynn
Derbysire, { John Curzon
 { Godfrey Clarke
Derby Town, Edward Munday, Nathaniel Curzon

- Devizes*, Robert Child, John Nicholas
Devonshire, { Sir William Courtenay
 { Sir Copleston Bampfild
Dorsetshire, { Thomas Strangeways
 { George Chaffin
Dorchester, Sir Nathaniel Napier, Henry Trenchard
Dorset, Sir William Hardress, Philip Papillon
Downton, John Eyre, John Sayer
Droitwich, Richard Foley, Edward Jeffreys
Durham County, { John Eden
 { John Hedworth
Durham City, Thomas Conyers, Robert Shafto
Eastlow, Sir Charles Hedges, Edward Jennings
Edmunds Bury, Carr Hervey, Awbery Porter
Essex, { Sir Charles Barrington
 { Sir Richard Child
Evesham, Sir Edward Goodere, John Rudge
Exeter, John Rolle, Francis Drew
Eye, Thomas Maynard, Edward Hopkins
Flintshire, Sir John Conway
Flint Town, Sir Roger Mollyn
Forwy, Henry Vincent, German Wyche
Gatton, William Newland, Paul Docminique
Germans, (St.) Edward Elliot, John Knight
Glamorganshire, Robert Jones
Gloucestershire, { John Berkeley
 { Thomas Stephens
Gloucester City, John Snell, Charles Cox
Grampound, Thomas Cook, Andrew Quick
Grantham, Sir John Brownlowe, Sir John Thorold
Grimby, Arthur Moore, William Cotefworth
Grimstead, Spencer Compton, John Conyers
Guildford, Sir Richard Onslow, Morgan Randyl
Harwich, Carew Harvey, Thomas Heath
Haslemere, George Vernon, Nicholas Carew
Hastings, Archibald Hutchinson, Sir Joseph Martin
Harversford-West, John Laugharn
Helston, Thomas Tomkins, Alexander Pendarvis
Herefordshire, { Lord Scudamore
 { Sir Thomas Morgan
Hereford City, James Bridges, Thomas Foley
Herefordshire, { Ralph Freeman
 { Thomas Halfey
Hertford Town, Charles Caesar, Richard Goulston
Hendon, William Pulteney, Hugh Cholmondeley
Heytesbury, Edward Ash, Peirce A Court
Higham Ferrers, Charles Leigh

Merioneth, Richard Vaughan
Midhurst, Laurence Alcock, John Pratt
Middlesex, James Bertie
 Hugh Smithson
Milbourn, Sir Thomas Travel, James Medlycott
Minehead, Sir John Trevelyan, Sir Jacob Banks
Michael (St.) Abraham Blackmore, Richard Bellasis
Monmouthshire, { John Morgan
 Thomas Lewis
Monmouth Town, Clayton Milbourn
Morpeth, Lord Castlecomer, Sir Richard Sandford
Montgomeryshire, Edward Vaughan
Montgomery Town, John Pugh
Newark, Richard Newdigate, Richard Sutton
Newcastle (Stafford.) Rowland Cotton, William Burslen
Newcastle (Northumberland) Sir William Blacket, William
 Wrightson
Newport (Cornwall) Sir Nicholas Morrice, Geo. Courtenay
Newport (Hants) William Seymour, William Stevens
Newton (Lancashire) Thomas Leigh, John Ward
Newton (Hants) James and Henry Worley
Norfolk, { Sir John Woodhouse
 Sir Jacob Astley
Northamptonshire, { Sir Justinian Isham
 Thomas Cartwright
Northampton Town, William Wykes, George Montagu
Northumberland, { Algernoon Seymour
 Thomas Foster
Norwich, Robert Bene, Richard Berney
Nottinghamshire, { Lord Howe
 William Levinz
Nottingham Town, John Plumtree, Robert Sacheverell
Okehampton, John Dibble, Christopher Harris
Orford, Sir Edward Turner, Clement Corrance
Oxfordshire, { Sir Robert Jenkinson
 Francis Clerke
Oxford City, Sir John Walter, Thomas Rowney
Oxford University, Sir William Whitlock, Will. Bromley
Pembrokeshire, John Barlow
Pembroke Town, Lewis Wogan
Penryn, Samuel Trefusis, Alexander Pendarvis
Peterborough, John Fitzwilliams, Charles Parker
Petersfield, Leonard Bilson, Norton Powlett
Plymouth, Charles Trelawney, Sir George Byng
Plimton, George Freby, Richard Edgcomb
Pool, William Lewen, Sir William Phippard
Pontefract, Robert Franks, Sir John Bland

Portsmouth,

APPENDIX.

161

Portsmouth, Sir James Wifhart, Sir William Giffard.
Preston, Sir Henry Houghton, Henry Fleetwood
Queenborough, Thomas King, James Herbert
Radnor County, Thomas Harley
Radnor Town, Edward Harley
Reading, John Dalby, Owen Buckingham
Retford, Brian Cook, Francis Lewis
Richmond, Henry Mordaunt, John York
Rippon, John Aislaby, John Sharp
Rochester, Sir John Leak, William Cage
Romney, Sir Robert Furness, Edward Watson
Rutlandshire, { Lord Finch
 { Richard Halford
Rye, Philip Gibbon, Sir John Norris
Ryegate, John Ward, Sir John Parsons
Salop County, { Robert Lloyd
 { John Kynaston
Salop Town, Edward Creffter, Richard Mytton
Salisbury, Sir William Carew, Jon. Elford
Sandwich, John Mitchel, Josiah Burchet
Sarum New, Charles Fox, Robert Pitt
Sarum Old, Thomas Pitt, William Harvey
Scarborough, William Thompson, John Hungerford
Seaford, William Lowndes, Thomas Chowne
Sbafisbury, Edward Nicholas, Henry Whitaker
Sboreham, Nathaniel Gould, Gregory Page
Somersetshire, { Sir Thomas Wroth
 { Sir William Wyndham
Southampton County, { George Pitt,
 { Sir Simeon Stewart
Southampton Town, Richard Flemming, Roger Harris
Southwark, Charles Cox, John Cholmondeley
Staffordshire, { William Ward
 { Charles Pagett
Stafford Town, Walter Chetwynd, Thomas Foley
Stamford, Charles Cecil, Charles Bertie
Steyning, Henry Goring, William Wallis
Stockbridge, Lord Barrimore, George Dashwood
Sudbury, John Mead, Robert Echlin
Suffolk, { Sir Thomas Hanmer
 { Sir Robert Davers
Surrey, { Sir Francis Vincent
 { Heneage Finch
 { Charles Eversfield
Sussex, { Sir George Parker
Tamworth, Joseph Girdler, Samuel Bracebridge

Preston, Edward Southwell, Henry Fleetwood
Queenborough, Thomas King, Charles Fotherby
Radnor County, Thomas Harley
Radnor Town, Lord Harley
Reading, Felix Calvert, Robert Clarges
Retford, Francis Lewis, John Digby
Richmond, John Yorke, Harry Mordaunt
Rippon, John Aislaby, John Sharpe
Rochester, Sir John Leak, William Cage
Romney, Edward Watfon, Sir John Furnese
Rutlandshire, { Lord Finch
 { Lord Sherrard
Rye, Sir John Norris, Philip Gibson
Ryegate, Sir John Parsons, James Cocks
Salop County, { Lord Newport
 { John Kynaston
Salop Town, Thomas Jones, Edward Cresset
Salisbury, William Shippen, Jonathan Elford
Sandwich, John Mitchell, Sir Henry Oxenden
Sarum New, Richard Jones, Sir Stephen Fox
Sarum Old, Thomas and Robert Pitt
Scarborough, William Thompson, John Hungerford
Seaford, William Lowndes, John Naylor
Shaftsbury, Henry Whitaker, Edward Nicholas
Shoreham, Nathaniel Gould, Francis Chamberlayne
Somersetshire, { Sir William Wyndham
 { Thomas Horner
Southampton County, { Thomas Lewis
 { Sir Anthony Sturt
Southampton Town, Richard Flemming, Roger Harris
Southwark, John Lade, Fisher Trench
Staffordshire, { Ralph Snead
 { Henry Vernon
Stafford Town, Walter Chetwynd, Henry Vernon
Stamford, Charles Cecil, Charles Bertie
Steyning, Harry Goring, William Wallis
Stockbridge, Thomas Broderick, James Earl of Barrimore
Sudbury, Sir Harvey Elwys, Robert Echlyn
Suffolk, { Sir Thomas Hanmer
 { Sir Robert Davers
Surrey, { Heneage Finch
 { Sir Richard Onflow
Sussex, { Henry Campion
 { John Fuller
Tamworth, Joseph Girdle, Samuel Bracebridge
Tarvisstock, Sir John Cope, James Bulteel
Taunton, Sir Francis Warre, Henry Portman
Tewkesbury,

APPENDIX.

173

Tewksbury, William and Charles Dowdeswell
Thetford, Sir William Barker, Dudley North
Thirsk, Thomas Frankland, Ralph Bell
Tiverton, Sir Edward Northey, Thomas Bere
Totness, Francis Gwynn, Stephen Northleigh
Tregony, Sir Edmund Prideaux, James Craggs
Truro, Thomas Hart, William Collier
Wallingford, Richard Bigge, Thomas Renda
Warwickshire, { Sir John Mordaunt
 { Andrew Archer
Warwick Town, Doddington Grevill, William Colemore
Wareham, Thomas Erle, George Pitt
Wells, Sir Thomas Wroth, Maurice Berkeley
Wendover, Sir Roger Hill, James Stanhope
Wenlock, Sir William Forrester, Richard Newport
Weobly, John Birch, Uvedale Price
Westbury, Henry Bertie, Francis Annesley
Westlow, Sir Charles Wager, John Trelawney
Westminster, Sir Thomas Cross, Thomas Medicott
Westmoreland, James Graham, Daniel Wilson
Weymouth, Daniel Harvey, John Baker
Whitchurch, Frederick Tilney, Thomas Vernon
Winchelsea, George Doddington, Robert Bristow
Winchester, John Popham, Charles Bridges
Windsor, Christopher Wren, Charles Aldworth
Wilton, John London, Thomas Pitt
Wiltshire { Sir Richard How
 { Robert Hyde
Woodstock, Sir Thomas Wheate, William Cadogan
Wooton Bassett, Richard Creswell, Edmund Pleydell
Wygan, Sir Roger Bradshaigh, George Keniton
Worcestershire, { Sir John Packington
 { Samuel Pitts
Worcester City, Thomas Wylde, Samuel Swift
Yarmouth, (Norfolk) Richard Ferrier, George England
Yarmouth, (Hants) Henry Holmes, Gilbert Dolben
Yorkshire, { Lord Downe
 { Sir Arthur Kay
York City, Sir William Robinson, Robert Benson

Speaker to this Parliament, Sir THOMAS HANMER.



The Names of the several PERSONS,
whose SPEECHES are to be found in this
WORK.

A

ANNESLEY (Earl of Anglesea) Lord Privy Seal,
Tome I. Page 342
Ambrey, Mr. II. 183
Ashton Col. II. 190, 193

B

Bridgeman, Lord Keeper. I. 101, 127, 133, 137
Buckingham, Duke of. I. 123, 192
Birch, Col. I. 331, 395, 440. Tom. II. 18, 107,
(115, 130)
Boscawen Hugh. I. 382, 401. II. 80, 105, 110, 115
Booth Henry I. 407, 414. II. 128, 131, 137, 138, 139,
(140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150,
(151, 152, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161,
(162, 163)
Barnardiston Sir Samuel. I. 136
Basset John. I. 409. II. 86
B. T. II. 118, 136
Blathwaite, Mr. II. 190
Brewer, Mr. III. 310
Belhaven, Lord. IV. 1
Boyle Mr. Secretary. IV. 123
Bromley Mr. Secretary. I. 124, 135

C

Colombine, Mr. I. 111
Clarges, Sir Thomas. I. 331. II. 181, 190, 191, 194
Capel, Sir Henry. I. 373, 390, 431. II. 26, 76, 81, 110,
(114, 129)
Cavendish, Lord. II. 12, 83, 115
Carew Sir Nicholas. II. 19, 106, 120
Cowper Sir William. II. 104
Clayton Sir R. II. 112, 115
Coventry H. II. 116, 132, 183
Courtenay Sir William. II. 130
Cholmondely Sir Hugh. II. 183, 191, 193
Clifton Sir William. II. 185
Camden Lord. II. 188, 189
Courtenay

Courtney Sir T.	II. 188
Castleton Lord.	II. 189
Christey Mr.	II. 190
Coke Mr.	II. 193
Clarendon Earl of.	II. 218, 232, 233, 239, 244 (III. 34, 363, 373, 477)
Copley Sir Godfrey.	III. 58
Collier Mr.	V. 135
Campion Mr.	V. 150

D

Deering Edward.	439, 448
D	II. 43
Dolben Mr. afterwards Sir Gilbert.	II. 102, 207. III. 379
Dyke Sir Thomas.	III. 47
Devonshire Duke of.	III. 159
Dormer Mr. afterwards a Judge.	III. 350

E

Ernley Sir John.	I. 330. II. 107, 114, 117, 119, 183, (188, 192)
E	II. 15
Essex Earl of.	II. 99
Ewers Mr.	II. 189
Ely Bishop of.	214

F

Finch, Lord Chancellor.	I. 187, 202, 234, 244, 277, (280, 292, 325, 338, 349. II. 6, 104)
Finch Daniel.	I. 400, 407, 433. II. 68, 85, 203
Foley Paul.	II. 23, 44, 72, 254
Fleetwood Mr.	II. 115
Fenthaw Lord.	II. 203
Foley Mr.	V. 68, 142
Finch Lord	V. 70

G

Grimstone Harbottle.	I. 16, 21, 22, 26, 86
Garraway —	I. 331. II. 110, 203
Gerrard Sir Gilbert.	I. 383, 454. II. 26
Gee William.	I. 389. II. 21
Gower Lord	II. 28, 36, 93, 105, 106, 117, 125
Ginkle General.	II. 390
Granville Col.	III. 36
Holles Denzil.	I. 12
Hyde, Lord Chancellor.	I. 16, 24, 29, 33, 36, 57, 86
Hyde Laurence.	I. 105, 393, 425, 437. II. 83
Howard Sir Robert,	II. 95, 133, 202, 241
	Hampden

A P P E N D I X.

177

Hampden John.	I. 405, 415, 438.	II. 31, 205
Harbord William.	I. 388, 416, 438.	II. 16, 107, 126
Hill Sir Roger.		I. 408
Hungerford Sir George.		II. 15, 113
Hickman Sir William.		II. 19
Harvey Sir Eliab.		II. 36
Holford B.		II. 78
Hartop Sir J.		II. 104, 111
Hampden Richard.	II. 106, 108, 111, 119, 132	
How Sir Richard.		II. 110
Howard Thomas.		II. 125
Honeywood Sir William.		II. 190
Holt Mr. Serj. afterwards Lord Chief Justice.		II. 211
Herbert Admiral.		II. 313
Hooper Mr.	III. 35, 382	
Harley Robert, afterwards Lord Oxford.	III. 39, 42, 182, (243, 308, 360)	
Harcourt Mr. afterwards Lord Harcourt.	III. 41, 157, (165, 346, 384.	IV. 111
Havertham Lord.		III. 165
Hawles Sir John.		III. 330
Hartington Marquis of.	III. 337, 386	
Hampden Mr.	IV. 310, 331	
Hannier Sir Thomas	V. 40, 125	
Hinchinbroke Lord	V. 124	
Hungerford Mr.	V. 135, 150	
I		
Jenkins Sir Leoline.	I. 394, 403, 406, 424, 445.	II. (90, 105, 106, 112, 113, 136
Jones Sir William.	I. 427, 436, 456.	II. 30, 34, 44, (69, 74, 84, 109, 112, 113, 123, 132, 135, 136
Jenkins Sir Edmund.		II. 188
Jekyll Sir Joseph.		III. 353
K		
Knight Sir John.		II. 438
King, afterwards Lord King.		III. 379
Knatchbull Sir Edward		V. 124
L		
Littleton Sir Thomas.	I. 104.	II. 111, 112, 121, 132. (111. 33, 381
Lee Sir Thomas.	I. 331.	II. 67, 203, 245
Love, Alderman.		I. 172, 412
Leg Colonel.	I. 430.	II. 129
Lenthall William.		I. 443
Lucy Thomas.		I. 444
		Leeds

- Leeds Duke of. II. 467
 Lownds Mr. III. 338, 387
 Lechmere Mr. afterwards Lord Lechmere. V. 136, 149
 M
 Montagu Ralph. I. 316, 382. II. 13, 21, 81, 116
 Mafon Sir Richard. I. 425
 Markham Sir R. II. 84
 Mordant Col. II. 105
 Musgrave Sir Christ. II. 107, 191, 193, 203. III. 349, 389
 M. Sir T. II. 114, 119, 125, 128
 Maynard Serj. II. 134, 185, 213, 233, 234, 235, 249
 Meers Sir Thomas. II. 189, 191. III. 362
 Montagu Charles, afterwards Lord Hallifax, II. 393, III. 5
 Manley Mr. III. 32
 Mathews Mr. III. 54
 Marlborough Duke of. III. 243. IV. 46
 Mackworth Sir Humphry. III. 369
 Montagu Wortley. III. 112
 N
 North, Lord Keeper. II. 164
 North Sir Dudley. II. 192
 Neale Mr. II. 192
 Nottingham Earl of. II. 213, 219, 225, 235, 238, 250
 O
 Oglethorpe Col. II. 191
 Ormond Duke of. III. 243
 P
 Powle Henry. I. 332, 338, 343. II. 70, 108, 199, (200, 299, 313, 344, 360)
 Player Sir Thomas.
 Pulteney Sir William. I. 399. II. 87, 121
 Prynne ——— I. 25, 77
 Parkhurst John. I. 409
 P. Sir T. II. 135
 Preston Lord. II. 181, 188
 Pepys Mr. II. 191
 Pollexfen. II. 203, 230, 233
 Pembroke Earl of. II. 234, 244, 249
 Price Mr. afterwards a Baron of the Exchequer. III. 10
 Packington Sir John. III. 281, IV. 54
 Powis Sir Thomas. III. 317
 R
 Russell Lord William. I. 373, 388, 443. II. 34, 116
 Roll Sir Francis. II. 26, 118
 R
 Ranelagh

Ranelagh Lord. II. 182, 189
 Rochester Earl of. II. 227, 239
 Rook Sir George. III. 244

S

Seymour Sir Edward. I. 104, 397. II. 184, 194, 203
 (III. 38, 336)
 Swinford ——— I. 113
 Shaftsbury Lord Chancellor I. 165, 179, 342
 Sacheverel William. I. 330, 343, 458. II. 228, 237
 Sidney Henry. I. 459
 Stafford Lord. II. 3, 4
 S. J. II. 117
 Stratford J. II. 109
 Sommers Mr. afterwards Lord Chancellor. II. 203, 209,
 (238)
 Schomberg Duke of. II. 344
 Sedley Sir Charles. II. 375, 190, 191, 193, 194, 195, 196
 Sloan Mr. III. 35
 Smith Mr. III. 349. V. 35
 Strickland Sir William, afterwards Secretary at War. III.
 (282, 386)
 St. John Mr. afterwards Lord Visc. Bolingbroke. III. 387
 Seafeld Earl of, Lord Chancellor of Scotland. III. 475,
 (478)
 Steel Mr. afterwards Sir Richard. V. 58, 65
 Stanhope General, afterwards Earl Stanhope. V. 135,
 (150)

T

Turner Sir Edward. I. 35, 39, 42, 54, 69, 77, 82, 88,
 (89, 97)
 Titus Silas. I. 385, 388, 391, 394, 408, 416, 458.
 (II. 11, 20, 63, 91, 111)
 Trenchard John. I. 403, 434, 442. II. 109, 113
 Temple Sir William. I. 446
 Temple Sir Richard. II. 21, 72, 110, 185, 192, 202,
 (244, 249, 250. III. 34)
 Twisden Sir William. II. 183, 191
 Talbot Sir J. II. 193
 Treby Sir G. II. 221, 226, 246, 249
 Trevor Sir Thomas, afterwards Lord Trevor. III. 35
 Torriano Mr. V. 35

V

Vaughan Sir John. I. 110, 112
 Vaughan Edward. I. 343, 344. II. 41, 125, 128
 Vernon George. I. 421, 441. II. 37, 87
 Waller

W

Waller Edmund.	I. 110
Williamson, Secretary.	I. 258, 259, 279. II. 116
Williams William.	I. 331. II. 103
Winnington Sir Francis.	I. 343, 379, 384, 417, 428, 445, (457, 459. II. 61, 69, 88, 105, 106, 109, 125, 126, 133
Walden Lionel.	I. 425
Whorwood B.	II. 108
Wogan Mr.	II. 189
Wyndham Mr.	II. 189
Wharton. Mr.	II. 193
Walker Dr.	II. 361
Whitaker Mr.	III. 37
Walpole Robert, since Chancellor of the Exchequer, and first Lord of the Treasury.	III. 383. V. 68, 124, 125, (135, 149
Ward Mr.	III. 37
Walpole Horatio.	V. 70
Wyndham Sir William.	V. 150

F I N I S.





